"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Showers today and Friday; northeast to north winds, becoming strong today.
For full weather report see Page 19.

VOL. LXV...NO. 21,362. NEW YORK, THURSDAY, JULY 20, 1916.—TWENTY PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. | Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

SUBMARINE'S DASH FOR SEA AT HAND; CRUISERS IN WAIT

Deutschland, with Masts Down and Conning Tower Shut, Is Ready to Run Cordon.

FEAR TRAP OUTSIDE CAPES

Norfolk Hears Nets and Even Aircraft May Be Used by Allies to Stop Her.

PATROLS ARE KEPT BUSY

Tugs at Baltimore and Seamen at Hampton Roads to Prevent Seizure or Destruction.

BALTIMORE, July 19.—The German merchant submarine Deutschland, with every indication of being ready to sail at a moment's notice, was still lying at her pier here at a late hour tonight. Her officers and crew were aboard, her return cargo of nickel and crude rubber was said to be all stowed, and her fuel tanks had been filled with a fresh supply of petrol.

At 11 o'clock tonight her two spars were taken down and the conning tower was closed. Close at hand lay the tug Thomas F. Timmins, with a full head of steam up.

In the vicinity of the submarine were numerous launches with agents of the Eastern Forwarding Company and patrols aboard. These craft at 11:05 o'clock hailed a newspaper launch and tried to induce the reporters to leave.

"You're interfering with our plans," the watchman said.

CREW FEAR U-BOAT'S FATE.

Men Ask Prayers for Their Safety of Friends in Baltimore.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, July 19.—With every indication apparent that the subsea merchant ship Deutschland is ready to slip her moorings and dash out to sea at any time, the crew of the vessel tonight was said to be in dread of the order that will start them on their return passage across the Atlantic. According to well-founded reports, none believes he will escape the dragnet being thrown out by the allied cruisers now off the Virginia Capes.

Members of the crew are said to feel sure that they will fall victims to the cruisers, if not through a shot from their cannon, or from disabled engines, then through a steel net that the vessels are said to be spreading just outside the three-mile limit.

Some of the crew have openly expressed this feeling to friends on Locust Point, near where their laden craft is moored. They have told these same friends that Captain Paul Koenig, the daring commander of the submersible, is doing everything in his power to keep up their spirits and to make them look on the bright side of the affair, but the men cannot see this side of the venture.

"We are praying every night, and are getting our friends to pray for us," Second Engineer Karl Fruechte told a friend he has been spending his evenings with since the crew have been granted shore leave. This same friend today told the story of the crew's fears to THE TIMES correspondent, not knowing at the time he was talking with a newspaperman.

"The crew have orders to be ready to leave at any moment," said this friend this afternoon. "They cannot bring themselves to see how the Deutschland will escape the enemy off the Capes. All the men have been talking about since they have been visiting me is of the loved ones they will leave behind, should the Deutschland find a resting-place at the bottom of the Atlantic. They talk of it continually while with me at night, and they ask everyone to pray for them."

Express Fear for the Bremen.

Knowing the tactics of the British and French, and realizing that scores of German submarines have been caught in these nets that were stretched across the English Channel, those that man the Deutschland fear that the British will resort to this method off the Capes. The reinforcement of cruisers that is reported to have arrived just beyond the three-mile limit is causing the men great anxiety, for with these to aid the two which have been reported on guard, they say it is posible for the Allies to stretch nets for many miles. Such being the case they fear the Deutschland will be enmeshed, crippled, and sunk with all on board.

Not only that, but the crew of the Deutschland is expressing fear for the Bremen, sister ship of the Deutschland, which is due at the capes within a short time. Should these nets be stretched, the Bremen might also be enmeshed and lost. It is pointed out by the crew of the submersible that they succeeded in eluding the enemy in coming over, but that was only due to the fact that the English thought the reported transatlantic voyage of the Deutschland was impossible.

"Now that we have shown them that

Continued on Page 3.

Germany Plans Regular Submarine Mail Service

GENEVA, July 19, (via London.)—The Neueste Nachrichten of Munich says that it learns from Berlin that the German postal authorities are compiling regulations and a scale of charges for a submarine postal service between Germany and America, Government correspondence to have precedence.

No arrangements are being made for parcel post service, according to the newspaper's information.

WILL ASK PARLIAMENT FOR £300,000,000 MORE

Eleventh Vote of Credit Will Bring British War Expenditure Up to $13,400,000,000.

LONDON, July 19.—Another vote of credit will be asked of the House of Commons next week, the Premier informed the House today. It will be the eleventh vote since the outbreak of the war and probably will be for £300,000,000, (nearly $1,500,000,000,) the same amount as the last one.

This will bring the total for the war to £2,682,000,000, (about $13,400,000,000.)

PRO-ALLY RUMANIANS CALL COUNTRY TO WAR

Speakers Accuse Premier of Deceiving Both Sides—Demonstration Stopped by Police.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Thursday, July 20.—The Daily Telegraph prints the following dispatch from Bucharest under Monday's date:

"This morning there was a great public gathering under the auspices of Unionist Federation. Filipesco and Take Jonesco both spoke. The former declared the victory of the Allies was sure, and that Rumania would enter into the war. He went on to accuse Premier Bratiano of having faced both ways, and said he had deceived even Germany into believing that Rumania would march with the Central Powers. In the presence of him (Filipesco) and Jonesco, Bratiano had promised to enter the war with Italy. He had made the situation difficult even with the King by the promises he gave to the Central Powers.

"Jonesco declared every soldier given to the Allies would be as a stone built up of a greater Rumania—the tree of the royal dynasty could not flourish in a little Rumania; it must strike its roots deep and wide if the future occupants of the throne were to be safeguarded. Let the King take the lead in a sacred national union and by his valor finally unite the throne and the country. In a little Rumania there was room neither for the King nor for the people.

"The speeches were wildly applauded, and in the afternoon there was an enthusiastic demonstration in the streets, the people crying, 'we want war.' Several posters calling for mobilization were fixed on the walls of the royal palace. The demonstrators dispersed on the arrival of the police and military."

6,200 ITALIANS TAKEN BY TURKS IN TRIPOLI

Misratah and Dejejadid and 24 Guns Also Lost by King Victor's Troops.

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 19, (via London.)—The War Office today issued the following:

Reports of successful military operations against the Italians in Tripoli and against the British in Western Egypt prove that Pasha Nuri Bey, who is directing the operations of the Ottoman volunteers in those regions, is still alive and has splendidly fulfilled his task.

During his last engagement with the Italians in the neighborhood of Misratah; (on the Mediterranean in Tripoli,) which terminated in the defeat of the Italians, he captured 200 officers and 6,000 soldiers, and twenty-four guns. Misratah and Dejejadid are in the hands of the volunteers. Between both places and the coast no Italians remain.

In Western Egypt our volunteers have engaged in successful fighting, but no details are yet available.

The town of Misratah, 8,000 inhabitants, is on the Mediterranean coast, 120 miles east by south of the town of Tripoli. Dejejadid is to be found on no official Italian map, although there is an oasis of that name in Upper Egypt.

Several months ago, when Berlin reported a defeat of the Italian forces in the Italian colony of Libia Italiana—Tripoli and Cyrenaica—and named towns where they had suffered the loss of several thousand prisoners the Roman press accused the Turkish or German news gatherers of inventing both towns and incidents. As a matter of fact, nothing more was heard of these Turko-Berber victories.

McROBERTS SAILS; HAILS RUSSIA'S FUTURE

Banker Who Arranged $50,000,000 Loan Predicts Big Trade with Us After the War.

STOCKHOLM, July 19.—After spending two months in Russia, during which time he arranged a loan of $50,000,000 to the Russian Government and also provided for the establishment of branch banks, Samuel McRoberts, Senior Vice President of the National City Bank in New York, sails today for New York on board the steamer Bergensfjord.

Mr. McRoberts made a careful study of conditions in Russia.

"The war," he said, "has awakened Russia beyond all conception, and that country now offers a wonderful opportunity to American capital and business enterprises. The people of America do not appreciate the extent of the Russian market or Russian resources, but should prepare now for a great Russian trade after the war.

"I traveled for three days through territory as fertile as the best parts of Iowa and Illinois. With vodka prohibited and the war concluded Russia will leap into prosperity. I think the greatest opportunity lies in the establishment of branch factories in Russia, thus making American enterprise independent of foreign shipping."

WHEN FAGGED OUT
TAKE HORSFORD'S ACID PHOSPHATE.
It restores energy and strengthens the nerves. With sugar or fruit syrups, is an ideal Summer drink. Buy a bottle today.—Advt.

MAY PROSECUTE SHIP LINES THAT BLACKLIST GOODS

Washington Hints Sherman Act or Interstate Laws Cover Case.

LANSING RECEIVES REPORT

Firms Here Affected Will Make Stiff Protest Against British Boycott.

MORE TO COME UNDER BAN

Many Other Business Houses to be Outlawed, Says One Banker.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 19. — Official confirmation of the action of the British Government in publishing the names of eighty-two American individuals and firms placed on the blacklist, under the Enemy Trading act, was received at the State Department today from Consul General Robert P. Skinner at London. No report regarding the British Government's action has been received from Ambassador Page at London.

The report from Consul General Skinner was brief and did not contain the names of the American firms and individuals blacklisted. Mr. Skinner merely informed the State Department of what had been done, and added that he was sending by mail the names of the firms and individuals in the country with whom the subjects of the British Empire are forbidden to trade.

Acting Secretary of State Polk declined today to comment on the addition of the names of American firms to the British blacklist, but admitted that the department had been for some time assembling a great deal of data dealing with the operation of the Enemy Trading act and considering its effect on American foreign commerce. While Mr. Polk had no announcement to make, it was ascertained unofficially that the State Department is giving very careful consideration to the matter and will protest against the action of the British Government in singling out for publication the names of American firms with which British subjects are forbidden to deal.

See Restraint to Commerce.

The United States Government is taking a broad view of its rights in the matter. Officials here appear to be convinced that the practical effect of the blacklisting of American firms is the imposition of a serious restraint on American foreign commerce. One of the greatest elements of fear in the situation is that American and other neutral steamship companies will refuse to transport goods of these "blacklisted" firms and this will shut them out of the foreign trade. It was intimated today that it may be possible for the American Government to proceed under the anti-trust or interstate commerce laws against American shipping companies that refuse to accept goods from the "blacklisted" American firms for shipment. These laws are being carefully studied with a view to ascertaining whether or not it is possible to institute prosecution against transportation companies that refuse to accept goods from such firms for shipment.

In British Embassy circles the suggestion was made today that the so-called British blacklist was to be regarded more as a "white" than as a "black" list so far as the Enemy Trading act has any bearing on the general trade of the United States. It was pointed out in these circles that only eighty-two firms had been placed on the list of those with whom British subjects are forbidden to deal, and it was argued that the singling out of these firms was equivalent to giving permission to British subjects to deal with every other American individual and firm not on the prohibited list. In other words, it was argued, the publication of such a list renders it possible for British subjects to know definitely the firms with which they can safely deal without risking the displeasure of their Government and prosecution under the terms of the Enemy Trading act.

Say Britain Exceeds Rights.

It is felt in official circles, however, that the British Government, while endeavoring by what it describes as "purely domestic" legislation to restrict the activities and trade of persons "under British jurisdiction," has no international legal right to take discriminatory action against American firms because of the business which they transact, or because they may trade with Great Britain's enemy, or are held to have been in association with the enemy. It is understood to be the contention of officials here that the blacklisting of American firms, or, rather of firms "domiciled" in the United States, even if of German ownership, is an attempt to injure the trade of an enemy at the expense of a neutral country's trade, and must be challenged by this Government.

The British Enemy Trading act of Dec. 23, 1915, provided that "any list of persons and bodies of persons, incorporated or unincorporated, with whom such trading is prohibited by a proclamation under this act, may be varied or added to by an order made by the Lords in Council on the recommendation of a Secretary of State."

The addition of eighty-two American names to the blacklist was taken under this provision of the British enemy trading law. The far-reaching scope of the law is indicated by the following extract from the Enemy Trading act:

"For the purpose of this act, a person shall be deemed to have traded with a person or body of persons to whom a proclamation issued under this act ap-

Continued on Page 4.

German National Committee Plans a Middle Course for Honorable Peace

BERLIN, July 19, (via London, July 20.)—The "German National Committee for securing an honorable peace" has drafted an address to the country which will be published within a few days calling for the support of Chancellor von Bethmann Hollweg and the influencing of public opinion in the direction of moderate peace aims.

The signatures attached to the address indicate the importance of the movement. They include Prince von Wedel, General Adjutant to the Emperor; Philip Heineken, Director of the North German Lloyd Steamship Company; Paul von Schwaback, Director of the Bleichroder Bank; Professor Adolph Harnack and many important manufacturers, merchants, professors and others.

The address outlines the aims of the committee, steering a course between the pacifists and the insatiable plans of the Pan-Germans, which it characterizes as "annexation lunacy." It emphasizes the fact that the controversy of the last few weeks between the peace advocates and the annexationists has had a harmful effect, and that, therefore, it is now necessary for the moderates to organize and create uniform views concerning a basis of peace.

"This end can be attained," says the address, "only by rigorously avoiding the feeble passivity of the peace men and the insatiable plans embodied in the outgivings of the Pan German League. They keynote for such a peace was struck by the Chancellor's speech in March, 1916, in which he mentioned the extension of the eastern frontier and substantial guarantees on the west. This speech called forth congratulations from Field Marshal von Hindenburg.

"Without the attainment of both objects there can be no peace and no evacuation of occupied territory. The task of the National Committee, with the co-operation of men of similar sentiments, must be to create uniform views about a basis for German peace and to assist in fixing a definition of 'substantial guarantees' and the delimiting of new frontiers."

A campaign of oratory designed to check the extreme annexationist movement represented by the Conservatives and the right wing of the National Liberals is also being organized by the German National Committee. The speaking campaign includes many of the most prominent names in German science, industry, trade, and agriculture.

One of the executive officers in a statement said that the committee was without fixed program, but that the guiding principle was the Bismarckian one of achieving the attainable.

"We frankly want an honorable peace," said he, "but not at any price. We do not want peace delayed through the efforts of those who demand that we take all we can get and hold fast to everything our military power enables us to hold, without regard to future consequences. Our desire is heartily to support the Chancellor's policies, but we disagree with the Government's prohibition of public discussion of the aims of the war."

The campaign will begin on Aug. 1, when public addresses will be made in fifty cities. Police permission has been granted, which is significant, considering the Government's previous policy regarding the discussion of the war aims.

The principal newspapers already are in favor of the committee's program, and an active program of education will be conducted in the press. The Catholic newspapers are, for the most part, with the committee.

It is significant that Dr. Spahn, the Catholic leader, came to the defense of the Chancellor in the Reichstag against the pamphleteers opposing his policy. Since then it has grown more evident that the Catholics are gravitating toward the parties of the Left because of their support of the Chancellor against the tendencies of the Conservative parties and the Annexationist plans, which are strongly supported by the Agrarian leaders and important groups of big manufacturers.

Wilson Plans No Peace Move at This Time.

WASHINGTON, July 19.—The Minister from Switzerland, Dr. Paul Ritter, today discussed the prospects of peace in Europe with Acting Secretary of State Polk. He indicated afterward that his talk had been without positive results.

The Minister called at the State Department to ask whether there was any foundation for reports regarding President Wilson's desire to see peace negotiations initiated. He was informed that the attitude of the Government was unchanged—that, while the President hoped for peace and was ready to do anything he properly could to aid in bringing it about, no step was in contemplation at this time. White House officials have let it be known that the President sees no prospect of immediate developments which might make possible a move in the direction of restoring peace.

Switzerland is profoundly interested in peace. The country is experiencing great difficulty in obtaining food, most of which has to be brought from the United States.

NET 7-FOOT SHARK IN MATAWAN CREEK

May Be the Man-Killer That Took the Lives of Two Bathers Last Week.

GAVE CAPTORS HARD FIGHT

Scientists' Shark Hunt Falls In Rockaway Inlet, but Several Are Caught Off the Jersey Coast.

A seven-foot shark, which may have been the one which killed Stanley Fisher and Lester Stilwell and seriously injured Joseph Dunn in Matawan Creek, N. J., last week, was caught after a furious struggle at 3:45 o'clock yesterday afternoon in the creek about a mile below the spot where the two bathers were killed.

Captain Thomas Cottrell, who was the first in Matawan to see the shark in the little tide stream a week ago, and who gave the alarm which went unheeded by the bathers, had his eye out for sharks yesterday afternoon when he entered Matawan Creek in his motor boat Skud on returning from Sandy Hook, where he had been catching bluefish. When he was about 400 yards up the creek, nearing the new trolley bridge, he saw a large dorsal fin rise out of the water for a second and then disappear.

"It's a shark! Drop the net!" he shouted to his son-in-law, Richard Lee, in the boat with him. He quickly turned the motor boat to the right bank of the stream, which is about thirty feet wide here, and Lee threw overboard several yards of gill net. This net has wide meshes of cord, which take hold of the gills of bluefish. It is weighted with lead and floated by corks.

Wound Itself in Net.

Knowing that a shark could tear through it if the net was taut, Lee threw plenty of it overboard on the right bank and continued to pay it out, as Captain Cottrell steered toward the other shore. Reaching the left bank, Captain Cottrell stopped the boat and the tide, which was going out, carried the net slowly downstream until it formed a circle below the boat.

In a few seconds the two men saw the shark pass the boat a few feet under the water. Captain Cottrell headed across the stream to the other side and Lee lifted into the boat the loose end of the net which had first been dropped. This manoeuvre brought the net completely around the shark. It moved along slowly till it reached the net. Then it plunged ahead, catching a fin in the net and wrapping the meshes around itself, and it began to rush first in one direction and then in another.

After several minutes of this the two men had hauled in the slack so rapidly that when the shark in an upstream run struck the side of the boat they had taken up most of it.

When the shark started another plunge the fishermen dragged it back to the side of the boat wrapped up so tightly that it could make only feeble efforts to use its powerful fins. As it struggled to get away Captain Cottrell picked up a large mallet and struck it blow after blow on the head, the hull of the motor boat serving as an anvil.

Ground Shark 230 Pounds in Weight.

The shark soon became quiet and was lifted on board. After it had been carried to Captain Cottrell's fish shed it was measured and weighed. It was almost exactly seven feet long and weighed 230 pounds. It was eight inches across the mouth from the right to the left row of teeth. It had one upper and two lower sets of teeth, each tooth being slender, triangular at the base, curved inward, with a cutting edge on each of the three sides, and a sharp point. The

Continued on Page 2.

ENO WILL SET ASIDE, HEIRS GAIN MILLIONS

Jury After Hearing Evidence for Forty-two Days Deliberates Only Four Hours.

TRIAL HAS COST $500,000

Columbia University Loses a Bequest of from $4,000,000 to $8,000,000—Case to be Appealed.

Columbia University loses a bequest estimated at from $4,000,000 to $8,000,000 as residuary legatee under the will of Amos F. Eno as a result of a verdict of the jury before Surrogate Cohalan yesterday afternoon setting aside the will. The jury, which has heard the case for forty-four days, reached a decision after deliberating four hours. Surrogate Cohalan denied a motion to set aside the verdict.

The effect of the decision is to establish the validity of a will made in January, 1914, which did not mention Columbia University, but gave the entire residuary estate to the decedent's brother, Dr. Henry Clay Eno, and sister, Mrs. Mary E. Pinchot, both of whom died before their brother. The General Society of Mechanics and Tradesmen, which received $1,800,000 under the will rejected by the jury, got $2,000,000 under the document which will now be offered for probate.

Other institutions named in the will now declared invalid will not lose by the jury's decision, because John B. Stanchfield, chief counsel for the contestants, declared in his summing up that these institutions would receive the sums left to them if the will were set aside. These institutions and their bequests are the Metropolitan Museum of Art, the Museum of Natural History, and Society for Improving the Condition of the Poor, $250,000 each, and the New York Public Library, $50,000.

All of the decedent's heirs at law who united in the contest were in the courtroom when the verdict was announced, and they hastened to the jury box to thank the jurymen, and also congratulated their attorneys. It is estimated that the trial has cost $500,000, and, since the case will be appealed by the proponents of the rejected will, it is expected that the costs will be more than doubled before the litigation is finally decided, unless there is a settlement. In his summing up Mr. Stanchfield said that he was convinced that Mr. Eno believed that his residuary estate amounted to only $250,000, and stated that if Columbia University would accept this sum the case would be settled.

Many Heirs at Law Benefit.

The heirs at law who contested the 1915 will are: William P. Eno, brother, Saugatuck, Conn., represented by Simpson, Thacher & Bartlett; Gifford Pinchot of Milford, Penn., and Amos R. E. Pinchot of 22 West Fifty-seventh Street, nephews, and their sister, Lady Antoinette Johnstone, represented by ex-Surrogate Charles H. Beckett; Professor Henry Lane Eno, nephew, of Princeton University, represented by Charles A. Perkins and Arthur C. Train; Mrs. Antoinette E. Wood, sister, and Miss Mary P. Eno and Mrs. Florence C. Graves, nieces, Simsbury, Conn., represented by Sullivan & Cromwell. Counsel who sought to uphold the 1915 will are Wallace Macfarlane, Stephen C. Nash, and Kenneth M. Spence, for Columbia, and Henry De Forest Baldwin for Lucius H. Beers and William Mitchell, the executors.

In the 1914 will, which the heirs will now offer for probate as being the last will, the decedent, in addition to giving the residue to his brother and sister, left them $600,000 each. The Pinchot brothers and Lady Johnstone will take their mother's share, which, in addition to their specific legacies in

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BRITISH PUSHED BACK BY HARD ATTACKS BUT RECOVER MOST OF GROUND LOST; RUSSIANS NOW THREATEN HUNGARY

Believe Revival of Submarine Activity Reveals Germany's Plan to Break Pledge

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, July 19.—Various indications are believed here to point to the idea that Germany is about to resume submarine warfare along the old lines which in May last she undertook to abandon in deference to American representations. In some quarters it is even believed that the campaign is already under way.

Submarine activity certainly has increased recently, but no flagrant breach of the German undertaking has yet been reported.

Eugen Zimmermann's article in the Lokalanzeiger is regarded as striking a preliminary note for German public opinion. The German representations that the Belgian Relief Commission utilize German ships for the conveyance of foodstuffs destined to Belgium are thought to have been devised with the object of preparing the way for a "sharpened submarine war." Several relief ships were torpedoed prior to the undertaking of last May.

COSSACKS CROSS THE CARPATHIANS

Czar's Infantry Also Advancing to Passes Leading Into Hungary.

LEMBERG FRONT IN PERIL

Austrians West of Bukowina Said to be Preparing a New Great Offensive.

LONDON, July 19.—The Russian military critics dwell on what they describe as "the mechanical regularity" of the strategic and tactical blows dealt by Russia on her various fronts and the absence of any indications that the enemy forces are able effectively to parry them. The recent Russian successes have brought them much nearer Vladimir-Volynski and Kovel, and the German communications between Kovel and Lemberg are threatened by the advance to Stoyanoff and Sokal, preliminary to the investment of Lemberg.

In Transylvania the Russians have secured two important eastern passes in the Carpathians, Jablonitza and Kirlibaba, while they also hold command of the Delatyn-Budapest Railway. Their cavalry is moving in the rear of General Pflanzer's forces between Kimpolung and Kuty, and apparently the invasion of Hungary has begun. According to one report, a Russian force is already one day's march into Hungary, threatening the Austrian rear in the mountains.

Correspondents with the Austrian forces, however, intimate in dispatches to Berlin and Vienna that the time is approaching when the Austrians will assume the offensive and try to roll back the Russian tide.

Pressure on Riga Front Continues.

PETROGRAD, July 19.—Russian infantry in Galicia is advancing toward the passes of the Carpathians which lead into Hungary. Further north, in the marsh region, the official statement of today says an attempt of Austro-German forces to take the offensive was broken. The announcement follows:

On the Riga front artillery engagements continue. At Lake Iliadzial our infantry and lake flotilla, under Lieutenant Olschevsky, made a surprise attack on the Germans in the night, throwing them into complete panic. Enemy airmen manifested great activity from the region south of the Dvina to the Pinsk marshes.

On the Stokhod there was artillery fighting at many places.

We repulsed by our artillery fire an attempt on the part of the enemy to take the offensive north of the Odzer Marsh. Owing to the heavy rains the Dniester has risen almost 2½ meters, destroying Austrian bridges, buttresses, and ferryboats.

On our left flank, in the region of the Rivers Black and White Tcheremosche, southwest of Kuty, our infantry is advancing toward the mountain defiles.

Resisting Russians in Carpathians.

BERLIN, July 19, (via London.)—Reports from the southeastern front indicate that the Russians, after a fortnight of comparative inactivity, have brought up heavy reinforcements of infantry and cavalry and have now resumed a strong aggressive on the headwaters of the Moldava near the Hungarian frontier.

A change in the weather has facilitated the operations, after clear hot weather in which it was impossible to conceal the movements of troops for sudden attacks in great force. The Russians are showing the utmost tenacity and their artillery is playing an important part in the operations.

The Austrian mountain batteries, however, have achieved splendid results against it. The Russians prepare only hasty field positions, believing that the Austrian resistance can soon be broken, but the reports say the Austrian infantry is withstanding all the attacks and filling the ground in front of the trenches with Russian dead.

Along the front south and southwest of Riga, at the northern end of the Russian line, the Russians have been strongly reinforced and have been heavily attacking Field Marshal von

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PRUSSIAN GUARD IN HEROIC FIGHT

British Pay Tribute to the Wonderful Bravery Shown at Ovillers.

BATTLE FOR MACHINE GUNS

Attackers Had to Take Them One by One in a Struggle That Was Constantly Renewed.

By PHILIP GIBBS.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES. The London Daily Chronicle Dispatches.

WITH THE BRITISH ARMY IN THE FIELD, July 18.—In all the fighting during the last fortnight the struggle for Ovillers stands out separately as a siege in which both attack and defense were of the most dogged and desperate kind. The surrender of the remnants of its garrison last night ends an episode which will not be forgotten in history.

These men were of the Third Prussian Guards, and our Commander in Chief in his day's dispatches has paid tribute to their bravery, which is echoed by the officers and men who fought against them. It is a tribute to our own troops also, who, by no less courage, broke down the stubborn resistance and captured the garrison.

I have already described the earlier phases of the siege—the first attack on July 1, when our men broke through the outer network of trenches and advanced through sheets of machine gun fire, suffering heavy casualties; the seizure of separated bits of broken trench work by little bodies of gallant men fighting independently gaining ground by a yard or two at a time, and attacking machine gun posts and bombing posts by hand-to-hand fights; the underground struggle in the great vaulted cellars beneath the ruined town; the surprise attack at night, when a number of fresh troops sprang upon the defences to the western side of the town, and then, linking up with the men in captured trenches and ruins, cut the place in half, took many prisoners, and isolated the enemy still holding out in the northern half of the position—all that made the fall of Ovillers imminent, and its fate was sealed when other British troops advanced on its eastern side from La Boisselle upward betwen that and Contalmaison.

Many different battalions had a share in the fighting. All had suffered and then gave way to new men, who knew the nature of this business, but set grimly to work to carry on the slow process of digging out the enemy from his last strongholds. It was almost literally the work of digging out. The town of Ovillers does not exist; it was annihilated by bombardments and made a rubbish heap of bricks and dust.

But after that, when our men were separated from the enemy by only a yard or two or by only a barricade or two, the artillery on both sides ceased to fire upon Ovillers lest the gunners should kill their own men. They barraged intensely round about. Our shells fell incessantly to the north and east. So that the beleaguered garrison should not get supplies or reinforcements we made a wall of death about them. But, though no shells now burst over the ground where many dead lay strewn, there was artillery of a lighter kind, not less deadly. It was the artillery of machine guns and bombs. The Prussian Guards made full use of the vaulted cellars and ruined houses. They made a series of small keeps which were defended almost entirely by machine gun fire.

Between the attacks of our bombing parties they went below ground into dark vaults, where it was safe enough from trench mortar and hand grenades, leaving a sentry or two on the lookout for any infantry assault. As soon as we advanced the machine guns set to work and played their hose of bullets across the ground which our men had to cover.

One by one, by getting around about them, by working zigzag ways through cellars and ruins, by sudden rushes of bombing parties led by young officers of daring spirit, we knocked out those machine gun emplacements, and of the gunners who served them until yester-

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BRITISH IN HEAVY FIGHTING

Appear to Have Retaken Half of Delville Wood, All of Longueval.

NEW TROOPS STOP GERMANS

South Africans Thought They Could Hold Ground, but Were Driven Out.

FRENCH IN SMALL RAIDS

Capture Trenches South of the Somme—Paris Claims Further Progress on East Verdun Front.

LONDON, July 19. — When General Haig's afternoon report was dispatched from headquarters in France, the violent fighting, which had developed from the German counterattack and had been going on all night long and given the Germans a footing in Delville Wood and Longueval, was still in progress. The German attacks on the Waterlot Farm and other points were repulsed.

In a very brief dispatch tonight General Haig sends the announcement that most of the ground thus lost has been regained in both places, and that the British fire had dispersed the Germans massing for a further attack on Waterlot Farm.

A dispatch from British Headquarters in France received late tonight says:

"What the Trones Wood was after the first big advance by the British, the Delville Wood promises to become after the second, the Germans regarding it equally vital to their present line of defense. South Africans, including both British and Boers, took it most gallantly after the British broke the second line of defenses last week, but were over-brave and eager and inexperienced in this kind of warfare.

"In the last twenty-four hours the Germans have been massing troops and developing counterattacks, with the result that something of the same kind of seesawing as at Trones Wood has taken place among the fallen trees, branches, undergrowth, and shell craters.

South Africans Over-Confident.

"The Germans threw a division at the South Africans last night, aiming to recover both Delville Wood and the village of Longueval, with the result that the South Africans, who insisted that they could hold the wood without help, were outnumbered and had to give ground. The Germans got possession of little more than half of the wood. British reinforcements coming up soon checked the attack, and at this writing they hold half of the wood and all of the village, which throughout the day could be seen to be under a heavy shell fire from the German guns, indicating that the British had possession of it. The Germans also shelled Montauban and the approaches to Longueval, but the British artillery replied in larger volume than the Germans."

These dispatches seem to confirm the opinions constantly expressed by the correspondents at the front of the dwindling strength of the German counterattacks.

The operations on the French front are still impeded by rain, and comparative quiet prevails.

The text of the communication given out tonight by the War Office follows:

North of the Somme heavy fighting is still in progress in Longueval Village and the Delville Wood. In both these places we have already regained most of the ground lost last night.

South of Delville Wood this afternoon we dispersed with our fire a large body of Germans massing to attack the Waterlot Farm from the direction of Guillemont.

The British War Office announcement of this afternoon follows:

The enemy's attack last night, the beginning of which already has been reported, was directed against our new positions east of Bazentin Village. Very large German reinforcements had been collected for this attack. After an intense artillery fire, the first assault was delivered in dense masses at about 5:30 o'clock in the afternoon. The fighting continued all night and was particularly violent in Delville Wood.

After suffering very heavy losses the enemy succeeded in recapturing a portion of Delville Wood, and also obtaining a footing in the northern outskirts of Longueval. The struggle in these areas is still violent.

Elsewhere the attack, including three separate assaults on Waterlot Farm, completely broke down under our fire. On the remainder of our front there were no events of importance.

German Statement of Gains.

The German official statement says:

In the Somme district the village of Longueval and Delville Wood, adjoining, were recaptured last night from the British, after fierce fighting, by the Magdeburg Twenty-sixth Infantry Regiment. In addition to heavy, sanguinary losses, the British lost eight officers and 290 men in prisoners, and left a considerable number of machine guns in our hands.

Enemy attacks upon our positions north of Ovillers and against the

southern edge of Pozières were dispersed by our curtain of fire and had not the slightest success anywhere.

South of the Somme French local attacks failed to the north of Barleux and near Belloy. At other points they were checked at the outset.

On the right bank of the Meuse the enemy continued his fruitless efforts against our lines on Froide Terre Ridge.

North of Ban de Sapt a German patrol enterprise was successful.

Heavy Bombardment at Verdun.

The official communication issued by the French War Office tonight reads:

South of the Somme a small operation south of Estrées enabled us to capture several trenches and make about sixty prisoners.

On the Verdun front a bombardment of our first and second lines in the region of Hill 304 was carried out. There was intense artillery activity in the Fleury sector, but no infantry action. At Les Eparges an attack on a small post was repulsed.

A German aeroplane was brought down by the fire of our special cannon near Braisne, east of Soissons. The aviators were taken prisoners.

The French afternoon statement follows:

The night was calm over the greater part of the front. Two surprise attacks delivered by the army against small French posts, one in Belgium in the region of Paschendaal, the other north of the Aisne, near Paezzy, were repulsed by our fire.

On the Verdun front, east of the Meuse, the artillery fighting continued very vigorously in the sector of Fleury. We made some progress with grenades near the Chapel of Sainte Fine.

The Belgian communication says:

Our batteries of all calibres carried out today destructive fires on the German works in the region of Boesinghe and Steenstraete. Reconnoissances have established the complete overturning of enemy works caused by our previous shelling north of Dixmude and in the direction of Het Sas.

9 FRENCHMEN TAKE 113 GERMANS BY RUSE

Steal Up On Fort, Simulate Charge of Large Force, and Demand Surrender.

PARIS, July 19.—One of the most striking episodes of the great Somme offensive was the taking of the field fort at Biaches and the garrison of 113 men by nine French soldiers. The fort had resisted throughout the artillery bombardment, and the infantry attacks had been checked by murderous machine gun fire.

By a lucky chance a French officer discovered that the terrible bombardment had made the fort vulnerable at one point. Selecting a Second Lieutenant, two Sergeants, a Corporal, and four men, he led them on hands and knees through the long grass to the spot where he knew there was a breach in the defenses. They reached their objective without the Germans learning of their approach.

Abruptly three of the French officers leaped into the work shouting, "Forward with the bayonet!" and throwing bombs which exploded in the dugout. The other six daring Frenchmen remained behind ready to retreat if the attempt failed.

But the Germans, taken unawares, had no time to get their weapons, and surrendered almost without a show of fight. When one of their number fell, shot by a revolver fired point-blank by the commanding French officer, the Germans, 113 in all, came out of their shelters and threw up their hands, the French assert.

The three French captors now began to feel nervous, as they saw no reason why the Germans should not fall upon them and exterminate them. But at this moment the other six hurried in. Their resolute energy imposed upon the German, who believed that the new arrivals were followed by many others. The German officers in the fort then threw down their arms and the entire garrison was marched to the French rear, escorted by the nine captors, who had not lost a man.

SIR VICTOR HORSLEY DEAD.

Famous Surgeon Succumbs to Heat Stroke in Mesopotamia.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, July 19.—News has been received in London that the famous surgeon, Sir Victor Horsley, died on July 16 at Amara, in Mesopotamia, from a heat stroke. He sacrificed his life for his country.

At the beginning of the war Sir Victor gave up his private practice and hospital work and went to France with the Red Cross. Later he accepted a commission as Colonel and was sent to Egypt in the early part of last year as a consulting surgeon. While in Egypt he heard of the sufferings of the troops in Mesopotamia, and realizing the great need for medical help volunteered his services. They were accepted and Sir Victor left for the Mesopotamian front last March.

MAJOR CUNLIFFE KILLED.

Well Known as Author of Official History of the Boer War.

LONDON, July 20.—Major Sir Foster Hugh Egerton Cunliffe, military historian, has been killed while fighting on the front in France. Major Cunliffe wrote the official history of the Boer war, as well as several books on the present conflict. He was born in 1875.

Major Cunliffe was born on Aug. 17, 1875, the son of the fifth Baronet and Eleanor Leigh, only daughter of Major Egerton Leigh of West Hall, Cheshire. He was educated at Eton and received the degree of M. A. at New College, Oxford. He was also a fellow of All Souls.

TURKS QUIT KERMANSHAH.

But Report Successful Raids Against Russians and British.

LONDON, July 19.—The Russian advance continues successfully in Asia Minor, and it is reported from Rome that the Turks have again evacuated Kermanshah.

PETROGRAD, July 19.—Concerning the operations in the Caucasus the War Office today issued the following:

On our right wing, in the region of Djivislik, south of Trebizond and Baiburt and west of Baiburt, we made considerable advances everywhere, dislodging the Turkish rearguard.

In recent days our columns have captured 85 Turkish officers, more than 1,200 men, 1 heavy gun, and 5 machine guns.

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 19, (via London.)—The official communication issued by the Turkish War Office today says:

Irak front—On the Euphrates sector our volunteers and flying columns made a successful surprise attack on an enemy camp and his communication line, capturing seven vessels fully laden with provisions.

According to the latest advices from Rechad Pasha he has defeated in the neighborhood of Bassorah (Basra) English detachments, and shot down and captured an English aeroplane.

Our operations against the Russians on the Persian front are developing in our favor.

ROBERTSON PRAISES MEN FROM COLONIES

Chief of British General Staff Mentions Canadian Troops Especially.

NO WORRY ON WAR'S RESULT

Lauds Ambassador Page for His Efforts for Wounded and Prisoners.

LONDON, July 19.—"No, we really are not worried by the course of the war," said General Sir William R. Robertson, Chief of the Imperial Staff, at army headquarters, in an interview today with The Associated Press. "As to the new offensive, a glance at the map will tell the story of our progress. And the happy expression of our wounded soldiers from the front reflects the spirit of the men. Do you notice that all published photographs show them smiling or laughing?"

The General himself smiled genially as he spoke; nevertheless his manner subtly conveyed his realization of the fact that he was breaking the silence he had maintained so rigidly since the beginning of the war. He received the correspondent while seated at a table in the War Office within a few feet of the wire which permits him, with the aid of maps and the constantly arriving messages, to direct the moves in the conflict in France.

The room is in keeping with the character of the man. It is furnished with such simplicity that the tables, chairs and map rack are the only articles of furniture. Broad of shoulder and sturdy of form, with a reach of arm that might well be the envy of any prizefighter, Sir William's personality tells of tremendous vigor that seems to belie his fifty-six years, and such quick mental perception that one expects him to anticipate the trend of one's thought. Slightly above medium height, he has a firm jaw, high forehead, closely cropped iron gray mustache and kindly gray eyes, which commandeer all comers as friends. The iron hand in the velvet glove is sensed, but not perceived. There is just enough of the enigmatical in his personality to give a touch of extra interest. Seen in street civilian dress he might be taken for an American railway President or a big industrial organizer.

Praises Overseas Contingents.

"Our hearts were touched by the ready response of our fellow Britishers from overseas on the outbreak of the war," the General continued. "To say we are proud of these men underestimates our sentiments. If the manner in which these sturdy sons of Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, Canada, and our gallant little Newfoundland came forward with their thousands surprised the enemy, their valor and gallantry in battle were a revelation to the world.

"We have come to feel that our type of Government is not so bad, after all. Yes, they are still coming, and while it is hard to single out particular parts of the empire, the Canadians can learn again through you our high appreciation of their splendid fighting spirit and well-organized armies. At Ypres, Festubert and many other closely contested engagements they demonstrated the high type of vigorous manhood produced in the New World."

The effort of general speculation as to how long the war would last caused the General to shake his head and smile.

"That is a question touching human nature, which means dealing with a dubious proposition," he said. "None is wise in this."

Referring to the complimentary references by military experts to the work of the big British guns and the use of cavalry in the offensive, Sir William remarked:

"The work of the guns interests us not only because of the organization required to produce them, but on account of the careful training which is necessary before the gunners are proficient. Scientifically accurate gunnery is required in this war probably as never before. The necessity of firing over the heads of advancing infantry of one's own side makes it so, and it is necessary that troops thus advancing have perfect confidence in the gunners as they gradually raise the Niagara of shells as the infantry advances—a problem requiring greater skill as the infantry's distance increases.

"Any success of our cavalry is no surprise to us, as there are no men in any branch of the service more carefully selected and trained or with higher traditions to live up to."

Lauds American Ambassador.

Sir William said that Great Britain had accomplished a remarkable task by reaching Germany's state of development in the art of war in two years of preparation and training.

"But it must be remembered," he said, "that England was not without war experience before the present conflict."

The General gave praise to the American Ambassador, Walter H. Page, for his constant efforts in behalf of the wounded and his ready response to appeals affecting soldiers interned by Great Britain's enemies. Sir William has visited America more than once, and he made inquiries regarding the development of New York, showing his intimate knowledge of the city by asking questions concerning the extension of streets.

SWISS RESERVES CALLED.

Citizens of Military Age in Italy Said to Have Been Summoned.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, July 9.—The Chronicle's Milan correspondent says the Swiss Federal Government has instructed its Consulates throughout Italy to order all Swiss subjects of military age resident in that country to return home immediately.

PRUSSIAN GUARD IN HEROIC FIGHT

Continued from Page 1.

day there was only a last remnant of the garrison left in Ovillers.

These men of the Third Prussian Guard long had been in a hopeless position. They were starving because all supplies were cut off by our never-ending barrage. They had no water supply, so suffered all the torture of great thirst. They were living in a charnal house strewn with the dead bodies of their comrades and with wounded men delirious for lack of drink.

Human nature could make no longer resistance, and at last the officers raised the signal of surrender and came over with nearly 140 men, who held their hands up.

The fighting had been savage. At close grips, in broken earthworks and deep cellars, there had been no sentiment, but British soldiers and Germans had flung themselves upon each other with bombs and any kinds of weapon, but now, when all was ended, the last of the German garrison was received with the honors of war, and none of our soldiers deny them the respect due to great courage.

"They stuck to it splendidly," was the verdict of one of them today, and, though there was no love lost between our army and the enemy's it was good at least that we should have none of that silly contempt for the foe which sometimes is expressed by the people, never by the British soldiers, who unconsciously discredit the valor of our men by underestimating the courage and tenacity of those who fight us.

The War Situation

BY THE MILITARY EXPERT OF THE NEW YORK TIMES.

The feature of yesterday's fighting was the strong counterstroke of the Germans against the new British positions. The German strategy in this respect is far different from that employed by the French in the fighting at Verdun. The whole of the Verdun fighting is characterized by the infrequency of the French attempts to recover lost ground. It has only happened in isolated instances, when the Germans threatened some point of great strategical importance.

In the French-British offensive German counterattacks have almost invariably followed even the most minor successes. The marvel is that under the circumstances the Germans have not recovered more of the lost ground. By the time the British artillery has finished pounding a given point and the infantry has charged in to take possession there is but little left to offer protection against a countermove. New trenches have to be dug, new connections have to be made, and the entire position occupied has to be consolidated with respect to the lines on either side. All this has to be done under fire and under the continual menace of a counterattack. In other words, the new positions cannot possibly be as strong for defensive purposes as were the same positions when the British attack began. Therefore, when the countermove is not a success it is evident that it is not as strong as the original attack.

The success of the Germans yesterday is not in itself dangerous to the British continued advance nor did it come at a point where it would have done the British much harm. The southern end of the town of Longueval is on a hill about 450 feet high. From the south the ground on which the village lies slopes gently down toward the north. In capturing Longueval in the first place, the British not only took the rim of the Bapaume Plateau which begins just south of the southern limit of the village, but advanced beyond and took up positions further north on the plateau itself. In retaking a part of Longueval, (it does not appear that they took it all,) therefore, the Germans have succeeded in driving the British back to the rim of the plateau but they have not succeeded in clearing the entire plateau. This rim is still in British hands and is available for use in a further advance. Another strong push, however, and the British will again be down in the low land from which they began their drive a week or so ago.

The taking of Delville Woods, however, is a more serious matter. Practically all of the little clumps of woods in this region have been strongly fortified by the Germans as points on which to base. In case the enemy advances over the clear ground, the forces in these woods can always be used to attack them in flank. It is exactly the same principle which led Russia to build up her permanent defense in the form of rectangles or triangles of fortresses. To try to advance between any two of them immediately throws the invader against the combined strength of both, and these two can be reinforced from the third or fourth as the case may be. Therefore, the capture of such a clump of woods by the British is always a tactical success which may have considerable bearing on subsequent operations in that vicinity.

Another point is the fact that any advance the British can make toward the east is much more important than an advance of similar depth toward the north. This is because of its relation to Peronne. When the French succeed in pinching the Germans out of their present positions, and forcing them to retire across the Somme on the front from Biaches to Barleux, they must stop. It is extremely doubtful whether once the French have reached the Somme they will by physically able to cross in the face of the German defense. To attempt it would be to sacrifice many more men than the position is worth. This would be to duplicate what the Germans are doing at Verdun. The only other solution is for the British to fight their way eastward until they have brought their line even with the French position at Clery. Then will Peronne be in serious danger, for, in addition to the activities of the French on the west side of the river, the town will be attacked from the north, and the German line in danger of being flanked out. This situation makes every yard gained to the east of vital local importantce and worth considerable effort on the part of the Germans to regain.

The late report from the British War Office last night claims to have regained most of the ground lost, but the dispatch is not sufficiently definite to tell how far their success has carried them. The most eastern point yet reached by the British—the eastern limit of Waterlot farm—is still in their possession, although the British positions in this section have been narrowed almost to a point, so that unless Delville Woods is retaken the farm may have to be abandoned.

In Russia the situation is still full of promise. Particularly in southern Bukowina the Russians are still advancing almost as if unopposed. Their forces are at the very gates of Kirlibaba and Jablonitza passes, with every prospect of breaking through. The most interesting feature of the Russian activity in this section, however, is the number of men that the Russians have here and the branch of the service to which they belong. Unfortunately on these points the reports do not give us the slightest clue. At one time it seems that they are but scattered bands pursuing similar bands of retreating Austrians, at another that there are really material forces present.

If the Russians are in force with a strong contingent of cavalry, a break in the Austrian defense unquestionably means an invasion of Hungary, and a new complication to the political muddle with which Austria is now confronted. Moreover, the plains of Hungary beyond the Carpathian summits are the great wheat fields upon which not only Austria but Germany also depends for subsistence. A raid through there with a strong force of cavalry, could, at this time of the year, destroy millions of bushels of grain which would be vital to the support of the Teuton armies. Speculation at this juncture is however idle. Russia is at present headed for Hungary and the passes across the Carpathians. At the rate at which her forces are moving it should not be many days before we have reliable data on which to form an estimate of the entire Bukiwina situation.

In the Caucasus the Russians are also pushing rapidly ahead. The official report speaks of fighting with the Turkish rearguard. The indication is plain that the Turks are in retreat and the Russians in rapid pursuit. They have already passed on beyond Baiburt and are rapidly assuming command of the entire roadway from Trebizond to Baiburt. Running west from Baiburt there is another important road which joins the road from Trebizond to Erzingan near the village of Ujush. The advance against Erzingan is therefore taking place from three directions and by three different columns. One directly from the north basing on Trebizond, another from the east basing on Baiburt, and a third also from the east basing on Erzerum, via Mamakhatun. With Erzingan in Russian hands the Turkish opposition will fail. The capture of Baiburt will put the Turks the base from which they were operating in their effort to drive the Russians back from the Trebizond region.

From the Turks no more than from the Austrians will the Russians any fear of another offense. Both have been defeated and both are in retreat. The only question is, Has Russia enough immediate strength left to deliver the final blow?

COSSACKS CROSS THE CARPATHIANS

Continued from Page 1.

Hindenburg's forces there, the War Office announced today. The assaults, however, all failed, the Russians suffering unusually severe losses. The official statement says:

Army Group of Field Marshal von Hindenburg—South and southwest of Riga, our brave regiments caused repeated attacks by the Russians, delivered with strengthened forces, to break down with extraordinarily heavy losses for the enemy.

Army Group of Prince Leopold—The situation is unchanged. Numerous bombs were dropped with good success by our aeroplane squadrons on railway stations at Horodziela and Pogorzilzy, and on the Minsk-Baranovichi line, which is filled with troop transports.

Army Group of General von Linsingen—In places the artillery of the enemy was very active, especially on the Stokhod and to the west and southwest of Lutsk.

Army Group of General von Bothmer—There were no special incidents.

VIENNA, July 19, (via London.) — A Russian reverse in Galicia, in the foothills of the Carpathians, near the entrance to one of the mountain passes, is reported in the official announcement of today, which says:

Southwest of Delatyn our troops drove back across the Pruth River, Russian detachments which had crossed to the Western bank. We took 300 prisoners.

SWIFT RUSSIAN BLOW BROKE LIPA FRONT

Whole Army in Volhynia Was Soon Surging Forward After Retreating Foe.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Thursday, July 20.—In a dispatch dated Southwest Front, July 16, a correspondent sends a description to The London Times of the latest Russian victory, in which General Sakharoff's army captured 18,000 prisoners and advanced seven miles to the River Lipa. He says:

"I reached the headquarters of a certain Siberian corps about midnight on July 15, to find artillery preparation in full blast. By midnight ten breaches were made in the barbed wire, each approximately twenty paces broad, and the attacks were ordered for 3 o'clock in the morning.

"Rising at 5 A. M. I accompanied the commander of the corps to his observation point on the ridge. The attacks had already swept away the resistance of the enemy's first line.

"Thousands of prisoners were in our hands and the enemy was already retiring rapidly. We moved forward, and we began to meet from the battlefield, first, the lightly wounded, then Austrian prisoners helping our heavily wounded.

"At quite an early hour the entire country was alive. Every department of the army was beginning to move forward. All roads were choked with ammunition, batteries, and transport following up our advancing troops, while the stream of returning caissons, wounded and prisoners equaled in volume the tide of advancing columns. The Commander took up his position on the ridge which but a few hours before had been our advanced line. Thence the country could be observed for miles. Each road was black with moving troops, pushing forward on the heels of the enemy, whose field gun shells were bursting on the ridges.

"Just beyond here I met the commander of the division and his staff. Evidently the size of our group was discernible from some distant enemy observation point, for within five minutes came the howl of an approaching projectile, and a 6-inch shell burst with a terrific crash in a neighboring field. Its arrival, which was followed at regular intervals by others, ranging from 4-inch upward, apparently was unnoticed by the General, whose interest was entirely occupied with pressing his advantage.

"Before and beneath us lay the abandoned line of the Austrian trenches, separated from ours by a small stream, where since daylight the heroic engineers were laboring under heavy shell fire to construct a bridge to enable our cavalry and guns to pass in pursuit. Our troops had forced the line here at 3 A. M., wading under machine gun and rifle fire in water and marsh above their waists, often to their armpits.

"The Austrian end of the bridge was a horrible place, as it was congested with dead, horribly wounded men, who, as the ambulances were on the other side of the river, could not be removed. A number of German ambulance men were working furiously over their own and the Austrian wounded, many of whom, I think, must have been wounded by their own guns in an attempt to prevent the bridging of the stream. A more bloody scene I have not witnessed.

"I encountered about fifty captured Germans and talked with about a dozen of them. Certainly none of them showed the smallest lack of morale or even depression. All seemed to feel as if their personal lot on this day had been unfortunate, and that the war would be won by the Germans shortly. When told of British successes not a single one was in the least moved. All laughed, stating they did not believe it.

"One officer said: 'Possibly the British have taken a single mile of line, but if they have we shall drive them back tomorrow, while the French are utterly beaten now and we expect to take Verdun in a few days.'

"All of these men were attached to the Twenty-second Reserve Corps and came from Verdun two or three weeks ago. They describe the battle there as terrible, especially the French artillery fire.

"My own impression is that the Austrians simply are refusing to fight now, after the initial resistance, and surrender in blocks rather than risk being cut to pieces in retreat by the cavalry, which is rendering extraordinary service in all these movements. The fact that we captured two commanders of regiments, with one entire regimental staff, indicates that the officers are hardly more enthusiastic for war than the soldiers. One commander only took command of his regiment at noon and was taken prisoner at daylight the following morning."

BRUSILOFF BEWILDERS FOE.

Forces Concentration in One Place Then Strikes in Another.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, July 18, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—One remarkable advantage Brusiloff has gained by maintaining an offensive on a very broad front, and that is unfailing elasticity. His army advances, seizes prisoners and territory, and then, having compelled the enemy to concentrate reinforcements on a given front, stops for a while to fortify and reorganize. Then the tale is at once taken up by another army, and so no rest is given to the enemy.

General Lesh's advance to the Stokhod caused the Germans to concentrate large forces before Kovel, under the command, it is reported, of Field Marshal von Mackensen. For some days the Russian offensive against Kovel has been at a standstill and now suddenly General Sakharoff's army, which occupies the front near the Galician frontier, has begun a fresh advance.

The small breach reported yesterday southeast of Sviniusky has been widened and on the Lower Lipa, where the Austrian counterattacks have been particularly persistent, the Russians are now steadily advancing. The direction of the advance is toward Vladimir-Volynski and Sokal, which involves a double menace to Lemberg from the north.

Russian cavalry has crossed the main Carpathian range in Southwestern Bukowina, and are on the main road from Kirlibaba toward Marmaros-Sziget. This road runs behind the present positions of Pflanzer's army in the Carpathians, and the ride of the Russian cavalry should seriously damage his communications, besides increasing the excitement caused in Hungary by the Russian advance.

CLYSMIC
THE KING OF TABLE WATERS

ASQUITH PROMISES TO RUSH IRISH BILL

Premier Tells Redmond Measure Will Be Introduced Next Week.

PRAISE FOR LLOYD GEORGE

New War Minister Is Credited with Miracle of Effecting a Settlement.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Thursday, July 20.—In the House of Commons yesterday (Wednesday) Premier Asquith informed John Redmond that the Irish Government bill would be introduced next week.

The Prime Minister's brief statement was received with intense relief, for it is taken to indicate that the difficulties which on Tuesday were believed to threaten the wreck of the whole possibility of Irish settlement are in process of arrangement. Among the Irish Nationalists on Tuesday hope had almost been abandoned. The Marquis of Lansdowne and Mr. Redmond had publicly contradicted each other, and no approach had been made by the Prime Minister to the Irish leaders. Lord Lansdowne's speech had had a deplorable effect on the Nationalists in Ireland, with the result that Irish opinion was rapidly getting out of the control of the Nationalist leaders. An independent Nationalist convention was being organized and formidable opposition to Mr. Redmond was developing.

Lloyd George Praised.

The situation was thus described by one Parliamentary correspondent:

"It is at least no exaggeration to say that the situation can only be saved now if Lloyd George performs one of his personal miracles. He achieved the great triumph of getting the hitherto irreconcilable Irish parties to agree on precise terms. His chance will come at tomorrow's meeting. It would not be like him to submit easily to having his work undone. If the situation is to be saved the essential thing is that a bill should be produced at once and that it shall be the right bill, the bill as already drafted and described to the Irish party, embodying honestly and fully the written terms of settlement. Before we give up hope, therefore, we must wait for the result of the Cabinet meeting Wednesday morning and for an answer to Mr. Redmond's question tomorrow afternoon. If it is another temporizing answer then it is all up with the settlement. But if the answer is that a bill is to be produced immediately there is still hope and a good hope that it will be carried through. We must believe that Lloyd George will put all his tremendous force behind this policy. Hitherto in all measures that he has rightly or wrongly thought necessary for the war he has been resolute and fearless. The assumption is he will be resolute and fearless in this and in that is the one hope that a settlement may yet be effected.

While, of course, no information has been made public as to what took place at yesterday's Cabinet meeting, it is believed by politicians that Mr. Asquith's answer to John Redmond yesterday afternoon is the direct outcome of Lloyd George's personal influence upon the Cabinet Council, and hopes of an Irish settlement are again revived. The only unsatisfactory feature of the situation is that Mr. Asquith, in reply to a question by Montague Barlow, Member of Parliament for South Salford, intimated that further communications regarding the new bill between the Government and the Irish Members of Parliament were still necessary, which is taken to mean that some points in the measure still remain subject to negotiation.

AIR RAID ON REVAL HARBOR.

Berlin Says Bombs Hit Russian Cruisers and Other Warships.

BERLIN, July 19, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—The bombardment by German naval aircraft of the Russian harbor of Reval, on the Gulf of Finland, last night was announced today by the German Admiralty. Bombs were dropped on cruisers and other warships, numerous hits being observed, one submarine being seen to have been hit four times. Serious fires broke out on the docks as a result of the bombardment. All the raiders returned undamaged to German warships in waiting outside the bay. The statement follows:

German naval aeroplanes, on the evening of July 18, bombarded enemy cruisers, torpedo boats, submarines, and military establishments at the naval port of Reval,. Numerous undoubted hits were obtained on the enemy's forces. For example, one submarine was hit four time. Serious conflagrations broke out on the docks.

In spite of heavy fire by anti-aircraft guns and enemy aeroplanes, all the German aeroplanes returned unharmed to the sea forces that waited outside the bay. Although the German sea forces were visible in the clear weather and the aircraft were able to locate them despite a fog that came on in the early morning, no sea forces of the enemy were observed.

PETROGRAD, July 19.—The following official announcement was made here today:

Early yesterday morning four enemy aeroplanes dropped thirteen bombs on the town of Reval.

OPEN DOOR TO LUXEMBURG?

Dutch Expect Food Supplies, but Allies May Not Agree.

LUXEMBURG, July 18, (via Berlin and London, July 19.)—It is given out in official circles that there is a prospect Luxemburg will begin shortly to receive American food supplies on the same basis as Belgium, both France and Great Britain having finally abandoned their objections advanced on the ground that supplies might be requisitioned by the German authorities. Hence nothing now remains but to obtain the consent of the German Government for the transshipment of supplies to Luxemburg.

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Mt. Rainier National Park
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TELLS OF REFORMS IN RUSSIAN POLAND

Dr. Helfferich, Back from Visit, Talks of Benefits Under the German Occupation.

BERLIN, July 19, (by Wireless to Sayville, L. I.)—Warm commendation of the work done in Russian Poland by the Germans during the period of occupation was given by Dr. Karl Helfferich, the Secretary of the Interior and Imperial Vice Chancellor, today, on his return from a visit to that country.

Dr. Helfferich, who recounted the impressions of his visit to a member of the Ovorseas News Agency staff, contrasted the condition of the country under Russian rule with the state of affairs there today. In the time of peace, before the present war, the Russians had neglected the country, said Dr. Helfferich. Then came the period of hostilities which had devastated the land. Under these conditions the Germans took up their work, which the Vice Chancellor insisted had been accomplished with a success which could find few parallels in history.

The retreating Russians, Dr. Helfferich pointed out, had burned villages and towns and destroyed the harvests. The Germans first built roads through the devastated territory and supplied cattle and seeds to the inhabitants, with the result that now one frequently could see herds of a hundred or more cattle, while fields of standing grain were on all sides. He cited an instance of aid given the inhabitants by the Germans, the farmers of one district having received the horses of two regiments for field work on orders given by General Ludendorff.

Dr. Helfferich said he found schools everywhere now, even at places where none was maintained when the Russians ruled the country. The University of Warsaw, where lectures were given in the Polish tongue, had a large number of students.

All nationalities, Dr. Helfferich said, got equal recognition with the white Russians and Lithuanians. Terrible sufferings existed among the Jews when the Germans arrived, the Vice Chancellor declared, and in most towns they had been excluded from the schools by the Russians. The Germans, he added, introduced self-government in the country for the first time and admitted Jewish representatives to the governmental bodies.

Dr. Helfferich pointed to what he characterized an absolute neglect of hygiene by the Russians, instancing the conditions at Lodz, where there were virtually no sanitary conveniences, no sewerage system, and no water works, although the city was one of 500,000 inhabitants. The Germans, on the other hand, had given the population instructions regarding the value of hygienic and sanitary measures, and, with the assistance of the clergy, had established isolation barracks for contagious diseases, especially for cases of spotted fever, which was now decreasing in frequency of appearance. German physicians who had died as a result of these epidemics had lost their lives in vain, Dr. Helfferich declared. Another disease, cholera, has been completely stamped out.

Other work done by the Germans consisted in the institution of self-governing counties and towns, the opening of town councils, and the encouragement of the publication of a large number of newspapers in the Polish language, while the Russian Government a short time before had suppressed the last remaining newspaper in that language.

"Thus I found everywhere in the distressed country," concluded Dr. Helfferich, "the fruits of German energy and administration. I am glad to state that the Germans did work equal to the successes of their army by establishing order, safety, and peace behind the front, and by alleviating the miseries of war to the population."

SAW AMERICANS IN JAIL.

Englishwoman Released in Berlin Says Several Were Held There.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Thursday, July 20.—The Daily Mail publishes an account by an Englishwoman, Miss Robson, of imprisonment in Berlin. She was a governess in the family of Count von Farstenstein and suffered no molestation until June 18, when she was ordered to report herself in Berlin, where she was placed in the women's prison.

No reason was given, but the prison doctor said to her: "In England they are arresting our women and children. We have a right to arrest Englishwomen and children here."

Miss Robson says her fellow prisoners included several American women. She applied to have her case put before the American authorities, and on July 5 was conducted to the American Embassy, where she was informed she was at liberty. The same day she was put aboard a train for Flushing, en route to England.

NET 7-FOOT SHARK IN MATAWAN CREEK

Continued from Page 1.

shark had a bluish head and back and a white belly. It belongs to the same variety of which all the sharks so far caught along the New Jersey coast and in waters near New York are members. They are usually called the ground shark.

Captain Cottrell said last night that the fish would not be cut open until Friday. He said it was the same size as the one which he saw pass under the bridge last week. Most of the people at Matawan were confident that the mankiller had been caught. A large part of the population of the villages of Keyport, Matawan, and Cliffwood paid 10 cents admission to see the Captain's catch in his fish shed.

Other Big Sharks Caught.

Additional proof of a migration of sharks to the Jersey Coast and waters off Long Island appeared yesterday in the capture of many large sharks at other places and the reports by Captains of incoming ships that sharks were more numerous than ever known before in the Bay and just outside of it. The largest shark reported yet was one more than eleven feet long, caught five miles from Atlantic City, at the mouth of the Inlet. Sharks have been reported in Great Egg Harbor Bay and Grassy Bay, some distance from Atlantic City, but bathing at that resort has not diminished greatly. Albert Tunyon of Belford and two others caught a nine-foot shark yesterday off Atlantic Highlands, where several others have been caught recently.

Ship Captains believe that the shark migration is taking place along certain lanes, because one ship arrives without a tale of a single shark, while others on the same day come in with their crews excited by the spectacle of schools of them.

Captain McDonnel of the Munson Line steamship Munamar, which arrived yesterday from Antilla, said he had not seen a single shark. He ridiculed the report that the Gulf Stream was coming nearer to the American coast and bringing sharks with it, but said that the temperature of the southern water was higher than usual, going as high as 84 degrees.

The officers of the Norwegian ship Lygensfjord, which arrived in Quarantine just before the Munamar, said they had seen several sharks along the Jersey shore as the vessel was nearing Sandy Hook.

Scientists' Shark Hunt Fails.

Robert Cushman Murphy, Curator of Natural History of the Brooklyn Institute, on Eastern Parkway, Brooklyn, who returned yesterday from a forty-eight hours' shark hunt, said fluke and weakfish have practically disappeared from Jamaica Bay. With John Treadwell Nichols, Curator of the American Museum of Natural History, he took a motor boat and cruised along the deep channel in Rockaway Inlet. They had shark hooks, with strong chains attached, and harpoons in case of a close fight with the big fish. At night they trolled with the shark hooks baited with cow's lung, a tempting morsel, but they caught nothing. Mr. Murphy said they saw about the usual number of ground sharks and sand sharks.

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COMMONS REBUKES GOVERNMENT TWICE

Soldiers' Land Bill Amendment Opposed by Ministry Adopted, 51 to 46.

ELECTION MORE UNPOPULAR

House Forces Government to Withdraw Motion Designed to Shelve Perplexing Problem.

LONDON, July 19.—The Government sustained a technical defeat in the House of Commons tonight.

An amendment to a bill dealing with the placing of retired soldiers on land and insisting that land should be acquired for this purpose in Wales was carried by a vote of 51 to 46.

This amendment was opposed by the Government.

The question of whether a general election should be held when the present Parliament expires in November also led to the Government receiving a rebuff in the House of Commons today.

Herbert L. Samuel, Secretary of State for Home Affairs, on behalf of the Government, submitted a motion in favor of the appointment of a committee to consider measures necessary to the holding of a general election during the war. The motion was warmly opposed by all sections of the House as being merely a move to shelve the issue.

Sir Edward Carson denounced the proposed course and took exception to the view of the Government that it was inadvisable to hold elections during the war. He stoutly opposed the idea that a Parliament elected to abolish the House of Lords and to do away with armaments was a proper one to represent the country when peace was eventually declared. Sir Edward characterized the Government motion as a farce.

Premier Asquith pointed out that the present Parliament could not be prolonged indefinitely, and said the problem had to be faced. The Government, he declared, would accept the judgment of the House and withdraw the motion. The Premier added that the Government would give the matter further consideration with a view, if possible, of making proposals of its own for a solution of the difficulty.

The attitude of the House is partly the effect of a feeling of revolt against the multiplicity of committees appointed since the beginning of the war to shelve awkward subjects. These committees now number 100.

SUBMARINE SINKS ANGELO.

Crew of Italian Steamship Saved—Greek Vessel Missing.

LONDON, July 19.—A Lloyd's dispatch from Algiers says the Italian steamship Angelo has been sunk by a submarine. The crew was landed.

The Greek steamship Evengelistria is believed to have been sunk.

The Angelo sailed from Wilmington, Del., June 4 for Spezia, Italy, reaching that port on June 25. She was 356 feet long, of 3,600 tons gross.

The Evengelistria, 2,212 tons gross and 284 feet long, was owned in Syra. She was last reported on her arrival June 6 at Savona, Italy, from Barre.

ITALIANS STORM POSITIONS.

Advance in Posina Valley and Repel Austrians in Pasubio Sector.

ROME, July 19.—A new advance for the Italians in the upper Posina Valley, where they succeeded in capturing positions on Corno del Coston, was announced today by the War Office. A strong attack by the Austrians on the Italian lines in the Pasubio sector was repulsed. The statement follows:

On the night of July 17 there was intense artillery fire in the Ledro Valley.

Strong enemy detachments attacked our line on the Pasubio, but were repulsed with heavy loss.

The enemy's artillery yesterday kept our positions in the Lagarina Valley under its fire, but it was effectively answered.

In the upper Posina our troops, after artillery preparation, renewed their attacks on Corno del Coston. The enemy's batteries did not reply to our bombardment, but afterward began an intense gust of fire. We, however, succeeded in gaining new positions on the rocky slopes of the mountain.

Along the remainder of the front there were artillery actions, especially in the upper Boite, at the head of the Seisera Valley, where the enemy disclosed new heavy batteries, and on the height west of Gorizia.

An enemy aeroplane dropped bombs on Marostica, (northeast of Vicenza in Venetia,) as a result of which there were some victims and slight damage.

BERLIN, July 19, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—"A squadron of naval aeroplanes dropped ninety heavy and light bombs on railroad and military establishments in Treviso, Italy, during the night of July 16-17," says an official Austrian statement of July 17. "The operations were successful. One aeroplane is missing."

105
To the wife of a man about to make a will

LESS than fifty years ago a man taking out life insurance was commonly thought to be preparing for an immediate departure from life. In a less degree a man making his will has been similarly misjudged.

People who make their wills simply put their minds at ease—surely a most favorable state for a long and happy life.

If, when your husband makes his will, he names the Columbia Trust Company as executor, you may be confident that, even though a generation or two should elapse, his wishes must be faithfully carried out.

COLUMBIA TRUST COMPANY
In Financial District: 60 Broadway
In Shopping Center: Fifth Avenue and 34th Street
In Harlem: 125th Street and Lenox Avenue
In Bronx: 148th Street and Third Avenue

SUCCESSES IN AFRICA REPORTED BY BRITISH

Commander Tells of Retreating Germans Leaving Their Cannon Behind.

LONDON, July 19.—The following official report in regard to the campaign in German East Africa was issued today:

"Telegraphing on July 18 General Smuts reports that the enemy forces which endeavored to operate against his communications north of Handeniand on the Usambara Railway, between Korog

ARMY HEADS ANSWER MILITIA COMPLAINTS

Baker Issues Reports of Bliss, Wood, Barry, and Bell on the Mobilization.

ALL APPROVE CONDITIONS

Dr. Darlington Wants Guardsmen's Friends Reassured as to Medical Situation.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 19.—Reassuring announcements regarding the treatment of National Guardsmen during their mobilization for Mexican border service were made at the War Department today on the basis of reports received from army officers who, by direction of Secretary Baker, have been investigating allegations that the guardsmen were not sufficiently or properly fed, that their camps were not sanitary, and that they were poorly transported.

The first preliminary report was received from Major Gen. Bliss late this afternoon. It was sent from Mission, Texas, as follows:

"Finished inspection Monday of Illinois and Wisconsin troops at Fort Sam Houston. Will mail report today. Finished inspection of Virginia and Illinois troops at Brownsville yesterday. Will finish inspection of New York, Indiana, Minnesota, and Texas troops between Mission and San Benito by night of 20th. Will mail report soon afterward. Have found camps in excellent sanitary condition. Men are reasonably well sheltered and well fed. Have interviewed all regimental and company commanders and taken down their statements by the stenographer. Thus far they are unanimous in expressing satisfaction and contentment of officers and enlisted men. Deficiencies of equipment are being made up as rapidly as possible. General Funston and his staff deserve great credit for efficient handling of difficult problem. Details by mail."

Secretary Baker also made public telegraphic reports from Major Gens. Barry, Wood, and Bell, in the matter of food supply, transportation, &c., of troops proceeding from the Central, Southern and Western Departments to the Mexican border. In giving out these reports the Secretary said:

"The War Department regards the handling of the details of the movement of the troops to the border as excellent in every respect."

The departmental commanders' reports were the basis for this statement, and were as follows:

Major Gen. Thomas H. Barry, commanding the Central Department, stated:

"Under instructions from the War Department sleeping cars were furnished only by the Quartermaster General's office, and orders directed that coaches must be used on the basis of three men to each two double seats, and that troops must not be held at mobilization camps awaiting tourist sleepers, explaining that where forwarded from point of origin in day coaches every effort was made to meet trains en route with tourist sleepers. In some cases troops started in day coaches.

Troop Trains and Rations.

"All troop trains from the Central Department left with proper lighting facilities. No information that any cars were sidetracked or delayed to accommodate private business. All troops leaving mobilization camps in the Central Department after July 1 carried ten days' rations. The comparatively few organizations leaving prior to July 1 carried sufficient rations to allow for delays en route, and all troops had sufficient to carry them to the border. In connection with the report that part of the Fifth Nebraska Infantry had occasion to call upon the railroad authorities in Oklahoma for assistance in procuring one day's extra rations it may be stated that these troops started with ten days' rations, All troop trains were provided with either baggage or open-end box cars with cooking arrangements. Water was provided for all troop trains before departure in accordance with regulations, and in many cases extra water cans and ice were carried.

"All troop trains were inspected by camp quartermasters, and in many cases by senior mustering officers' surgeon, organization commander, and railroad officials."

Major Gen. Leonard Wood, commanding the Eastern Department, states:

"All troops leaving mobilization camps in the Eastern Department were furnished with ten days' travel rations. Trains were provided with either a cook car or baggage car with a range set up in it, and this has been done in all cases wherever possible. Where there was no opportunity to furnish coffee to troops they were provided with money. It is not possible that troops which have been reported short of rations at Kansas City and Cincinnati could have been short unless rations had been thrown away, as every precaution had been taken to see that they started with an ample supply.

"Sleeping space furnished National Guard troops mustered into service of the United States en route to the Mexican border was that prescribed by the War Department. When available, tourist sleepers have been provided, and when not available, day coaches provided by War Department Regulation of three men to each two double seats. When day coach equipment was available, the railroads provided one double seat to each man without extra charge. Troops have been transferred from day coaches to tourist sleepers on enroute whenever possible to do so. Cars without lights were not used to transport troops. Troop trains were not sidetracked or delayed to accommodate private business, but troop trains have been held on request of commanding officers to exercise men and animals and for bathing the men.

"Instructions were telegraphed to all senior mustering officers at mobilization camps in the Eastern Department to cause all troops going to the Mexican border to be provided with and to take on the trains ten days' travel rations and ten days' forage for animals. They were also instructed to advise commanding officers that if press reports that troops were not properly subsisted were true, then the commanding officers having been mustered into the Federal service and subject to the orders of the department headquarters would be held directly responsible for the proper feeding, supply, and discipline of their respective commands. These instructions to be communicated to the commanding officer of each organization mustered in before leaving for the border for his information and guidance."

Major Gen. J. Franklin Bell, commanding the Western Department, made a similar report and concluded:

"I personally inspected and supervised administration of mobilization camps. Everything which could be controlled by subordinates of the regular army and those at headquarters was done as promptly and thoroughly as possible under the circumstances. Consider mobilization and forwarding of troops to border relatively most creditable to all concerned.

"Not a single complaint received at Department Headquarters from any source."

Dr. Darlington's Approval.

The National Civic Federation several days ago requested permission of the War Department to allow an expert from civil life to proceed to the border and examine critically conditions affecting the sanitation and health of the troops there. The War Department acceded to this request and gave Dr. Thomas Darlington full permission to go anywhere and examine anything he desired. Dr. Darlington has just wired the National Civic Federation as follows:

"Arrived last night. Personal interview General Pershing this morning very satisfactory. He extends complete assistance to inquiry. Also interview with Colonel Munson, whom I accompanied over camp at Fort Sam Houston. Fourteen thousand troops here. Spent nine hours studying camp routine. Saw men eat noon meal; visited kitchens, inspected food, cooking, disposal of garbage and waste drainage, latrines, shower baths. Inspected medical supplies with Major Murtagh; well prepared with drugs and antitoxins. Visited field hospitals; visited wards of base hospitals with Lieut. Col. Ireland. Much new hospital construction; also visited diagnosis laboratories under Captain Siler. No contagious diseases; conditions excellent. Well worth coming. Reassure relatives and friends of soldiers general medical and sanitation conditions reassuring thus far. If seems best this may be used as basis for statement to press immediately."

General distribution of regular troops and National Guardsmen along the border was announced today by the War Department as follows:

SAN ANTONIO DISTRICT.—Regulars: Third and Fourteenth Cavalry, Third Field Artillery, Third, Fourth, Ninth, Nineteenth, Twenty-six, Twenty-eighth, and Thirteenth Infantry. National Guard: Florida, Maryland, Illinois, Kansas, Indiana, Maine, Missouri, Minnesota, Nebraska, New York, New Hampshire, Texas, Virginia, Vermont, and Wisconsin.

DOUGLAS (ARIZ.) DISTRICT.—Regulars: First Cavalry, Eleventh, Twelfth, Fourteenth, Eighteenth, Twenty-first, and Twenty-third Infantry. National Guard: Arizona, Connecticut, California, Montana, District of Columbia, New Jersey, and Utah.

EL PASO DISTRICT.—Regulars: Fifth, Sixth, Eighth, Tenth, Eleventh, Twelfth and Thirteenth Cavalry, Sixth, Seventh, Sixteenth, Seventeenth, Twentieth, Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Infantry, Second Battalion, Fourth Field Artillery. National Guard: Massachusetts, Michigan, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, and South Carolina.

POLK AND ARREDONDO DRAFT THEIR REPORTS

Formal Announcement on the Joint Conference Plan Is Promised "Very Soon."

WASHINGTON, July 19.—Preliminary negotiations between Acting Secretary Polk and Eliseo Arredondo, Mexican Ambassador Designate, for peaceful settlement of border difficulties, progressed so well today that a formal announcement "very soon" as to the course to be followed was officially predicted.

The conferees met twice today. Later Mr. Arredondo telegraphed a report to his Government. Mr. Polk prepared a similar report for Secretary Lansing, now on his vacation, and probably will talk the situation over with President Wilson tomorrow. Mr. Lansing is being fully advised of every step in the preliminary negotiations.

Henry P. Fletcher, Ambassador Designate to Mexico, was present at both conferences, interpreting whenever it was necessary to insure a clear understanding. It is understood the discussions dealt particularly with the powers to be conferred on a joint commission, should that plan of settlement be followed. So far no definite agreement on the course to be pursued has been reached, but today's developments indicated that only final word from General Carranza and President Wilson was lacking.

It was stated officially that the American Commissioners had not been selected. Officials said also that Mr. Fletcher would not be one of the American membership, as had been reported, because it might impair his diplomatic usefulness.

GEN. BLISS PRAISES NEW YORK TROOPS

Calls Them Fine Organization, Clean Cut, and with First-Class Morale.

HEAT DEATH INVESTIGATED

Causes Controversy as to Whether Twelfth Infantry Took Men Physically Unfit.

Special to The New York Times.

McALLEN, Texas, July 19. — Major Gen. Tasker H. Bliss, Assistant Chief of Staff of the United States Army, today made an inspection of the New York camps at McAllen, Mission, and Pharr by request of the Secretary of War. Accompanied by his aids, Majors Noland and Connor, and Major Gen. O'Ryan, he made a thorough examination of the sanitation and food supply problems, and at the conclusion of his tour said that he was well satisfied with conditions.

General Bliss reached Mission at 5 o'clock this morning, after leaving Brownsville the night before. After Brig. Gen. James W. Lester had paid his respects, an inspection of the camp sites of the Sixty-ninth, Fourteenth, and Second Infantry Regiments was made. When the inspection party arrived at division headquarters here General Bliss received a salute of thirteen guns from a battery of field artillery ranged back of General O'Ryan's quarters.

With division staff officers he looked over the camps of the Seventh, Seventy-first, and Twelfth Infantry, the First and Second Field Artillery, Squadron A, and the First and Second Cavalry. He then left for Pharr to inspect Brig. Gen. Wilson's command, comprising the Seventy-fourth and Twenty-third Infantry Regiments.

On his return to headquarters General Bliss declined to forecast whether his report to Secretary Baker would be as favorable as his short talk would indicate.

New York Men Commended.

"After my inspection I can honestly say that the New York division is a fine organization," said the General. "The men are clean-cut and their morale is first-class. There has been, however, considerable criticism of the way the men were equipped, and in connection I should like to say that folks must remember the total unexpectedness of this call to the border. It was almost a matter of twenty-four hours, and it was better that the men reached the border with a gun in the hand and no shoes instead of being well shod and unarmed.

"This proposition is something like building a house. You order the house erected, and the contractor, as a general thing, delivers only the necessities of the stuff he receives payment to deliver. The War Department has the equipment and the guard officers are efficient, but the hitch is in getting the required articles into these camps. The one-track railroad that is the only means of conveyance cannot give the service needed, although the railroad officials are doing all in their power, I must say."

As a result of the death of Private George R. Kerwan of Company B, Twelfth Infantry, who died on Monday in the ranks of the First Battalion while "hiking," General O'Ryan today called Major Reginald L. Foster, commander of the battlion, to headquarters and questioned him at length. Brig. Gen. George R. Dyer, commanding the First Brigade, of which the Twelfth is a part, was also summoned to the inquiry.

The investigation was caused by complaints made by enlisted men of the First Battalion. According to the stories of the men they were compelled to march three hours over dusty roads and beneath a sun that sent the thermometer at First Brigade Headquarters to 114 degrees. It was said unofficially that about seventy-five of the men who started the march were prostrated by the extreme heat and exertion.

Kerwan started the "hike" apparently in first-class trim, his comrades said today, and the official verdict that his death was due to pulmonary congestion caused them much surprise. They declared that while they were plodding wearily along in the dust their officers were all comfortably mounted. Major Foster rode on a mule while his men walked, and today he declared that he had made the entire march leading his horse.

It has been alleged that the Twelfth came to the border with 100 men its ranks who had not been examined for physical disabilities because of lack of time after the mobilization call was issued.

Brig. Gen. Dyer this afternoon said it was untrue that any man had been admitted to the organization without medical examination, but added that the examination had been cursory in some instances, due to lack of time. He said that the physicians had been pressed for time, and that they had been compelled to limit their inspections. Men in the Twelfth, however, persist in the statement that men were permitted to join without any examination at all.

When the report of the many prostrations among the men of the First Battalion reached Brig. Gen. Dyer, he immediately countermanded orders issued to the Second Battalion, which had been directed to go over the same route taken by the First. He said that in expectation of the visit of General Bliss he wished to have the men in good shape.

Colonel Louis D. Conley deposed commander of the Sixty-ninth, today drew his men up in hollow square and bade them good-bye. Tears came into his eyes as he told "his boys" to work always under their new commander as they had worked under him, to show the new leader as much loyalty as they had heartily given to the Colonel for almost seven years. When he finished speaking and drew away to walk slowly to his tent cheer after cheer swept the Sixty-ninth and there were cries of "We're with you, Colonel!"

Shortly after he had addressed the men Colonel Conley was the guest of his officers at a farewell dinner in a tight little dining room in the hotel at Mission.

"My interest in the Sixty-ninth will continue after I sever my official connection with it," the Colonel told his hosts, "and I only hope that the man who succeeds me will be the type of man who will permit me to visit you occasionally."

The officers went to the railroad station with Colonel Conley and gave him three cheers as the train pulled out. They gave three more cheers for Major Michael J. Lynch, who is in command of the regiment until a new Colonel or Lieutenant Colonel has been appointed.

Supplementing the proclamation which General O'Ryan addressed to the soldiers a few days ago, warning them against the dangers of indulging in alcoholic drinks, an order was issued today prohibiting officers and enlisted men from entering any place where whisky or beer is sold. A sentry was posted at each of the four saloons in town to enforce the order. To break the monotony of camp life, General O'Ryan has asked the Chaplains to arrange entertainments. The clergymen will meet tomorrow to discuss plans.

It was announced that hereafter no furloughs for more than fifteen days will be granted on ordinary applications. A furlough of one month was granted today to Major John F. Dunseith, commander of the First Field Hospital; another of fifteen days to Second Lieutenant Charles C. Warren of the Second Field Artillery. Private Charles Altrie, Company F, Seventh Infantry, received thirty days off and private Albert E. Cooper, Company G, Seventh Infantry, five days.

Examining Boards Named.

General O'Ryan has appointed the following officers examining boards for non-commissioned officers who wish commissions:

Infantry—Lieut. Col. William S. Beekman, Seventy-first Infantry; Major George F. Chanler, First Brigade Staff; Captain William F. Lynn, Medical Corps.

Field Artillery—Major James E. Austin, First Field Artillery; Captain William O. Richardson, Second Field Artillery; First Lieutenant Theodore Mead, Medical Corps.

Cavalry—Major Mortimer D. Bryant, First Cavalry; Captain Alfred Putnam, Squadron A; Captain Samuel McCullough, Medical Corps.

Engineers—Major Frederick N. Whitley, Twenty-second Engineers; Captain Fred Humphreys, Twenty-second Engineers; First Lieutenant Emanuel Goldstein, Medical Corps.

Signal Corps: Major William L. Hallahan, First Corps; Captain George E. Schenk, First Corps; Captain Robert B. Kennedy, First Corps.

Medical Corps: Lieut. Col. William S. Terriberry, Major William S. Steers, First Lieutenant Henry A. Riley.

Quartermaster Corps: Lieut. Col. Henry S. Sternberger, Captain Thomas H. Shanton, Lieutenant Lefferts Hutton.

Ordnance: Major Frederick M. Waterbury, Captain Charles E. Fiske, First Cavalry; Captain Lucius A. Salisbury.

The First Battalion, Twenty-second Corps of Engineers, went into camp today about a mile south of the division headquarters.

When men applied at the Post Office for their mail, they received the information that their arrival had not been expected, and three sacks of mail had been sent back to Camp Whitman for them. It was duly impressed upon the Post Master that the First Battalion Seventy-second Engineers, was here, and here to stay for a while. Not a man, horse, or mule was reported hurt, sick, or missing on the 2,800 mile transfer from Camp Whitman to McAllen.

BANDITS DRIVEN OFF IN ATTACK ON TRAIN

Carranza Guard Captures Eight Prisoners in Fight Near Santa Ysabel.

CHIHUAHUA, Mexico, July 19.—A band of Villa bandits attacked a train on the Mexico Northwestern Railroad near Santa Ysabel, about fifty miles west of here, yesterday, according to a report to General Jacinto Trevino today. The bandits were beaten off, and eight of them were brought her today for trial by court-martial.

The prisoners, who said they were members of a small band commanded by Martin Lopez, a notorious Villa lieutenant, asserted they had been cut off from the main Villa army, after the recent fight at Jiminez, and were on their way to the Big Bend district of Texas. After the Jiminez incident, they said, they made their way into the Providencia Valley, west of here, where they remained in hiding several days, finally being forced by hunger to attack the train, which they did not expect to carry a military escort.

A loosened rail brought the train to a stop, but before the outlaws could board it the guard detrained and attacked. The bandits fled southward afoot, leaving horses, prisoners, and several dead. Government troops suffered no casualties.

The prisoners said if they had been successful they would not have attempted to rejoin the army along the Durango border, but planned to cross the line of the Mexican Central and start toward Ojinaga.

CONLEY'S REMOVAL UPHELD BY BAKER

War Secretary Finds Gen. Wood Did Only His Duty in Rejecting Colonel and Phelan.

CASES REVIEWED TWICE

Acting Surgeon General Holds 69th Officers Physically Unfit—Still a Chance for Phelan.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 19.—The action of Major General Wood, commanding the Eastern Military Department of the United States Army, in ordering the detachment from their command of Colonel Conley and Lieut. Col. Phelan of the Sixty-ninth New York Regiment, now on the Mexican border, was approved today by the Secretary of War. A statement issued by Secretary Baker shows that after these two officers had been reported to be physically unfit for active service, General Wood gave them another chance by asking the proper medical officer if they were capable of performing all their duties in the field and if the condition of each was such as to warrant his acceptance by the Federal Government.

To these questions the medical officer gave negative answers and General Wood ordered their rejection. This showing appears to dispose of the implied accusation that Colonel Conley and Lieut. Col. Phelan had been rejected because of army prejudice against militia officers.

Before acting on the cases Secretary Baker referred the reports upon which General Wood's course was based to the Acting Surgeon General of the Army. The return made by the Acting Surgeon General was that the disabilities of the two officers were such as to disqualify them for active service under the orders governing admission into the regular army. In concurring with the Acting Surgeon General, Secretary Baker said that the action of General Wood was the only proper action that could have been taken.

Colonel Conley is now on the border with the Sixty-ninth. He received General Wood's order detaching him from command only two hours before the Sixty-ninth entrained at New York, and in view of all the circumstances General Wood modified the order so as to permit Colonel Conley to accompany the regiment to its destination, and then to return to New York and report to headquarters at Governors Island. In view of Secretary Barker's action today, Colonel Conley will return to New York and will be mustered out of the service of the United States. Lieut. Col. Phelan did not go to the border with the Sixty-ninth.

Chance for Phelan.

It is not likely that any further action will be taken in Colonel Conley's case. Medical officers of the army gave it as their opinion that Lieutenant Colonel Phelan's disability could be overcome by an operation that would enable him to be admitted to the Federal military service for field duty. Should he have this operation performed it would put him in a position to apply to the Governor of New York for reinstatement and to the War Department for re-examination as to his physical condition. It would lie with the Governor and not with President Wilson or Secretary Baker, however, to give him a commission in the Sixty-ninth or some other New York National Guard Regiment.

If Governor Whitman approves the recommendation of Major General O'Ryan that Captain William N. Haskell of the United States Army be appointed Colonel of the Sixty-ninth, the War Department will acquiesce provided Captain Haskell can be spared from his present duties in connection with preparing the New York National Guard regiments that remain at Camp Whitman for service on the Mexican border.

In announcing the decision, Secretary Baker said:

"On the tenth day of July the examining surgeon at Camp Whitman, New York, reported to the department headquarters the result of a physical examination of Colonel Conley and Lieut. Col. Phelan of the Sixty-ninth, New York organized militia regiment. In view of the high official position and excellent service of both Colonel Conley and Lieut. Col. Phelan, this report was sent to the surgeon of the department with directions to answer the following questions:

"1. Do you consider this officer capable of performing all the duties of his office in the field?

"2. Do you consider his condition such as to warrant his acceptance into the service?

"To both questions a negative answer was returned. General Wood thereupon ordered the rejection of both officers. When the reports were finally sent to me, they were referred to the Acting Surgeon General, who says:

"'The disabilities noted by the examining officer in the case of Colonel Louis D. Conley and Lieut. Col. John J. Phelan, Sixty-ninth National Guard of New York, are such as to disqualify them for service under existing orders governing the entrance of all persons into the military service of the United States.'

No Reflection on Them.

"It is, therefore, clear that the action taken by the Medical Department and the Commanding General of the Eastern Department was the only proper action to be taken under the circumstances, and it has, therefore, been approved.'

"Since the detailed report of the physical examination and findings in these cases deal with questions affecting the health of these officers, I did not deem it considerate to make the report public. I have, however, directed that copies be sent to both Colonel Conley and Lieut. Col. Phelan, and they are entirely at liberty to make the same public if they desire to do so, or to make any request for further examination which they desire to have made under the circumstances.

"It should be noted that the action taken by the medical and departmental officers in these cases is identical with that taken in many thousand cases affecting both enlisted men and officers of the National Guard and regular army throughout the United States. No question is raised as to their zeal, military capacity, or character as officers, the only consideration being their own welfare and their ability to perform active military duties."

The New York City delegation in Congress lodged a vigorous protest with the War Department against General Wood's acting, charging that it was arbitrary and unjustified. Senator O'Gorman and others went to the White House to direct the attention of President Wilson to the case, and it has been understood that the strongest kind of pressure was being brought to bear to have the officers reinstated.

ALBANY, July 19.—Governor Whitman had gone to Kasoag, Oswego County, to speak before word reached Albany that the War Department had sustained Major Gen. Wood's action regarding the former commanders of the Sixty-ninth Infantry. The Governor had said previously, however, that if the officers' appeals for reinstatement failed he would probably consent to the appointment of Captain W. N. Haskell, U. S. A., as Colonel of the Sixty-ninth, because Captain Haskell was the choice of Major Gen. O'Ryan.

Col. Glenn Going to the Border.

Colonel Edwin Glenn, former Chief of Staff for the Department of the East, who is now ordered to take command of the Eighteenth Infantry at Douglass, Ariz., expects to leave this week. Colonel Bartlett, the new Chief of Staff, assumed his new duties yesterday.

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MIMIC WAR AT PLATTSBURG.

Soldier-Students Go Into "Battle" and Charge on the Enemy.

Special to The New York Times.

PLATTSBURG, July 19.—Several companies of citizen soldiers in camp here got a taste of war today. They were marched from camp to a wood along the Peru road, two miles and a half away, and without putting on their heavy packs went into "battle." Bullets from the guns of juniors firing on the rifle range, whistling by in a parallel course a few hundred yards away, added a touch of realism to the scene.

One after another the companies advanced by platoon rushes nearly to the trenches, and then charged them in company formation. The battle was fought in fields rough with tree stumps. The ground was covered with underbrush and many holes caused frequent spills.

Assemblyman Hamilton Fish, Jr., led the first platoon of Company D to victory just as he led one of Harvard's best football teams several years ago. H. Goddard, a member of one of Mr. Fish's all-star team, covered a position on the left flank of Lieutenant Atkins's forces, just as he used to cover left end. Harold Pollard, a Bostonian of social prominence, led the first platoon.

There was only one "casualty." E. G. Wandless, a New York lawyer, tripped on a tree stump and strained one of his knees, which was weak from an old football injury. He was taken back to camp in an automobile, but refused to stay at the regimental dispensary.

ASKS RECALL OF MILITIA.

Merchants' Association Opposes Federalizing of Guards.

The Merchants' Association has asked for the immediate recall of the National Guard troops now on the Mexican border and for the repeal of the statute Federalizing the National Guard. In place of the present plan the association demands an increase of the regular army up to 275,000 or 300,000 men and universal military training of young men during the nonproductive period of their lives in order that a reserve of from 500,000 to 1,000,000 men may be created.

The report of the Military Committee, as presented to and unanimously approved by the Executive Committee of the association, says in part:

War Department records show that in many cases 30 per cent. and in some cases over 50 per cent. of the National Guard of the country called into the Federal service has been found to be physically unfit, while approximately one-third of the men of the National Guard now at the border, or ordered to the border, are raw recruits without any military training whatever; also a large proportion are inside men from offices and inside occupations and therefore until properly trained and hardened are physically unfit for continuous service on the border in a most trying climate.

The committee, therefore, recommends that the association urge upon the authorities at Washington that these National Guardsmen be recalled from the border at the earliest possible opportunity, thereby reducing sickness and fatality to a minimum, and returning these men as economic factors to their productive occupations.

War Department records show that on July 17, or four weeks after the date of the order to mobilize the entire National Guard, which was supposed to consist of some 131,000 men, only 54,400 guardsmen had actually reached the border.

From a study of the law and from the experience of this mobilization, we are of the opinion that the present system has shown such inherent and glaring defects as to prove it unreliable and impractical.

The action of the association was taken on the recommendation of its Committee on Military Affairs, of which William M. Baldwin is Chairman. This committee finds that the mobilization of the National Guard on the Mexican border as a part of the regular army has been a failure.

Field Day to Raise Funds for Guards

The Active Service Auxiliary of the National Guard of New York will hold a field day at the Sheepshead Bay track Saturday afternoon, July 29, to raise funds for the immediate relief of New York militiamen now on the border. The need of funds is urgent, a statement issued yesterday says. Cornelius Vanderbilt is Chairman and Mrs. John F. O'Ryan Vice Chairman of the auxiliary.

SUBMARINE'S DASH FOR SEA AT HAND

Continued from Page 1.

we can cross the Atlantic, despite their blockade, they will be on the watch and be more careful," a member of the crew told a friend.

In spite of this fear that is gripping at the hearts of the twenty-eight members of the submarine crew everything was made in readiness for an early departure of the vessel from Baltimore. The sailors of the Deutschland were busy today bidding their friends in Baltimore, whose acquaintance has been cultivated since the arrival of the undersea trader, good-bye. On every hand the men indicated by their actions that they were preparing to start on the return voyage, but none would talk. All were warned by Captain Koenig and Captain F. Hinsch of the interned liner Neckar, who is directing the movements of the crew in this city as well as superintending the loading of the undersea boat, that they must not talk to newspapermen, and all are following the instructions to the letter.

Two of the sailors, bidding two young girls good-bye at Fort Avenue and Andrea Street this afternoon, told THE TIMES correspondent that soon they would sail. When asked the time of departure they declined to talk, and continued down to the slip of the Deutschland, deaf to all questions put to them.

All shore leave was taken from the members of the crew at sundown today, and instructions were issued that none should leave the pier. Extra precautions were taken tonight, and the guard was reinforced both on the land side and from the water. From the Patapso River, searchlights on the tug Thomas F. Timmins and the launch Elco of the Eastern Forwarding Company played continuously on the shore and around the waters to keep other craft from approaching.

It was shortly after 2 o'clock this afternoon when suddenly and without warning the gates of the warehouse were thrown open and a heavy guard stepped from within to keep back the curious. Then the gates in the rear, that open on the pier to which the Deutschland is moored, opened and a gang of stevedores, drawing after them a long steel cable with a heavy steel hook attached, came from the Deutschland.

The hook was made fast to two tank cars containing fuel oil, and by means of a steam winch on the pier the cars were pulled to a position beside the U-boat and the work of filling the fuel tanks of the Deutschland with 16,206 gallons of fuel was begun. This oil, which will be sufficient to give the craft an operating radius of 13,000 miles, was transferred from the tank cars to the submersible by means of a three-inch pipe.

All afternoon the members of the Deutschland's crew sat about on the deck of the submersible, just aft of the conning tower, reading. Over their heads was stretched an awning that protected them from the blistering sun. All were in full uniform of khaki, and wore their caps with the insignia of the Ocean Navigation Company of Bremen embroidered thereon. This is the first time since the Deutschland has been in Baltimore that the crew have appeared on board the vessel in full uniform.

Congressman Visits Pier.

The stevedores loading the Deutschland were dismissed this afternoon, for the time being. When questioned, a number of them said that the vessel was loaded, and that the fuel oil was being put aboard.

"They told us to come back in the morning, just to bluff the people into believing that the boat was not yet loaded," said one. "She's loaded, all right," added another, "and there is no more work for us to do until the other one gets here."

Congressman J. Charles Linthicum, a member of the House Naval Affairs Committee, visited the pier at 6 o'clock tonight, accompanied by his brother, J. Hampson Linthicum. They called on Captain Hinsch of the Neckar, and, despite the orders that had been issued that no one was to go aboard the vessel after sundown Tuesday, the order was placed aside and the party was taken on board the interned North German Lloyd liner.

There has been some speculation in certain quarters that the Deutschland might attempt to elude the cruisers waiting for her by slipping through the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, but this course is hardly possible. The boat would have to go down the Patapsco River and up the bay into the canal.

But the fact remains that the Deutschland has a draught of 17.08 feet and the canal will only accommodate a boat with a draft of 9 3 feet at the utmost, so that this course of escape is cut off.

CRUISERS SPREAD A SNARE.

Allied Warships Ready to Use Nets or Aeroplanes, Norfolk Hears.

Special to The New York Times.

NORFOLK, Va., July 19.—The possibility that not many hours after the subsea trader Deutschland takes her mole-like way out beyond the sanctum afforded by United States territorial waters she may figure in an event even more startling than was her arrival as the pioneer submarine merchantman, is agitating local maritime circles.

There is ample evidence that if any extraordinary effort on the part of Germany's allied enemies can prevent, the great submarine is not to be allowed to depart quite so peacefully as she came. Fear that on her return trip she will give the English Channel a wide berth, and that, once out to sea on this side, she will never be sighted again, is ascribed here as the reason for the Allies' determination to halt her voyage, if possible, the very instant she passes the three-mile limit and becomes legitimate merchant prey.

Liners and fishing vessels coming into this port since the arrival of the Deutschland have reported one after another the sight of allied cruisers in such varying positions that they are believed to be numerous. One, at least, a few days ago, poked her nose almost over the figurative line, made observations, and hurried out to sea.

The United States radio station at the Portsmouth Navy Yard alone knows just how many of these craft there are about and the station, acting on emphasized orders from Washington to preserve the strictest neutral silence, is dumb on this point.

Seaman Scouts on the Watch.

That Captain Paul Koenig of the Deutschland is not so blithely indifferent to the number and the whereabouts of the enemy vessels as he has boasted himself to be in various interviews has been established here. A corps of seaman scouts headed by Captain Zach Cullison of the tug Thomas F. Timmins, which convoyed the Deutschland from the Capes to her Baltimore slip, has prosecuted active inquiry into this subject within the last few days. Captain Cullison has remained in Norfolk while his aids, who are said to be liberally inclined toward those who can give them information, have gone about interviewing officers of incoming ships and the pilots who brought them. In this way they are said to have completed a fairly accurate census of what craft hostile to the Deutschland are in nearby waters.

This information has been relayed day by day to the little skipper who will shortly essay the task of taking his submersible freight carrier back to Bremen, whence she set out over a month ago. Desire to gather even more adequate information along this line after the Deutschland actually gets under way is believed here to be the real reason for the stop, the Deutschland's Captain and the Eastern Forwarding Company, her Baltimore agent, have repeatedly declared the submarine may be expected to make Norfolk on her way out.

No Cargo Evident at Norfolk.

Claims have been made by the vessel's officers and agents that part of her cargo now lies at Norfolk, and that the stop, if made, will be to load this. Exhaustive investigation by persons primarily concerned in proving the veracity of these claims has failed to unearth a single pound of cargo for the submarine anywhere about this port. In this connection it has been recalled that when the Deutschland first arrived the declaration was made that her entire cargo awaited her at her Baltimore pier. Not until several days later did those interested in her put stories these some of it might be taken aboard at Norfolk.

It is said to be Captain Koenig's belief that the moment allied scouts flash the news that he has weighed anchor at Baltimore, any hostile craft lurking far out at sea for him will coming racing inshore. That ample arrangements have been taken to inform him of any occurrence of this sort is taken for granted.

It can be definitely said that what Captain Koenig is really most anxious to know is whether there is an English submarine anywhere in the vicinity of the Virginia Capes. He has admitted the possibility of that very underwater ingenuity which largely accounts for his successful crossing being used against him when he tries to get back.

Koenig, asked recently about such a possibility, showed by manner and tone that he gave it serious consideration, though after a moment he turned it lightly aside.

There is much talk among maritime men here of the fact that a small fleet of English submarines is said to make its base at Bermuda, only a few hundred miles away. The cruising range of British undersea boats has been well established, and the possibility of their coming here to greet the pioneer peaceful member of the undersea family is considered more than idly speculative.

Would be Prey for Submarine.

The Deutschland's microphones, those sensitive mechanical ears by which she listens when submerged, it has been pointed out, can distinguish sounds accurately six miles away. By means of them she is able to tell the sound of an oncoming cruiser from that of a destroyer. That English submarines could with similar apparatus pick up the noise of the Deutschland's underwater motors many miles away is certain. A submarine lying in wait off the capes would have the advantage of being silent, making detection impossible, while the oncoming Deutschland would fairly trumpet the news of her approach.

Seafaring men thoroughly familiar with the local harbor and its channel declare this possibility is made most real by the fact that the Deutschland cannot leave Hampton Roads in any way that would put her beyond hearing distance, as she came out, of a submerged British boat lying outside the three-mile limit.

Speculation here takes the form of wondering just what would happen if a British submersible did actually await the Deutschland. Those most concerned assert that the armed submarine would not dare sink the unarmed one without warning. Would there ensue a thrilling underwater chase with the torpedo-carrying submersible ready to fire a shot the moment the Deutschland arose, if she refused to surrender? Or could the armed craft convey her desire to visit and search while submerged and destroy her defenseless neighbor if she failed at once to rise and comply?

There is one other danger that is believed here may confront the Deutschland before she is far on her way, one more romantic modern peril that is thought she may have to overcome if she can. Germany's enemies, having known for ten days of the new merchantman's exact whereabouts, are reported in quarters not friendly to the Deutschland, as having mobilized an aeroplane squadron for the purpose of scouting about for the German submarine.

The naval base at Bermuda harbors a number of aerial craft and there has been ample time to manoeuvre these with their mother ships into the region where the Deutschland must take to the open, unprotected sea. Working in conjunction with allied cruisers or submarines, or even operating independently, these aerial scouts could make things most uncomfortable for the Deutschland, British sympathizers declare.

Germans here laugh at all such possibilities and stoutly assert that the submarine's return cruise will not even be adventurous. But that Captain Koenig, apparently for the purpose of protection, did try, and try hard, to get an American aboard the Deutschland on her return trip can be reliably stated. While the Deutschland's owners and agents refused all passengers who wanted to attempt the recrossing, they did make every effort to engage to take the submarine down Chesapeake Bay a Maryland pilot who would agree to stay aboard until she reached the other side.

The reason assigned was that the submarine didn't want to halt off Cape Henry to put her pilot off on the boat which waits there.

How Experts Figure Her Course.

Harbor experts here declare the Deutschland draws too much water to travel submerged through any great part of the Chesapeake Channel. They expect her to proceed just awash, if she does not make a surface trip, and think she will lay up in Lynnhaven Bay, about five miles from Cape Henry, while her scouts try to learn what effect her startling has had on enemy craft in nearby waters. There she will be visible to watchful eyes from the Cape Henry Light.

Then, they believe, she will submerge long enough to befog her pursuers, perhaps coming to the surface just outside the Capes at night. Her course, once she is outside, is a matter of pure conjecture. She may choose either the northern or southern route, or she may travel a few miles on the midway course little frequented except by coastwise American liners.

The German sources here from which came accurate predictions of the arrival of the Deutschland's arrival are sponsoring today confident assertions that the Bremen, announced as the second commercial submarine headed for America, will reach this coast on Sunday or Monday.

It is declared the Bremen will take practically the same course as the Deutschland chose into Hampton Roads, and that she, too, will go up Chesapeake Bay to Baltimore. Rumors that she will make some other port are scouted. It is pointed out that elaborate arrangements were made at Baltimore for the reception of the submersible freighters, and that such preparations have not been made elsewhere. It is not plausible, the Germans say, that the Bremen will enter any harbor where adequate means to receive and protect her have not been effected.

REPORTS A SUBMARINE OFF WATLING'S ISLAND

Norwegian Steamer Arriving at Colon Sighted U-Boat, Sought by a French Cruiser.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

COLON, July 19.—The Norwegian steamer Terrier, arriving here today from Norfolk, reported sighting a submarine off Watling's Island. The submarine dived shortly afterward, but rose again at a further distance away.

Off Cape Maysi the Terrier was stopped by the French cruiser Descartes, which asked if any submarine had been seen.

Watling's Island is one of the Bahama group. It is said to have been the first land in the Western Hemisphere seen by Columbus in 1492. Cape Maysi is on the eastern end of Cuba.

STIRRED BY U-BOAT RUMOR.

Newport Mistakes Coal-Laden Vessel for the Submarine Bremen.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, July 19.—Excitement ran high today when a report was spread that a suspicious-looking vessel resembling a submarine was approaching Newport. Through the many glasses the vessel appeared like a submarine surely, so in less than an hour the report was general that the German merchant submarine was passing into Narragansett Bay.

Later, when the vessel approached more closely, it proved to be the Bay-view, from Lambert's Point, Va., with coal to Providence. Ahead of the B

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We have shipped this candy similarly packed to the U. S. Army in Cuba and in the Philippines, and we guarantee that it will arrive at the Mexican border in perfect condition.

Just send us the letter of his company, number of his regiment and $2.00 either by postal order or cash, plus preferably a card of greeting, and we will do the rest.

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NEWSPAPERS FOR THE FRONT.

Soldiers on duty should not be deprived of their favorite newspaper. The New York Times. It will be sent to the border, daily and Sunday, to any point, for 75 cents a month. Times Square, New York.—Advt.

FIRMS ON BLACKLIST PLAN STIFF PROTEST

If Wilson Does Nothing, Says Banker, British Will Outlaw Many Others.

SOME DEALERS SURPRISED

All but Very Few Disclaim Engaging In Any Trade with Germany.

The State Department will receive within the next few days numerous protests against the action of the British Government in placing on its trade blacklist the names of many American business firms, as well as the names of American agents of foreign corporations and other business organizations.

The firms whose names appear on the official blacklist as given out in London on Tuesday were in many instances taken completely by surprise, and until the members read the newspapers yesterday morning they had not the remotest idea that they had been "blacklisted" by the British Government. In other instances the action of Great Britain was not unexpected, members of some of the firms affected stating that they had known that they had been "blacklisted" as long as six and seven months ago. In a few instances it was said that the firms affected had been on the blacklist for a year back.

As a matter of fact, the opinion, with the exception of a few cases, was that the list as made public was far from complete, and that it contained the names of only a few American firms and foreign firms with American affiliations which have fallen under the official displeasure of England.

Offered Immunity by British.

Inquiry among the banking houses whose names appear on the list developed the information yesterday that at least one prominent house had been told recently that its name might be withdrawn if it made application to the British Foreign Office and promised to discontinue all business relations with German institutions. The offer, according to a member of the firm, was refused and a secretary of the British Embassy at Washington was informed that special privilege under such conditions would not be sought, inasmuch as the firm believed there was no power outside of the Government of the United States which could dictate its business procedure.

In financial and exporting quarters it was said that the list of eighty-two firms and individuals by no means comprised the total under the disfavor of Great Britain. In quarters where excellent information obtains the statement was made that the aggregate was more nearly 8,000, and that the list published was put out only as a "feeler" to see what effect the action would have on American sentiment. The blacklist, it was learned, has been in existence for a year in the case of some firms named, and for a period extending from three weeks to six months in the case of others.

The member of the firm which received the offer of possible immunity recounted his experiences in this way:

"About six months ago we received intimations from correspondents in London that discrimination was being exercised against us. As we do business chiefly with South America and the West Indies, and are purely an American house, this naturally was surprising, especially as due carefulness had been taken since the beginning of the war to observe as far as possible the declarations of the British Order in Council.

"I went to Washington immediately and through the good offices of Government officials was able to discuss the matter with a Secretary of the British Embassy. I told him that I was an American born, while my partners were naturalized Americans of long residence in this country. 'If the fact that the house and the partners bear German names,' I said, 'has influenced the authorities to blacklist us, I can assure you that we are an American firm out and out.'

Preferred Firm's Independence.

"'Names have nothing to do with it,' replied the Secretary. 'We have secured information showing that you have been doing business with houses in Germany.' Thereupon he showed me a copy of a message, sent from New York by wireless, in which our firm had made inquiries of a Hamburg house in regard to a consignment of coffee.

"'That message,' I said, 'was sent for a client in South America, at his request, and our firm was not acting for itself in any respect.'

"The Secretary then mentioned another message which was also sent by us for a client and when I said so he acknowledged that it appeared as though cause was not shown why we should be blacklisted. I asked that our name be taken from the list. He replied courteously that the Embassy had no power to do this, but that if we wrote to the Foreign Office it was possible that our request might be granted. I said then:

"'This we certainly will not do. We would not lower our dignity to such an extent as to request permission of the British Government for an American firm to do business abroad. I am sure that my partners would agree with me that it would be better to close up our affairs rather than seek authority from a foreign Government to transact business.'

"An exporter just called upon me," continued the banker, "to say that he had the surprise of his life to find himself on the list. His business is limited to trade between this country and the Far East, and as the result of the implied discrimination between 300 and 400 American business houses, who have bought Eastern commodities through him for many years, will have to suffer. In my opinion the publication of the list amounts to intimidation of American firms and if our Government does not take quick action, it is probable that even more drastic developments will occur. From what I have been able to ascertain, the British authorities have no criticism to make of firms which are useful to them, irrespective of the nature of business which these same firms may do with German houses. Blacklisted houses and individuals cannot help but suffer heavy losses from the publication of their names, but they fear greater losses which may result if the State Department does not protest vigorously.

Big Paper Maker Included.

Marx Maier, whose name appears on the blacklist, is the largest manufacturer of paper makers' supplies in Europe. The New York office is at 200 Fifth Avenue, and the home office and factories at Mannheim, Germany. At the Fifth Avenue office it was stated yesterday that Mr. Maier had known for more than six months that he was on the British blacklist, and that the publication of his name occasioned no surprise.

"Practically all of Mr. Maier's representatives," said one of the New York representatives yesterday, "are American citizens. For fifteen years Mr. Maier has maintained an office in New York. Prior to the war he did a large business in France, England and Russia, and has hundreds of business friends in all of those countries. One of his sons was wounded some months ago, and is now a prisoner of war in France, and I don't think I am violating any confidence when I say that Mr. Maier's French friends have done much to make his son's lot a little more pleasant while he is in a French prison camp. The blacklist so far as we are concerned started about December last. You ask what we are going to do? I don't know. I should think that it is a matter for Washington to handle."

One of the largest firms engaged in the manufacture of surveying instruments, drawing materials, mathematical instruments, and measuring tapes in the United States is the firm of Eugene Dietzgen & Co. of New York and Chicago. The factory is in Chicago and the New York office is at 218 East Twenty-third Street. R. F. Allin, the Treasurer of the company, said yesterday that the blacklisting of his house came as a complete surprise, and he characterized the action of the British Government as wholly unfair and unjustified so far as Dietzgen & Co. are concerned.

"We are a bona fide American concern," said Mr. Allin, "and as such have been incorporated under the laws of Illinois. Every individual connected with this business is an American citizen. The way the order affects us is not in our trade with England or her colonies but in their trade with us. We have absolutely no export business with Great Britain, but we have for years been purchasing large quantities of supplies in England, so as a matter of fact the blacklisting of Dietzgen & Co. affects England's own citizens dealing with us and not ours with them. Mr. Dietzgen, the founder of the house, was born in Germany, but there is no more loyal American citizen than he. As for the other members, Otto L. Baumbach is the Vice President, W. E. Cook the Secretary, W. S. Sniffen the Treasurer, and W. H. Lursch the Assistant Treasurer."

Trades with East Indies.

The Philip Bauer Company of 68 Broad Street is a well-known importing and exporting house. Mr. Bauer, the head of the firm, is an American-born citizen, and all the other members of the firm, it was said yesterday, are citizens of the United States. The firm imports and exports crude chemicals and tapioca flour, its principal business being with the Dutch East Indies. Since the beginning of the war the firm, it was stated, has done practically no business with Germany. Its principal European office is at Copenhagen.

Otto Wehrenberg, whose name appears on the blacklist, is Vice-President of the Bauer Company and is an American citizen.

William E. Homburg of 25 Beaver Street represents in this country the Chilean firm of Daube & Co., which is in the general exporting business and is one of the leading business houses of Chile. Mr. Homburg said the firm has no German connections.

"We are not at all worried, and business will go on the same as usual," was his only comment.

Schenker & Co., 17 Battery Place, it was said yesterday, is the largest forwarding and shipping house in Europe. The home office is in Vienna, and there are branches in Milan, London, Antwerp, Saloniki, Budapest, Cremnitz, Berlin, Stuttgart, Prague, Nuremburg, Constantinople, and about fifty other big cities in various parts of the world. Dr. Leopold Perutz is the head of the New York office.

"The founder of this firm," said Dr. Perutz yesterday, "was a Swiss and the firm is an international organization and not an Austrian concern, as some might think. I think that the action of the British Government is entirely unjustified so far as we are concerned, and I have been in conference with my lawyers as to what remedies we may have in the matter. I understand that our rights are many and will stand in law. However, I am still in hope that England will hold this matter up and that everything will come out all right."

E. Stegemann, Jr., is the directing head in New York of the firm of Brasch & Rotherstein, customs brokers and general forwarders of 32 Broadway.

"You fellows (referring to the newspaper reporters) don't know what to say anyhow, I have nothing today," was Mr. Stegemann's reply when asked if he had any comment to make concerning the placing of his firm on the British blacklist.

At the office of the importing and exporting firm of Gravenhorst & Co., 96 Wall Street, it was said that the firm had no statement to make at this time. All of the members of the firm, it was added, are American citizens.

One Firm Does Not Exist.

Reuter, Broeckelman & Co., 59 Pearl Street, is the name of a firm that went out of business several months ago, according to Alfred Richter, an importer who has offices at 59 Pearl Street. The firm was liquidated in Hongkong, Mr. Richter said. The firm, he added, was in no way connected with his own.

"In other words," Mr. Richter was asked, "the British in blacklisting Reuter, Broeckelmann & Co. blacklisted a concern that does not exist?"

"That is the situation exactly," he answered.

Reuter, Broeckelmann & Co. were importers of Chinese goods and maintained offices in various parts of the world.

Mr. Richter's name also appears on the blacklist, but concerning that he had nothing to say. He also does extensive business with the Far East.

Representatives of Schutte, Bunemann & Co. of 15 William Street, exporters and importers to South America, took this view of the situation:

"We are the agency of a German house, but there is a ditch between us and the German branch of the firm are very slight," they said. "Our business is confined to Colombia and Venezuela, and this country, for the most part, and our goods go in American bottoms. So the order really does not affect us to any extent. We have known for months that we were blacklisted by the British Government. It is difficult to see what redress can be secured, if any. The British Government has a right to tell its subjects whatever it pleases."

E. H. Erlanger of 60 Wall Street, agent for a German firm in China, likewise was skeptical of the possibility of obtaining any mitigation of the British Government's attitude.

"It amounts to this," he explained. "It is practically impossible for me to ship goods from China, because British vessels are barred to me. When an American vessel sails from China I have an opportunity to get out small shipments. But such chances are few and far between. Consequently, I have practically given up that branch of my business. I do not see what there is to be done about it. It is the fortune of war. War is war, and what the British have done I dare say the Germans would do, if they had the opportunity, or we Americans, either, for that matter."

German in Name Only.

John S. Scully of the banking house of Zimmermann & Forshay, 9 Wall Street, said that Leopold Zimmermann, the head of that firm, had been an American citizen for forty years.

"Zimmermann & Forshay," said Mr. Scully, "are German in name only. For years much of the firm's business has been with Great Britain and her colonies. Beyond this, I have nothing to say just at this time."

William Knauth of Knauth, Nachod & Kuhne said he knew exactly why the firm's name was printed in the list.

"It was because we have been doing business with German institutions," he said, "just as we have always done. The transmission of money orders and dealings in foreign exchange supply the bulk of our business with Germany. We do not take up commercial transactions."

F. W. Hilger, manager of Bernhardt, Hasenclever & Soehne, 21 State Street, which is an Argentine house, said that the firm had maintained offices in New York since 1904 and that its principal business was the exportation of American farm machinery to Argentina. This firm knew of the blacklist months ago, it was said. The firm, it is said, has more than 8,000 South American customers.

John Simon, head of the Southern Products Trade Company, 15 William Street, said that the firm is in the business of chartering ships and that the blacklist will not hurt its business.

"We are in America, not in England," said Mr. Simon, "and our firm is an American firm and its members are Americans."

At the offices of the Merchants' Colonial Corporation, 45 William Street, it was said that all the members of the firm are American citizens and that no reason was known for the British action in blacklisting the firm.

DENIES SCANDALS AT ELLIS ISLAND

Commissioner Howe Answers Bennet's Charges of Immorality Among Immigrants.

DESCRIBES THE CONDITIONS

Tells of His Efforts to Protect Aliens Being Held There Until War Ends —Traces Charges to Food Contract.

By Telegraph to the Editor of THE NEW YORK TIMES.

SIASCONSET, Mass., July 19.—With reference to Congressman Bennet's charges, let me say that the trouble with Ellis Island began when I requested the Department of Labor to take over the contract for feeding the immigrants there. I wanted the Government to do it right, and take the element of profit out of it. Congressman Bennet introduced an amendment to the Sundry Civil bill which denied the Government that right. The contract in normal times amounts to many hundreds of thousands of dollars. Mr. Bennet said it was socialistic to feed the immigrants, and prevented its being done. That is where the trouble started.

It has been going on for two years, during which time I have been trying to enforce the law which makes it my duty to protect the immigrant, who has to run the gauntlet of all kinds of private interests from the time he leaves the steamship until he reaches his destination. I have heard but two complaints of immorality at Ellis Island in the two years I have been Commissioner. Both were investigated and neither was proved. One of them occurred since I left the city, a few days ago. I never admitted an alien, Juliette, to a friend as a servant. She was employed by a prominent surgeon and is now making good. Juliette had been detained at the station for a year. She had acted in an exemplary manner. I investigated her case, with the result that her husband was sent to prison and Juliette to the island. I came to the conclusion that she had been more sinned against than sinning. I recommended her admission, in charge of the surgeon, until the termination of the war.

She has reported regularly ever since, as has her employer.

Suspected Aliens Under Bond.

All told, only a few such cases have been admitted and they are under bond and supervision by our officials. I have never admitted any cases at Ellis Island. I have no such power. All persons are admitted by the Department of Labor itself on the record, and most of them were admitted after personal hearings held by representatives of the department who came to New York for the purpose. The detention rooms are filled during the day with immigrants, visitors, and employes. Any immorality is impossible. Sexes are in widely separated dormitories and warrant cases are locked in their rooms.

I have done everything in my power to relieve the suffering and misfortunes of the thousands of persons who have been detained at Ellis Island, and have found homes for many of them. In this work I have had the co-operation of the Y. M. C. A. and a hundred religious and philanthropic societies with representatives at the Island. I have, I admit, thought of the poor, ignorant, immoral women detained at the island as human beings entitled to every help to a fair start in the world, and it is to be borne in mind that the great majority are taken from incoming liners only on suspicion. They have not been convicted or found guilty by any court, and they deny their guilt, and we can only guess at guilt in most cases.

All that I can make out of the statement of Congressman Bennet is that some persons at Ellis Island, who have communicated with him, think it is immoral for women detained as warrant cases to walk upon the open porch or along the corridors with other aliens or go upon the lawns, even though they are accompanied by matrons. They are, of course, kept in separate rooms. This and the fact that some women of questionable character have been admitted because their guilt was not established or because they could not be sent back to the warring countries and have been placed in good homes is the gist of the complaint. The war turned Ellis Island into a detention camp. Immigrants could not be deported to Germany, Russia, or Austria-Hungary. They kept coming in, and soon we had hundreds that had to be kept here until the end of the war, or some disposition made for them.

Station Not a Prison.

The station is not built like a prison. It merely has a number of big dormitories and little ones and three big day detention rooms. There is no way to completely isolate immoral cases or persons held for examination. The warrant cases are locked in their rooms at night. The other women sleep together in one big dormitory and the men in another. There are matrons and watchmen on duty all the time. It is almost impossible for any irregularity to occur. The only other time when immorality could occur is in the daytime. The day rooms for women are in one part of the building; those for the men in another. They are big rooms. The women warrant cases are in a room by themselves in a corridor with watchmen, matrons, workmen, and scrubwomen on duty. Scores of visitors and a half hundred representatives of religious societies are coming and going all the time. The station is filled with people all day long. Unfortunately the Government has not provided for long detentions such as the war has created, and the warrant rooms have been at times overcrowded.

Complaint is made that I opened a big playground on the lawn. I admit it; also that the warrant cases are permitted to go to the lawn under the supervision of matrons and in company with other aliens. They also walk on a big veranda, but have instructions to bother no one. The only other alternative was to lock these girls in a small room and keep them there for months, and some of them there for years, until the war permits their return. I admit that I have tried to make the terrible conditions of aliens detained at Ellis Island as comfortable as possible, but I have never countenanced any suggestion of immorality.

The hundreds of people gathered from all over Europe have conducted themselves with wonderful propriety. Many of those alleged to be immoral are only suspected of being so by the Inspector. They are taken from the ships from the first, second, or third cabins, and are held for further examination. To stamp women as immoral on suspicion is something the Government of the United States does not want to do. Certainly I do not want to do so. To put them in a small room with immoral women is not a right thing to do, yet the Government has made no provision for such cases save rooms with a dozen or more beds in them. As I said before, Ellis Island was not built for long detentions.

Congestion Caused by War.

The Department of Labor sent representatives to Ellis Island to see what could be done to relieve the war congestion. Every case was looked into thoroughly. Many of the cases were very close and those admitted until the end of the war are under some kind of probation arrangement. So far as I knew all but a few of these have made good. Some women and men are brought to the island against whom a case has been framed up by other aliens to obtain their property or business by getting the alien out of the country. Most of the aliens speak no English and the incomplete information of the Inspector is not always confirmed. Many of the cases admitted have been examined by the department directly. Many of those passed on by me were first examined by special boards appointed for the purpose, while in most cases some religious or charitable society has interceded and given assurances that it would look after the alien and give him another chance. In the 500,000 aliens that have come in during the past two years some mistakes have of course been made. That is inevitable.

Complaint is made that I have permitted men and women against whom no charge of any kind has been made to be together in a big detention room and on the porch. They also may talk together in a library we have opened and in the dining room. I admit this is true. Heretofore families were broken up. Husbands were kept from their wives. They now see one another during the day. I have recommended the admission of young British, French, and Italian soldiers wounded in the war. I have urged the admission of widows with children who would have gone back to devastated homes to starve. I have saved scores of Jews from being sent back to Arcangel to tramp across the country to whatever homes they could find. I have myself supported families that were admitted under those conditions until they found work. In one case I kept a mother and three children for five months in my own home whose husband and two boys had been shot to pieces in the British Army. I have co-operated with all kinds of organizations to relieve the situation created by the war and am glad to say almost every case has made good.

Charity Organizations Active.

A large number of organizations have co-operated in the work. Big concerts are given for the detained immigrants on Sunday, and during the week there are entertainments. Sewing classes have been organized, for the immigrants have worn out their clothes during the long wait for the ending of the war. Classes in calisthenics have been provided, and as many recreations as possible have been installed. Short of locking girls in their rooms for months at a time and denying them any access to the open air, every precaution has been taken to prevent improprieties, and during the last two years I can only recall two cases of this kind, and they were not proved.

In view of the fact that any one of the 500 employes, any alien, or any representative of any one of the seventy religious philanthropic societies with representatives at the island know that they may come to my office at any time, for my office has been open to any one for the past two years; inasmuch, too, as I have placed complaint boxes all over the station into which even anonymous communications may be placed; inasmuch as thousands of visitors and friends of aliens come to the island and see the immigrants it seems incredible that any such conditions as Congressman Bennet describes could be true and not have been known long before this.

FREDERIC C. HOWE.
Commissioner of Immigration at New York.

MAY PROSECUTE THE SHIP LINES

Continued from Page 1.

piles, if he enters into any tarnsaction, or does any act with, to, on behalf of, or for the benefit of such a person or body of persons, which, if entered into or done with, to, on behalf of, or for the benefit of an enemy, would be trading with the enemy."

"It was because of this feature of the law that neutral firms in other countries have been refraining from trading with firms on the blacklist for fear that if they trade or associate with the blacklisted firms they, too, will be added to the blacklist, and if once added to the blacklist they would lose their own trade with British subjects, who are forbidden, under heavy penalty, to deal with blacklisted firms.

Affects South American Trade.

In its investigation of the operation of the enemy trading blacklist the State Department has discovered that vessels engaged in the South American trade have been refusing to carry the goods of blacklisted persons because they have found that coal would be refused such vessels at Jamaica and other British ports. This is because the British subjects in Jamaica assert that if they furnish coal to ships that carry the goods of blacklisted firms it would be regarded by the British authorities as trading with the enemy. These merchants in Jamaica have set up the argument that the coal which they sell is their own coal; that they may sell it to whom they please and withhold it from sale to any persons to whom its delivery may be regarded as trading with the enemy or with persons in association with those who trade with the enemy.

The investigation has shown that ships threatened with a refusal of coal under these circumstances have refused to carry the goods of persons in other neutral countries who have been blacklisted. On account of the great demand for ocean tonnage and the great profits now derivable from ocean freight transportation, companies thus threatened with refusal of coal have refused shipments of blacklisted firms in order to continue the coaling of their ships at Jamaica. Steamship companies now are able to make enough money to be able to choose their freight and to refuse certain shipments. Whether transportation lines leaving American ports will be able to refuse the shipments of American firms on the new blacklist without running the risk of violation of American law has not been determined and is being considered by officials in Washington.

It was recalled by an official today that some months ago it was found that vessels flying the flags of Denmark and of Scandinavian countries were not subject to prosecution for refusing to take freight from this country when destined for German ports or ultimate destination. These ships had refused to take freight offered for shipment when destined ultimately to Germany, because if such shipments had been accepted the ships would have been detained at Kirkwall by the British Government. Rather than lose the day or days involved in such detention, these shipping companies refused to take shipments destined ultimately for delivery in Germany, regardless of whether the goods were contraband.

In the case of these lines, more freight was offered than the lines could carry, and for that reason no loss was sustained in refusing to haul the goods whose transportation would have subjected the vessels to the loss that would be occasioned by the detention of the ships at Kirkwall for examination.

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Shantung Silk Coat and Trousers, $15, $20, $25, $30.
Shantung Silk Three-Piece Suits, $35.

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WILSON WELCOMES THE INDEPENDENTS

Political Processes of the Country Clearing for New Combination, He Says.

WRITES TO LEAGUE'S HEAD

Ex-Gov. Glynn Offers Services to National Committee—McCormick Off for Washington Again.

President Wilson has put his O. K. on the activities of the Woodrow Wilson Independent League, which is composed chiefly of non-Democratic supporters of his candidacy. His sanction was given in a letter to Congressman William Kent of California, who has been elected Chairman of the league, and which was made public at its headquarters, 280 Madison Avenue, yesterday. Mr. Kent is the only member of Congress listed as "Independent."

Here is the President's letter:

My Dear Mr. Kent:

It gratifies me very much that you should have been selected as the Chairman of the Woodrow Wilson Independent League and that you should be willing to serve in that capacity. The support of independent men whose convictions I share and whose purposes are my purposes also gives me the greatest encouragement not only, but makes me feel that the political processes of the country are clearing for a new and more effective combination in the work of advancing all reasonable reform to early consummation.

Cordially and sincerely yours,

WOODROW WILSON.

Chairman Vance C. McCormick of the Democratic National Committee said yesterday that he was not prepared to make public the personnel of the prospective Democratic Campaign Committee, but denied that there was any friction regarding its makeup.

Ex-Governor Martin H. Glynn, Chairman Edwin S. Harris of the Democratic State Committee, John H. McCooey, the Democratic leader of Kings, and W. Caryl Ely, a prominent Buffalo Democrat, were among Mr. McCormick's callers yesterday.

Ex-Governor Glynn said he had dropped in to pay his respects and offer co-operation.

"I am ready to take off my coat and assist in the campaign in any way that I may," said Mr. Glynn. "President Wilson deserves to be re-elected on his record and there is no doubt in my mind that he will be."

The former Governor said that he had no political ambitions and did not expect to be a candidate for any office this year.

Chairman McCormick will probably make another week-end trip to Washington today for conference with President Wilson and other Democrats of prominence at the Capital.

MOOSE TO VOTE BY MAIL.

Postal Card Canvass Begins—Interest in Syracuse Fight.

August F. Schwarzler, Bull Moose leader of the Bronx, is having a postal card canvass made to determine the sentiment of Progressives throughout the City of New York as between Hughes and Wilson. Prepaid postals which reached enrolled Progressives yesterday morning are addressed to Jasper & Herington, a firm of certified public accountants, which will tabulate the result.

At the headquarters of the Progressive State Committee it was predicted yesterday with an air of confidence that the State Committee, when it meets in Syracuse on Saturday, would vote in favor of indorsing Hughes. A lively fight is expected, however, both on the proposal to indorse him and any proposal to indorse Governor Whitman for renomination. A good many Progressives favor the candidacy of Judge Samuel Seabury of the Court of Appeals, who expects to receive the Democratic nomination for Governor. The best the followers of George W. Perkins, whose program involves the indorsement of both Hughes and Whitman, hope for is that a sufficient number of votes may be mustered up to enable the committee to table any resolutions proposing indorsement of Judge Seabury.

T. R. DISCUSSES SYRACUSE.

Callers in Town Tell Colonel About Expected Committee Fight.

Colonel Roosevelt motored into town yesterday morning, and, after a short visit to the offices of the Metropolitan Magazine, spent the rest of the day visiting with the members of his family who are living in New York. While at the office the Colonel met several men who discussed with him the action which the Progressive State Committee may take on Saturday when it meets in Syracuse.

No inkling of what was said at these conferences could be gained from Colonel Roosevelt when he left the office. It was believed, however, that the Colonel's desire that the State Committee follow the action of the party's National Committee in Chicago and indorse Hughes would be accomplished, but the Colonel was assured that a hard fight might be looked for. After seeing Dr. Derby and others of his family the Colonel left for Oyster Bay.

McCORMICK TO SEE WILSON.

President and Chairman to Confer on Campaign Plans Today.

WASHINGTON, July 19.—Campaign plans and organization of the Campaign Committee will be discussed by President Wilson tomorrow with Vance McCormick, Chairman of the Democratic National Committee. The President is preparing to enter actively upon the fight for re-election as soon as Congress adjourns.

In view of the possibility that the President may be able to spend much of his time at Shadow Lawn, Long Branch, N. J., his Summer home, Secretary Tumulty has arranged for offices at Asbury Park, N. J., for a part of the White House executive force.

START ATTACK ON GOVERNOR

Printing Trades Council Resents Cut in Industrial Budget.

BINGHAMTON, July 19.—Governor Whitman was condemned today in a resolution adopted at the State convention of the Allied Printing Trades Council for "tearing the heart out of the labor laws" when he cut the budget for the State Industrial Commission.

The report of the Committee on Resolutions also attacks "the plea that the cutting was done in the interests of economy." The Governor is blamed for depriving the working people of the protection of forty inspectors who were dismissed from the Department of Labor as a result of the budget cutting.

Dies of Tuberculosis in Auto.

Miss Vivian Rogers of 250 West Seventy-eighth Street died suddenly last night of tuberculosis in an automobile in the grounds of Fordham Hospital as Dr. O'Brien of that institution was attending her. The young woman had been visiting her sister-in-law, Mrs. Sarah Smyth, at Woodbury, Conn., and was returning home accompanied by her aunt, Mrs. Emma Young of 130 West Sixty-seventh Street, when she was taken ill. She became unconscious when near the hospital and the chauffeur drove the machine there. Miss Rogers had been in ill health for some time the aunt said.

'DRYS' LEAN TO HANLY.

Indiana Man Leads Sulzer in Race for Prohibition Nomination.

ST. PAUL, July 19.—The nomination of J. Frank Hanly of Indiana as the Presidential candidate of the Prohibition Party was confidently predicted tonight by his friends and leaders of the so-called organization forces in the Prohibition National Convention following the unanimous re-election of Virgil G. Hinshaw of Chicago to the Chairmanship of the National Committee. Hanly's candidacy gained further impetus by the selection of Robert H. Patton of Springfield, Ill., as permanent Chairman. Howard Kerschner of Topeka, Kan., was elected permanent secretary.

Applause punctuated the keynote address of Daniel A. Poling of Boston, temporary Chairman, and was particularly marked when he deplored the European war and assailed militarism and munitions manufacturers.

The Indiana delegation, at a closed session, agreed upon a proposal for Summer W. Haynes to place Hanly in nomination, but at the same time agreed that each member of the delegation would be at liberty to vote for any Presidential candidate.

With Mr. Patton in the chair the Hanly program met few obstacles at the afternoon session. Some delegates charged Patton with steam-rolling methods, declaring that he failed to recognize several delegates who sought to speak against motions. But he had the majority of the delegates with him and there was no effort to change any of his rulings by an appeal to the convention.

An early morning meeting of the followers of William Sulzer of New York was the signal for the unmasking of the batteries of the Sulzer and Hanly forces and bitter debates took place in hotel lobbies, in which the New York man's followers accused Hanly of trying to seize control of the party, while Hanly adherents charged Sulzer with accepting the support of the liquor interests in his candidacy for the Prohibition nomination.

Tells of Cuban Railway Progress.

Thomas W. Graves, Superintendent of Construction of the Cuban Railroad, who arrived from Santiago yesterday on the Munamar, said the service between Havana and Santiago, 535 miles, was being improved, and that by Sept. 1 there would be two double trains each way daily. He added that work was going ahead on the new railroad from Nuevitas to Cabairien, 125 miles, which will open sugar lands, and also on a road from Fomento to Trinidad, on the south side of the island.

HUGHES IRONS OUT OPPOSITION TO ICKES

Moose and G. O. P. Must Work Side by Side, He Tells Illinois Men.

OLD GUARD SURRENDERS

Albert J. Beveridge Dines with Nominee, Says Third Party Is Dead, and May Take the Stump.

When Charles E. Hughes arrived at his Hotel Astor headquarters yesterday from his Summer home at Bridgehampton he found some old-line Illinois Republicans waiting for him with further protests against Harold L. Ickes as their State's only representative on the Campaign Committee. Mr. Ickes was the Progressive National Committeeman from Illinois.

Mayor Thompson of Chicago, Senator Lawrence Y. Sherman of Illinois, and H. R. Rathbone, President of the Hamilton Club of Chicago, were told by Mr. Hughes that all factions must work together for the interests of the party in the nation. Mr. Rathbone insisted that Mr. Ickes had repeatedly given objectionable interviews to the newspapers, in which he intimated that he (Ickes) would run the Republican campaign in Illinois. Republican leaders had taken offense at such statements, Mr. Rathbone said. Mr. Hughes replied that Mayor Thompson, Mr. Rathbone, and others must take a broader view, and subject local differences to the big national cause.

The Old Guard surrendered to the new leader. Mayor Thompson later in the day said emphatically:

"Of course we are working for Mr. Hughes."

Reunited Party His Demand.

After his talk with the nominee, Mr. Rathbone said that Chicago would turn out every Republican when Mr. Hughes went there after his speech in Detroit on Aug. 7. It had not been decided, he said, whether the address would be delivered at the Auditorium or the Coliseum.

The statement that the Hamilton Club would be unreservedly behind Mr. Hughes was received with much enthusiasm at headquarters, as it is the largest Republican organization of the kind in the State. It was accepted as evidence that the leaders of the party throughout the country were willing to follow Mr. Hughes and forget what happened in 1912.

Mr. Hughes said his principal object in the organization of the Campaign Committee was to bring together a body which would unite the Progressive and Republican parties and that he expected all past differences to be forgotten. He will remain the dominant figure in the situation. He will demand that all work together—Old Guard and Progressive—and that he shall have the last word if any dispute comes up.

The manner in which matters were handled yesterday indicated that Mr. Hughes would have his way. The members of the Old Guard on the Campaign Committee with whom he consulted went away pacified, and today he will go over the situation with Mr. Ickes. It was predicted that after that conversation the Republican and Progressive leaders in Illinois would work with one purpose and that when Mr. Hughes went to that State early in August he would be the guest of a reunited party.

Mr. Hughes saw many Republican leaders at headquarters and discussed the situation with them with the utmost frankness. He was willing to work with them, but he insisted that the Progressive Party, which had indorsed him, should have satisfactory recognition, and he made it evident that there would be no weakening on his part in that connection during the campaign.

Moose Dead, Beveridge Says.

Mr. Hughes had dinner last night with Albert J. Beveridge of Indiana, one of Colonel Roosevelt's most enthusiastic supporters, who delivered the keynote address at the Progressive convention in 1912 and then ran for United States Senator. Mr. Beveridge went over the national situation with Mr. Hughes and promised him his full support.

After the dinner Mr. Beveridge said the Progressive Party was dead. He gave out a statement in which he said:

"The Progressive Party as an organized national party no longer exists. People have many opinions as to the causes that produced this condition, but it is useless to discuss them, for the fact itself stares us in the face.

"Therefore, Progressives must either refrain from voting for President at all or support the candidate of some other party. I shall vote for Mr. Hughes. In taking this stand I do not make nor imply any criticism of Progressives who may decide differently. I personally know large numbers of these men and women and hold them in the highest [illegible] esteem. Whatever they individually determine to do will be the result of their mature judgment arrived at conscientiously.

"I have known Mr. Hughes for several years and admire his ability, integrity, and courage. He is, above all else, a straightforward man, trustworthy and dependable. He means what he says and says what he means. I trust him, like him, am his friend, and shall support him.

May Stump for Hughes.

"The work on which I am engaged—the writing of the life of Chief Justice Marshall—has absolutely prevented all political activity on my part for the last eighteen months; in case the demands of this work are such as to permit me to take any part in the campaign I shall give my reasons on the stump for my conviction that the welfare of the country demands the election of Mr. Hughes."

HUGHES ALLIANCE ORGANIZES.

Philip J. McCook, President, and Women on Committee.

Philip J. McCook was elected President of the Hughes Alliance of New York State at the organization meeting in the Hotel Astor last night. Ernest Cawcroft of Jamestown was elected Treasurer, J. Adams Brown, Assistant Treasurer, and Harold G. Aron Secretary. On the Executive Committee are the following:

Mrs. George W. Wickersham, Dr. Katharine B. Davis, New York; Paul Shipman Andrews, Syracuse; Walter T. Arndt, Albert S. Bard, George H. Bell, New York; John B. Burnham, Essex; Arthur F. Cosby, Alfred C. Coxe, Jr., Winfred T. Denison, Louis W. Fehr, New York; Beveridge C. Dunlop, Spring Valley; Stanley Isaacs, Jacob J. Lesser, Langdon P. Marvin, New York; William Stanley Miller, Brooklyn; Robert S. Pelletreau, Patchogue; Robert Reed, New York; Charles B. Sears, Buffalo, and Cabot Ward, New York.

The list of Vice Presidents includes William Hamlin Childs, Brooklyn; Stephen C. Clark, Cooperstown; Alphonso T. Clearwater, Kingston; Addison B. Colvin, Glens Falls; Chauncey J. Hamlin, Buffalo; Robert W. Higbie, Queens; David Jayne Hill, Rochester; Elon H. Hooker, New York; Virgil K. Kellogg, Watertown; Samuel McC. Lindsay, New York; Nathan L. Miller, Syracuse; Adelbert Moot, John Lord O'Brian, Buffalo; Willis L. Ogden, E. H. Outerbridge, Nathaniel Phillips, George Haven Putnam, New York; William Cary Sanger, Sangerfield; William Jay Schieffeiln, New York; Jacob Gould Schurman, Ithaca; Henry L. Stimson, Oscar S. Straus, Leonard Wallstein, George W. Wickersham, New York; Ansley Wilcox, Buffalo; Henry A. Wise, New York; Walter C. Witherbee, Port Henry.

"We have no aim except to aid in the election of Charles E. Hughes as President," declared President McCook. "That is our sole test of membership—is a man willing to work for the election of Charles E. Hughes? That will be our sole test for what we can do in this campaign—will it help the common cause of electing Charles E. Hughes? In personnel of officers and in all its campaign activities the alliance and each branch and auxiliary of it will be nonpartisan and nonfactional. It will make no nominations, and will ratify none except that of Mr. Hughes. It will have no emblem and no place on the primary or election ballot. It will indorse neither the platform nor the principles of any particular party.

"The Democrat may come to us without feeling that he has abandoned his party or its traditions and historic principles. A Progressive may come to us without feeling that he is either leaving his party or joining any other, or that he has impaired the freedom of action which Progressives believe has been their peculiar heritage. Any Republican may come to us without feeling that he has impaired the efficiency of his party organization or that he has lent himself to any movement which will prove hostile to it."

State Chairman Frederick C. Tanner addressed the meeting, and National Chairman Willcox sent a letter welcoming the organization into the Hughes campaign.

ALLIANCE WOMEN AT TABLE.

Executive Committee Holds Meeting at Astor Luncheon.

The Executive Committee of the Woman's Committee of the National Hughes Alliance held a luncheon meeting yesterday in the Hotel Astor. The first public announcement of the work of the committee and its first publications will appear immediately after Mr. Hughes's speech of acceptance on July 31.

Miss Ruth Morgan and Miss Mary Antin, who were present at the luncheon, were elected Vice Chairmen of the Campaign Committee. Others present were Miss Frances A. Kellor, Chairman; Dr. Katharine B. Davis, Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Mrs. Gifford Pinchot, Mrs. Charles C. Rumsey, and Mrs. George A. Romans of Connecticut.

PLEA FOR WOMEN WORKERS.

Kansas City's Ex-Mayor Tells Moose to Fight for Better Wages.

MOOSE HEART, Ill., July 19.—Addressing the international convention of the Loyal Order of Moose here today, Darius A. Brown, former Mayor of Kansas City, made a plea for women workers.

"We never can be proud of our citizenship until we know that girls are getting enough wages so they can fight the battle of life without a tremendous handicap," he said.

"The Moose membership—500,000 now and constantly growing—will be one of the big factors in the fight for a living wage for young women. We can never be honest until we stop putting into our workshops the girls and boys who should be on the playgrounds."

Hiram Davis of Cleveland, Ohio, who becomes Dictator of the Moose next month, said the M[illegible] should have one million members July 1, 1917, if Moose Heart is to continue the progress it has made.

J. M. Gidding & Co.
564-566 and 568 Fifth Avenue, 46th and 47th Sts.

This is the most opportune buying time of the half-year---

CLEARANCE PRICES RULE!

We must clear our wardrobes of Fashionable Summer Garments—*just at a time when you need them most*

CHARMING SUMMER WRAPS—for the many social functions of the season—including styles hand-embroidered in metal, or beautifully lined with chiffon—at **$75** and **$95**; that formerly sold up to $200. Less elaborate Wraps at **$38** and **$55**; that formerly sold to $145.

BEAUTIFUL SUMMER GOWNS—Of printed chiffon, Georgette crepe, Japanese crepe, organdie, net and voile—at **$35, $55, $75**; that would regularly be $55, $95 to $145.

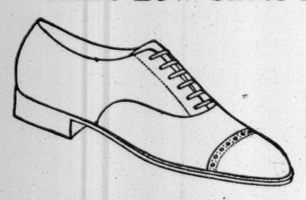
DAINTY COUNTRY FROCKS—Of dimity, batiste, net, voile, crepe and linen—at **$15** and **$25**; were $35, $38 to $50.

HANDSOME SILK AND CLOTH SUITS—Of beautiful high-grade materials, made up in the usual high-class ***Gidding*** way—at **$28**; that were $75, $95, $125 to $150—SMART STREET SUITS at **$18**; that were $45, $65 to $85.

BEAUTIFUL GARDEN HATS—just the sort to accompany delightful Summer frocks, for Garden Parties, Summer Resort wear, etc.—at **$10** and **$15**; that would regularly sell at $20 to $35. Also a CLEARANCE OF MANY TAILORED AND SPORTS HATS—at **$6**; formerly to $25.

Closing prices, on Blouses—Parasols—Handbags—Combs—and French Novelties

Men's Low Shoes For Sale At These Stores



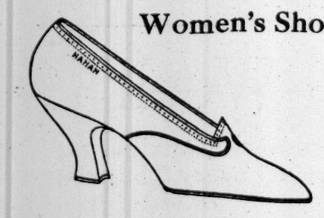
Broadway, corner 31st St.
Broadway, corner 38th St.
1095 Broadway, near 23d St.
Broadway, corner Canal St.
Broadway, corner Fulton St.
297 Broadway, near Duane.
35 Nassau St., cor. Liberty.
In B'klyn at 390 Fulton St.

Our Midseason Clearance Sale

includes a large variety of the newest Hanan models in numerous sizes and styles and various leathers. For men the black and russia leathers predominate.

For women a number of lines of attractive low shoes and pumps in a variety of colored leathers, including grays, champagne and ivory kids. A choice selection of black leather low shoes and pumps is included. All at greatly reduced prices.

Women's Shoes For Sale At These Stores



Broadway, corner 31st St.
Broadway, corner 38th St.
1095 Broadway, near 23d St.
297 Broadway, near Duane.
In B'klyn at 390 Fulton St.
Also at
411 Fifth Ave., New York

Hanan & Son
NINE NEW YORK STORES

Saks & Company
Broadway at 34th Street

Today—A Special offering of

Silk Shirts for Men at $2.95, $3.65, $4.95

Cool, Summer shirts, tailored to our own specifications from selected imported Japanese mummy cloth and high-grade domestic silks.

This material is light of weight, possesses unusual wearing quality, and laundering does not impair its high lustre in any way.

Obtainable in tan or white, in all sizes.

Silk and Silk Fibre Shirts, $2.95

In plain colors and satin stripe effects, novelty weaves, and fine quality solid color lustre faille.

Men's Fine Silk Shirts at $3.65

Such exquisite designs and beautiful weaves are seldom seen at this modest price. Included are odd lots from regular stock of high-priced silk shirts, also garments in novelty weaves, and silk broadcloths, in plain colors and various stripe effects.

Men's High-Grade Silk Shirts at $4.95 and $5.95

Shirts of the finer sort, tailored to win the approval of the most exacting individual.

In all kinds of stripe effects, and plain colors, in the following weaves:

Crepe de Chine, Crepe, Francais, Silk Faille, Tussah Cloth, Broadcloth, Radium Silk and novelty weaves.

To be had in plain colors and in heavy satin stripe and cluster stripe designs.

Men's Marquisette and Grenadine Neckwear at 55c

Liberally cut, cool, open-end scarfs in a profusion of plain colors, single and cluster stripe, and brocaded effects, reflecting the very newest ideas in neckwear for men.

In the Motor Apparel Shop today

A Sale of Men's Gray Mohair Dusters at $5

Formerly sold at $8.50

Double breasted belted back model, made of imported gray Melange mohair.

Today and continuing all week

A Sale of Men's Oxfords at Greatly Reduced Prices

Every pair of Oxfords in our regular stock included, at the following sharp reductions:

Oxfords...formerly sold at $9...reduced to $6.85
Oxfords...formerly sold at $7...reduced to $5.85
Oxfords...formerly sold at $6...reduced to $4.85
Oxfords...formerly sold at $5...reduced to $3.85

The most select and most popular leathers are included, such as patent colt and calf, mahogany tan calf, black and tan cordovan, black and tan Russia calf; black and tan kid; white buckskin in both sport shoes and Oxfords with rubber or leather soles; and white duck tennis shoes and Oxfords.

All this season's shoes, in the very latest lasts and patterns, with either plain or wing tips.

Founded 1826 Greeley 1900

Lord & Taylor

38th Street FIFTH AVENUE 39th Street

Store Hours: 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. Closed Saturdays

Continuance Midsummer Sale

MEN'S FURNISHINGS

At Exceptional Price Reductions

Today, Thursday and Friday

Shirts.....$1.00, $1.65 and $2.45
Pajamas.....$1.10, $2.95 and $3.45
Half Hose.....35c and 65c
Shirts and Drawers. Athletic Style. Each.....40c and 75c
Bathing Suits. Guaranteed fast colors.....$2.95

Ground Floor.

July Clearance Sale

FINE FOOTWEAR *for* MEN

The sale comprises all of the usual lines of Low Shoes carried in our stock.

Low Shoes, $6.85
Formerly $10.00
Bench made, in tan and black. Sizes slightly incomplete.

Low Shoes, $5.85
Formerly $8.00
All the newest styles for Summer and early Fall wear. Tan or Black Russia Calf or Black Kid.

Low Shoes, $4.50
Formerly $6.00
Including Black or Brown Kid, Tan or Black Russia Calf; leather or rubber soles.

Oxfords, $3.75
Formerly $5.00
Tan or Black Russia Calf and Black Kid.

Men's Low Shoes, $2.85
Formerly $4.00 to $7.00. Incomplete sizes in narrow widths.
Broken lines from regular stock in different styles and leathers.

White Buckskin Sport Oxfords and High Shoes
Formerly $7.00 and $7.50.....$5.50

Ground Floor.

R. H. Macy & Co.'s Attractions Are Their Low Prices.

Fifth Floor B'way.

Macy's
Herald Square, B'way, 34th to 35th St.

Fifth Floor B'way.

Heat Has No Terrors for the Man Who Wears Macy's

"Kool Krash" Clothes

$7.49

A "Lowest-in-the-City" Price

Dressed in one of Macy's "Kool Krash," two-piece Suits, you won't mind the hot weather. Instead you'll feel cool, fresh and comfortable. It will be an inexpensive addition to your Summer wardrobe, combining both good appearance and good service. As a warm-weather or outing suit and for vacation wear you will find it just right—a good buy.

These "Kool Krash" Suits are smartly tailored in the popular styles of today—Pinch Back and Regular Models. You will surely find the suit that looks best on you in the large assortment of plain stripes and mixtures in gray, tan, brown and other cool colors. The range of sizes is complete—even the stout man may be fitted.

Clearance of Men's & Young Men's Suits

$13.75 Suits that were $16.75 and $18.50, and some that were higher priced. $13.75

An opportunity to buy an "extra" summer suit at a very low price. The models include the Regular Sack, in two or three buttons, English Sack, with long soft roll lapels, conservative style, and the popular "Pinch Back." Among the fabrics are attractive patterns in fancy worsteds, unfinished worsteds, cassimeres and flannels. Mostly every size in the assortment, but incomplete sizes in any one lot. These suits represent the balance of our large Summer Stock which has been marked at money-saving prices for quick clearance.

FOR THE SUMMER

HARPS
$75 to $1,800
PIANOS
$150 to $700
VIOLINS
$5 to $500
VICTROLAS
$15 to $350
VICTOR RECORDS
60c to $7.00
MANDOLINS
$5 to $150
GUITARS
$5 to $175
BANJOS
$5 to $90
HAWAIIAN UKULELES
$8 to $25

BESIDES ABOVE OUR STOCK INCLUDES:
ACCORDIONS, BAND INSTRUMENTS, BUGLES, CLARINETS, CONCERTINAS, CORNETS, 'CELLOS, DOUBLE BASSES, DRUMS, FLUTES, HARMONICAS, MUSIC BOXES, MUSIC STANDS, MUSIC ROLLS, VIOLAS, XYLOPHONES, AND MUSICAL NOVELTIES.
AT PRICES TO SUIT ALL PURSES.

Telephone Murray Hill 4144.
Chas. H. Ditson & Co.
8-10-12 East 34th Street

SENATE RETAINS ARMOR PLANT PLAN

Motion to Strike Out Provision for Government Factory Defeated, 51 to 17.

NAVAL BILL VOTE DELAYED

Protracted Debate on Anti-Collection Amendment—La Follette Says Munition Makers Staged Preparedness.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 19.—The Senate's intention to take a final vote today on the Naval Appropriation bill was not fulfilled. By a vote of 51 to 17 the Senate rejected a motion by Senator Oliver to strike the Government armor plate plant section from the bill. Senator Taggart was the only Democrat who supported the motion. A motion by Senator Oliver to refer the armor plate manufacture question to the Federal Trade Commission was voted down, 49 to 16, with Senator Newlands the only Democrat supporting it.

Later debate came up on the amendment by Senator La Follette, prohibiting the use of any war ship provided for in the bill in collecting any private claim of any individual, co-partnership, or corporation in Mexico or any of the other Latin American countries. This debate was protracted and prevented the passage of the bill.

After efforts to kill the amendment on points of order, Senator Reed opposed it on the ground that it was general in character and was designed to tie the hands of the President as Commander in Chief of the Army and Navy, in violation of the Constitution. Senator Sutherland supported the view that it was not general legislation, and that Congress had power under the Constitution to make the regulations under which the army and navy should be used.

Senator La Follette assailed the bill as one of extravagant and unreasonable surrender to the demands of the trusts which he described as controlling the munition industries.

"One year ago," he declared, "we appropriated for military purposes $429,000,000. We are now attempting to appropriate $344,000,000 for military purposes. There isn't a Senator on this floor who would have dared to vote for this bill one year ago. There isn't a man in the country that would have dared to ask that we pass it. Tell me what has occurred in twelve months to cause Congress to vote submissively for such enormous sums for the army and navy.

"Twelve months ago the war in Europe was at high tide. One half the people of Europe were at the throats of their fellow-men. There was just as much cause then for these large expenditures for war purposes. But in the interval, the stage has been set, the scenery placed, the music attuned, the curtain rung up and every influence that could be brought to play has been set in operation that this result might be produced. Picture shows, works of fiction, paid advertisements, volumes of editorials and lectures have all been employed to bring the country to this vast expenditure for military purposes.

"If this expenditure is necessary now why not a year ago? You had then all the power of Germany, of England, of France, of Russia, and of Italy and Austria-Hungary in your eyes. Why didn't you see it then? Your imagination had not been appealed to then. Bethlehem Steel at 40 is not as inspiring as at 640. The martial music of hired bands in preparedness parades had not then stirred your blood. I at one time had thought to introduce a resolution to investigate these preparedness parades. Who financed them? I overheard workingmen talking who said they were forced to march in them. They were all a part of a damnable scheme to support this iniquitous appropriation for the army and the navy."

Turning to the Democratic side of the chamber, Senator La Follette said:

"You are bidding in the financial schemes of the financial masters of this country, and the people whose backs will bend under the load of taxation that must follow will hold you to account. There is no substantial reason why you should double the burden of the American people. This Democratic Administration has given no good reason for doubling the taxes of the country. If anyone were to go out into the great States of the West and tell the people what you are doing they would certainly hold you to account for it."

Senator La Follette charged that the larger newspapers of the country were influenced by the advertising of the "interests" behind the preparedness propaganda to devote most space to the testimony of witnesses before the Congressional committees who favored preparedness.

"A cheap skate of a business man can get a column and a half of the front page if he will boost preparedness," he shouted, "but General Weaver, who speaks against it, cannot get a line. These newspapers sell their editorial goodwill along with their advertising. It costs something to say that, but for some years I have stood ready to pay the price."

Senator La Follette quoted voluminously from reports of the committee hearings to prove that the navy is in better shape than preparedness advocates make it appear. He insisted that it is stronger than Germany's navy, and pointed out that Germany, with a navy about half as large as England's, had been able to prevent an invasion of her territory.

BUSINESS BLIGHTED BY LAW.

Electrical Men Hear of Conflict of Statutes.

The sixteenth annual convention of the National Electrical Contractors' Association, which opened yesterday at the Hotel McAlpin, decided to offer its support to the preparedness movement through the "Conference Committee on National Preparedness," of which Henry A. Wise Wood is Chairman.

At the opening session yesterday morning the speakers were Lewis H. Woods, President of the New York State Association; John R. Galloway, retiring President of the National Association; James H. McGraw, President of the McGraw Publishing Company; T. Commerford Martin, Secretary of the National Electric Light Association; Arthur Williams, of the New York Edison Company; James M. Wakeman, General Manager of the Society for Electrical Development, and Edward Trefz, Field Secretary of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States.

The continued tendency of legislators to regard big business as a menace was deplored by Mr. Trefz in his address. "We are law crazy," he said. "In the last five years our National and State law-making bodies have passed 62,550 laws, forgetting perhaps that God Almighty has made a very fair success out of his universe with only ten. This country, the greatest business organization in the world, permits fifty-five different systems of bookkeeping in Washington and fewer than fifty of the 422 members of Congress before the present one ever looked a payroll in the face."

It was decided to hold the next national convention in New Orleans in October, 1917.

The following officers for the coming year have been suggested by the nominating committee: President, Robley S. Stearnes, New Orleans; First Vice President, W. K. Tuohey, Springfield, Mass.; Second Vice President, J. C. Rendler, Los Angeles; Third Vice President, J. T. Marron, Rock Island, Ill.; Treasurer, James S. Hilton, Syracuse; Secretary, George H. Duffield, Utica; Sergeant at Arms, James F. Burns, Schenectady.

GUFFEY MADE POSTMASTER.

President Nominates Acting Official to Succeed McNeil, Dismissed.

WASHINGTON, July 19.—Alexander S. Guffey, acting Postmaster at Pittsburgh, was nominated today by President Wilson to succeed Dr. George W. McNeil as Postmaster at that city. Dr. McNeil, a Democrat, whose removal was announced yesterday, for "failure to cooperate with the department," and who had been here attending the convention of the National Association of Postmasters, left early today for Pittsburgh, after having his name removed from the list of speakers for today's session.

Post Office Department officials said that Dr. McNeil was dismissed for refusing to carry out instructions given in connection with a reorganization designed to increase the efficiency of the Pittsburgh Post Office.

VARIABLE RATES UNDER FIRE

Commission Moves to Stop Fixing on Basis of Quantity.

WASHINGTON, July 19.—Investigation into the practice of making freight rates conditional upon the size of shipments was ordered today by the Interstate Commerce Commission, and notices were sent to railroads to show cause before Oct. 1 why the custom should not be discontinued.

The commission in another decision ruled that the St. Louis & San Francisco Railroad was justified in sending grain from Oklahoma, Kansas, Missouri, Iowa, and Nebraska to Galveston and New Orleans by routes which eliminate Oklahoma City as a milling point.

ADVERTISEMENT.

Don't judge a leader by his followers!

Club Cocktails

have many imitations which are easily and pleasurably avoided.

VACATION FOR GERARD.

Ambassador to Germany to Seek Rest in Norway and Sweden.

WASHINGTON, July 19.—Ambassador Gerard at Berlin has advised the State Department he soon will leave Berlin on a trip to the Scandinavian Peninsula. Officials here explained today that Mr. Gerard merely was going on a vacation without special instructions and that no significance could be attached to his trip. He probably will visit both Norway and Sweden.

Except for short visits to Munich and resorts near Berlin, the Ambassador has been constantly on duty ever since assuming his post.

Calls Hearse, Kills Himself.

Special to The New York Times.

WEST PALM BEACH, Fla., July 19.—Calling a hearse to a lonely spot on the Ocean Boulevard to "find the body of a man," R. W. Hutchinson of Pittsburgh, Penn., met the hearse near the Croker place and, after riding a short distance on it, alighted and shot himself through the right temple, dying almost instantly.

GUARANTEED 5% FIRST MORTGAGES

We offer the Following Mortgages on New York City Real Estate

$2,200 at 5%	on two-story and basement brick dwelling, value	$3,700
3,000 at 5%	on two-story and basement brick two family dwelling, value	5,000
7,500 at 5%	on three story and basement brick dwelling, value	11,250
36,500 at 5%	on five-story and basement brick and stone apartment, value	55,000

Details of other offerings in various amounts, with photographs of properties, furnished upon request.

Also Guaranteed First Mortgage Certificates $100 up, paying 5% interest.

New York Title and Mortgage Company

135 Broadway, New York. 'Phones: 6880 Cortlandt.
203 Montague St., Brooklyn 'Phones: 7100 Main.

A War Map of Europe Today

The military situation is changing, but the general lines are static. A superb **double-page** map of the whole of Europe with the general military lines shown is

A Big Feature of This Week's Mid-Week

This map alone is worth the full price of the Mid-Week. It will be tacked up, framed, or filed by every one as a valued permanent possession. All in rotogravure, adorned with portraits of chief Generals engaged.

Issue of July 20th on all news stands today.

The Submarine Illustrated

There is new interest in the submarine. The Mid-Week has an illustrated article on this subject, with pictures of the Deutschland which are worth while: the real appearance of the submarine, inside and outside.

How Verdun Is Being Obliterated

There are five pictures in this issue showing the appalling destruction of Verdun. It is becoming a heap of burning embers. A story in pictures of the overwhelming destruction of a city. Not possible to be described in words.

How the Allies Prepare for Advances

Pictures show the regions of Picardy during the allied advance. Scenes of desolation due to the unparalleled hurricane of shell fire. Revealing the truth of the ghastly horror of the present battles.

By the Waters of Babylon

The reader is conducted through the historic regions of the Tigris by the waters of Babylon, with all the chief features beautifully illustrated; a delightful sketch with charming illustrations and informing.

The Soldier's Return

There is also a **full-page painting** in this issue: a canvas by Jos. Clark of the British Institute, on exhibition at the Royal Academy. It portrays the visit of a young soldier from Flanders to his home in middle England, telling his tales of war to his aged parents and young sisters, who listen to him with rapt and fascinated idolatry. A very human picture that will have universal appeal.

Twenty-four Pages Rotogravure

A table of contents would be confusing. There are 24 pages of Rotogravure. Every page is worth a frame and every page depicts some NEW FEATURE of the great war at all fronts, which is full of interest, information, and artistic value.

Mid-Week Pictorial

An illustrated weekly auxiliary of The New York Times, issued every Thursday—24 pages.

All News Stands Today - - - 10 cents a copy - - - Times Square
All News Stands Today - - - $5.00 a year - - - New York City

Direct and Permanent Service for Owners of

Overland and Willys Knight Cars

OUR business in the Metropolitan District had grown to such proportions that some time ago we realized, if we were to render proper and befitting service to Overland and Willys-Knight owners, that it would be necessary to make available the service facilities and factory organization of Willys-Overland, Inc. We determined as the only means of guaranteeing a permanent and satisfactory service, that our policy for the future should be to handle the territory ourselves.

Accordingly we purchased property on 57th Street, between 10th and 11th Avenues, running through to 58th Street. On this site a ten story Service Station, containing 300,000 square feet of floor space, is already under construction and will, when completed, be the most conveniently located station of the kind in Manhattan. That was the first step in the working out of our new policy.

Pending the completion of our permanent headquarters, we invite all persons interested in Overland and Willys-Knight cars to call upon us at our temporary salesroooms, as below, and our Service Stations in the Bronx and Newark, already in operation. We assure you of the promptest and most courteous attention to your needs.

Overland
Model 75B $635

IF YOU will compare this new Overland with any other low priced car on the market—for speed, abundance of power, real riding comfort and economy, you will find that it will back anything else clear off the boards.

WILLYS-OVERLAND, INC.
1826-1828 Broadway, New York
338 Flatbush Ave., Brooklyn. 35-37 Halsey St., Newark
SERVICE STATIONS—150th St. and Gerard Ave., Bronx and 243-245 Central Ave., Newark

Value

The advertising value of a publication is determined more by the magazine's helpfulness than by its entertainment.

The Designer

The appeal of THE DESIGNER to its three hundred thousand subscribers is primarily through its practical treatment of home problems.

Butterick

PROPER DIET

We aim to counteract the awful mistakes of the mother who unfortunately thinks a baby can eat anything.

THE BABIES' HOSPITAL
58th St., at Lexington Ave.
Summer Branch at Oceanic, N. J.
(Now open for convalescents.)

Kennedy
12 Cortlandt St.
July is Summer's Hottest Month
Sennits, Mackinaws, Splits, &c.
Reduced 1/3 to 1/2
95c, were $1.49
$1.25, were $1.90 and $2.40
$1.90, were $2.90 and $3.90
Panama Clearance
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THE TIMES FOR SOLDIERS.

Our soldiers on the border will be glad to have The New York Times sent to them regularly. Daily and Sunday, per month 75 cents, postpaid. Times Square, New York.—Advt.

W. P. BILLINGS NAMED IN ALIENATION SUIT

With Daughter Who Eloped with Chauffeur, Defendant in Suit of Mrs. C. M. Wood.

WIFE ASKS SEPARATION, TOO

Attorneys Make Efforts to Keep Facts Secret—Son Figured in Action Against Adele Blood.

An alienation suit, in which William Perry Billings, formerly a member of the Stock Exchange firm of C. I. Hudson & Co. and a banker in Wilkes-Barre, Penn., and his daughter, Mrs. Frances Billings Reynolds, who eloped with her father's chauffeur five years ago, were named as defendants, and a separation suit against Charles Mitchell Wood, whose affections are alleged to have been alienated, were filed in the Supreme Court yesterday by Mrs. Mary Emma Wood.

Efforts were made by all the attorneys in the case to prevent the facts from becoming public. The fact that the suits are pending became known through the filing of a notice of appearance by the law firm of Price Bros., in behalf of the defendants in both actions.

The actions are brought by the law firm of Baldwin, Fisher & Potter of 31 Nassau Street, which has served only the summonses in the actions on the defendants. Edwin Baldwin, head of the firm, insisted that he could not discuss the suits, and when pressed to tell something about the identity of Mr. Wood he merely said: "He might be a salesman." He refused to discuss Mrs. Wood's ground for believing that Mr. Billings and his married daughter have induced her husband to leave her.

Both Mr. Billings and his daughter, as well as his 19-year-old son, Andrew, who is a student at Lafayette College, have had publicity before. It was announced on July 15, 1911, that Miss Billings and her father's chauffeur, Guy Reynolds, had eloped to Towanda, N. Y., from Wilkes-Barre, where Mr. Billings was then living, and had been married with the consent of Miss Billings's mother, but against the wishes of her father. When Mr. Billings heard of the marriage he forgave his daughter and invited her and her husband to live with him. Miss Billings first met Reynolds when he was employed as expert driver for an automobile concern and was participating in a hill-climbing contest. He later entered the employ of Mr. Billings and the daughter soon took such an interest in him that their frequent appearances together excited comment.

Reynolds later went into the automobile business and Miss Billings sought her father's consent to marry him. Mr. Billings objected on the ground that she was too young, but she later got her mother's approval and the marriage was arranged. When Mr. Billings came to New York to enter the firm of C. I. Hudson & Co., Mrs. Reynolds accompanied him and presided over his home on Riverside Drive, while his wife remained in Wilkes-Barre.

Mr. Billings and his daughter got into the newspapers again last Fall when Wood's name was also connected with theirs. At that time, on the application of young Andrew Billings, Wood was appointed by Supreme Court Justice Pendleton his guardian ad litem to bring suit against Adele Blood, the actress, who had been divorced by Edwards Davis. In the suit Wood alleged, in behalf of Young Billings, that Miss Blood had got possession of certain valuable furniture from the Billings apartment, which belonged to the son, and had taken it to her home at Great Neck, L. I., refusing to return it when requested to do so.

As soon as she heard that the suit was brought, Miss Blood sent back the furniture and announced that it was all a mistake. She said she had met Mrs. Frances Billings Reynolds, and became attached to her because Mrs. Reynolds sought her friendship. She said that the elder Billings was giving up his apartment and was going to Bretton Hall to live, and had permitted her to select certain furniture and take it to her home. She said she didn't know that the furniture belonged to the son.

At the time the suit was brought Wood was described as a friend of young Billings, living at 66 West Ninety-sixth Street.

BOY SWIMMER FINDS BODY.

Woman Drowns While Bathing at Far Rockaway.

Lawrence Mulhearn of 172 St. James Place, Brooklyn, was swimming beyond the breakers at Far Rockaway off Wavecrest Avenue yesterday afternoon when he suddenly felt a heavy body of some kind brush against his legs in the water. Mulhearn said afterward his first impulse was to shout, "Shark!" and thrash the water about him until help arrived, but his momentary scare passed, and on looking down in the water he discovered that what he had taken for a shark was the unconscious body of a woman bather. Mulhearn dived for the body, and with assistance brought it ashore.

An ambulance from St. Joseph's Hospital, on which there was a pulmotor, was called, and the surgeon worked for half an hour over the unconscious woman. The task was found useless, however, and she was pronounced dead.

The woman was later identified as Elizabeth Casedpee, 19 years old, who was employed as a maid in the household of Morris Boss at 262 Rue de St. Felix, Far Rockaway. It was learned the girl had gone swimming from the Ostend Hotel Baths. She was considered a good swimmer.

SUFFRAGISTS GIVE PARTIES.

May Wilson Preston Hostess at One; Mrs. Crowell at Another.

A suffrage bridge party was given by May Wilson Preston, the artist, in her studio at her home in Bellport, L. I., yesterday afternoon. Mrs. Preston has made over an old Long Island farm house for her Summer home, and the studio, a green-latticed, white building, is made from an old barn. Last evening a suffrage garden party was given Mrs. Sarah Boors Crowell, at Boors Point, L. I. The house is the ancestral home of the Boors, and one of the historic landmarks of Long Island.

There is to be a suffrage ball at the Belltair Clubhouse, Port Jefferson, on Friday evening, July 21, and a Venetian fête for suffrage at Glen Cove, on the grounds of Mrs. Stanley B. Ineson on Saturday evening. Different villages in the vicinity will take part in the fête, which will also include a bazaar.

TO PLAN AID FOR SOLDIERS.

American Women's Supply League Will Meet This Afternoon.

The American Women's Supply League, an independent military relief organization, will hold a meeting at 4 o'clock today in a vacant house lent for the work by Mrs. Ogden Goelet.

Present will be Mrs. John Hays Hammond, organizer and President; Mrs. Nelson O'Shaughnessy, who will speak, and members of the Executive Committee, among others Mrs. Charles E. Hughes, wife of the Republican candidate for President; Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney, Mrs. Ogden Goelet, and Mrs. William McKee. Mrs. Penrhyn Stanlaws is Chairman of Publicity.

KILLS HER BETRAYER IN BUSY CITY OFFICE

Magazine Pistol Bullet Barely Misses Two of Thirty Clerks in Bureau of Child Hygiene.

3 SHOTS IN VICTIM'S BACK

Had Lured Woman from Husband and Sought to Compel Her to Put Their Baby Into Asylum.

Thirty employes of the Bureau of Child Hygiene were at work on the fourth floor of the Health Department Building, Walker and Centre Streets, when a man and a woman entered the big room yesterday afternoon and asked to see Miss Mary Arnold, Executive Secretary of the Babies' Welfare Association.

The association is not a part of the Health Department, but has its headquarters at the central office so it may co-operate more closely with the city authorities in finding homes or boarding places for babies. The woman cried quietly while the man said in broken English that his wife wanted to enter their baby in an institution or a home.

Miss Arnold, who had stepped up to the low railing that divided the big room in which the clerks work from a small space set aside for callers, reached for an application blank, when a revolver shot brought all work to a sudden halt. Three other shots followed quickly.

George Miller, a clerk, sitting at a desk a few feet from the rail, was especially startled as one of the bullets whizzed within half an inch of his head, smashed a glass partition, and buried itself in the wall of a small room, six inches above the head of Miss Wilhelmina Rathman, Superintendent of Nurses. The bullet crossed a corner of the big room in which the other clerks were at work, several of them almost in its path.

The startled clerks, many of them screaming with fright, glanced toward the wooden railing and saw the man who had been talking to Miss Arnold sink slowly to his knees, then to the floor. The woman had stopped crying, and as she sat down on a visitors' bench she quietly placed the revolver from which she had fired the four shots upon the bench beside her.

Several girls in the bureau became hysterical, and Dr. Josephine Baker, the Director, summoned Police Lieutenant Samuel G. Belton from the ninth floor of the building. Dr. William Allen took the woman on the bench by the arm, but she made no resistance. The man she had shot lay dead on the floor, but she did not look at the body.

Detectives Thomas Healy and William Raftes, sent from the Detective Bureau, learned that the woman was Mrs. Anna Ershoff, 34 years old, of 211 East Tenth Street. The dead man, they were told, was Charles Rabico, 29 years old, a machinist, but they did not learn where he had lived. The woman did not speak English, and they got an account of the shooting, and a suggestion of what led up to it, from Miss Arnold.

Miss Arnold said the woman, left her husband in Cincinnati to go with Rabico several months ago, came to the Babies' Welfare Association with a note from the Charities Department saying that the child for whom the home was sought had been born after she had left her husband. Rabico, who had also been married and had two children, had urged Mrs. Ershoff to give up the baby that had been born to them and she had finally consented.

Rabico was explaining this in broken English to Miss Arnold when the woman, who had been crying, stepped suddenly behind him, and shot him with a magazine pistol. One bullet entered the back of his head, two others imbedded themselves in his back, and the fourth, fired as he was sinking to his knees, sped over his shoulder, barely missed Mr. Miller, and entered the wall above the head of Miss Rathman.

To interpreters Mrs. Ershoff said in Russian that Rabico was an anarchist and did not believe in marriage. He had called her a "worthless woman," she said, and had killed her affection by insisting that she send the child, of which he was the father, to a home. Knowing that her living with him was lawless, she decided to employ a lawless remedy to punish him, she said. She betrayed no emotion when examined at Police Headquarters, and was equally quiet in the office of the Coroner.

She was remanded to the Tombs on a charge of manslaughter, pending the inquest.

ATWOOD HELD IN SHOOTING

Boston Physician Whom He Attacked Is at Point of Death.

BOSTON, July 19.—An autopsy on the body of Dr. Celia Adams, who, according to the police, poisoned herself yesterday a few hours before her fiancé, Dr. Elderidge D. Atwood, shot and probably fatally wounded Dr. Wilfred E. Harris, was discussed today as likely to have an important bearing on the motive for the crime as explained by Atwood.

The only light thrown on the suicide and assault, which aroused peculiar interest because of the prominence of the persons involved, was volunteered by Atwood, who told the police that the young woman had intimated to him the night before her death that she could not marry im because she had been mistreated by Dr. Harris.

Atwood, a youth of 23 years, was arraigned in court, and in default of bonds of $15,000 was committed to jail for a further hearing July 28. The proceedings were brief. The prisoner was not represented by counsel and did not plead.

A statement given out late today by Dr. George B. Magrath, the medical examiner, says that Dr. Adams "came to her death from the effects of a poison, received by mouth, the nature of which is undetermined. When, where, and under what circumstances this poison was received is not apparent from facts now in my possession," Dr. Magrath added.

Dr. Harris lay at the point of death at the City Hospital tonight. Hospital physicians said they feared Dr. Harris could not live twenty-four hours, as his condition was regarded as critical. During the night they removed to ofm the three bullets which entered his body.

CITIZENS ASK WILSON TO END CLOAK STRIKE

Plea Based on Danger to Nation's Clothing, Wool, Cotton, and Textile Industries.

PERMANENT PEACE SOUGHT

Has Cost Millions — Busy Season at Hand — Coal Strike Settlements Cited as Precedents.

Under the plea that the cloakmakers' strike threatens the supply of women's clothing for the whole nation, threatens the price of the South's cotton crop and of the wool clip of the West, and seriously affects the textile industry of New England, thirty-five New York business men will send to President Wilson today a petition setting forth that the twelve weeks' contest in the needle trade has become a national problem, and asking that steps be taken to settle the strike and establish a permanent plan for pacific relations. The appeal will be sent through Henry Morgenthau.

Mayor Mitchel, who arranged the peace conference which ended in failure on Tuesday, will write to President Wilson today indorsing the action of the business men, and asking Federal intervention on the basis that the strike has kept 50,000 people from work for twelve weeks, with $5,000,000 loss of wages, millions more of loss to the trade, while $100,000,000 in orders await resumption of work. This week is the beginning of the normal Fall busy season in the cloak and suit industry.

While the petition to the President leaves to him decision of how the inquiry should be made, the signers expect him to turn it over to the Department of Labor, which has settled many disputes through arbitration.

The petition sets forth that the output of the industry in New York City is $225,000,000 a year, and to justify the appeal for action says:

Coal Strike Precedents.

"What has been done in the anthracite coal strikes in 1902 and in the Colorado Coal Commission, under your own initiative, may well be undertaken in the case of the present crisis in the cloak and suit industry."

The petition then presents the advantage of the protocol system, defeated in 1910 largely by Louis D. Brandeis, and asks the President to name a commission to investigate the cloak and suit industry and recommend plans for permanent peace.

Those who signed the petition were Cleveland H. Dodge, H. A. Caesar, A. Barton Hepburn, William H. Douglas, Darwin P. Kingsley, Henry Clews, George H. Hodeman, William H. Gibson, Frank A. Ferris, Irving T. Bush, Jacob H. Schiff, George A. Zabriskie, James Talcott, Calvin Tomkins, Jesse I. Straus, Welding Ring, Thomas F. Vietor, Henry Hentz, Clarence Whitman, Edwin S. Schenck, George Haven Putnam, James H. Post, George Naumberg, William McCarroll, Sam A. Lewisohn, Jules S. Bache, Walter E. Frew, W. L. Saunders, Lewis L. Clarke, Lee Kohns, William Fellowes Morgan, Elbridge G. Snow, S. V. V. Huntington, Ralph Peters, and Charles L. Bernheimer.

Mr. Bernheimer, who has been largely instrumental in securing the signers to the petition, was a member of the Mayor's Council of Conciliation which prevented a strike in 1915.

"I have made long and close study of the situation, and there must be an end of these periodical fights," he said. "But that cannot come until there is established some permanent peace basis. Such endurance fights as that going on in New York today are costly to the employers and cruel to the workers. Public opinion is not the great power it is said to be unless it can remedy this condition."

100-Franc Gift from Paris.

Benjamin Schlesinger, President of the Cloakmakers' Union, will report to Mayor Mitchel today on the results of the conference which failed. Mr. Schlesinger received from the French Federation of Labor yesterday an order for 100 francs as a contribution to the strike fund, with regrets from the French labor officials that on account of the war they could send no more. The letter containing the 100 francs was mailed in Paris on July 1, and expressed the hope that the cloakmakers would win their strike.

The Executive Committee of the Manufacturers' Protective Association held an all-day session yesterday, after which President Wile said he had nothing to announce.

Gen. Castro, Released, Now at Hote

General Cipriano Castro, ex-President of Venezuela, who has been detained at Ellis Island by the Immigration authorities since Sunday, was released yesterday morning and landed at the Battery at 10:20 o'clock, accompanied by his wife. He will stay at the Hotel Savoy until Saturday and sail for Porto Rico on the steamship Coamo.

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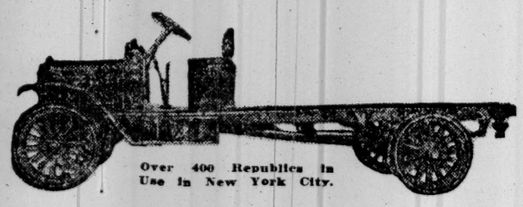

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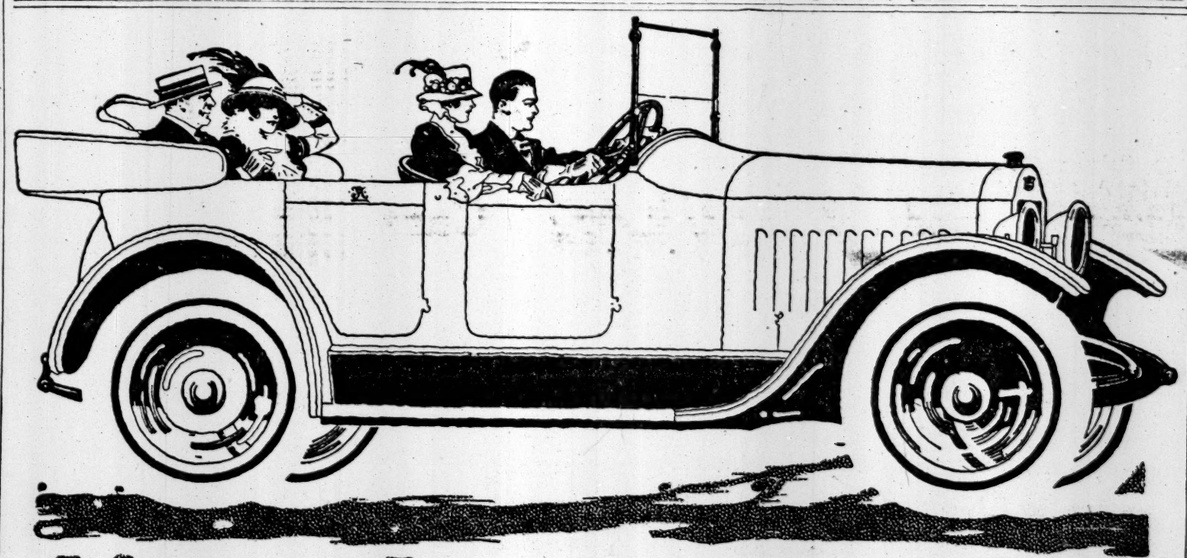

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For some time I have felt the growing demand for a car of the exclusive class I have been selling, but of a smaller type.

I have found this car.

It is the LIBERTY.

In order adequately to represent a car as important as the Liberty in the motoring world, I have associated with me a strong company of experienced and successful business men in Colonial Motors, Incorporated.

We shall sell this car in Greater New York and adjacent counties, Northern New Jersey, and Western Connecticut.

The Liberty will sell to car-knowing and car-owning motorists because it has all the ear-marks, in everything but size, of a large and expensive car. In attention to details for the owner's interest, in absolute dependability, you will find it is a finished and remarkable production.

As an experienced motorist you will be interested in a clutch so balanced that it yields to finger-pressure; in a powerful service brake and in a real emergency brake; in a weather-tight windshield; in deep, soft, genuine leather upholstered seats; in a hundred other details overlooked in other cars.

The Liberty is here—ready for your exacting inspection.

Come to me with a list of car features you regard as important. I will personally prove to you, point by point, the dominant superiority of the Liberty. The more you know about cars, the more quickly the Liberty will sell itself to you on a bed-rock basis of comfort, beauty, dependability and performance.

JOHN F. PLUMMER,
President

LIBERTY

DOMINANT LIBERTY FEATURES

Judge the Liberty car on these vital features in direct comparison with any other car:

1. Light operating balanced clutch—it yields to a finger pressure.
2. Powerful, efficient brakes, easy operating—a pull with one finger on the emergency brake will stop the car.
3. Smooth and silent gear shift.
4. Ease of steering and control.
5. Cradled comfort of spring suspension.
6. Doors wider than usual.
7. Wide, deep, comfortable seats — genuine leather.
8. Comfort of driving position — plenty of room.
9. Weather-tight windshield.
10. Clean cut lines.

Continental-Liberty motor, 3¾" x 4½"; Liberty-Timken axles; new two-unit Delco electrical equipment. 115" wheelbase.

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Of health that's simply chronic,
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Rheingold Beer is a popular beverage, one that almost anyone can afford, and one which, served regularly in the household as a table drink, or as a beverage for guests and for all other social uses, meets every want of hospitality without carrying any unpleasant effects in its train.

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YANKEES LINE UP ENOUGH SOUND MEN TO TROUNCE THE BROWNS IN A BRACE OF GAMES

YANKEES NOT TOO CRIPPLED TO WIN

Donovan's Battered Brigade Repulses Invading Browns In Two Engagements.

HIGH VICTIM THIS TIME

Daily Casualty Robs Local Team of Its Peppery Left Fielder, Who Strains a Leg Badly.

One of the best jobs in town just now, and one requiring constant activity, is that of club physician to the Yankee baseball club. The players are being smashed up so fast that they keep the doctor skipping from cot to cot.

Hughey High is the latest one to get injured. He whirled over like a cartwheel three or four times yesterday at the Polo Grounds, trying to make a catch and strained his left leg so badly that he had to limp to the clubhouse, and will be out of the game for a few days at least.

You can readily see how it comes about that the club physician is negotiating for a new country estate on Long Island, a yacht, and a covey of motor cars.

Misfortune may come and misfortune may go, but the Yankees keep right on winning. Yesterday up on Coogan's flats, where it was just about torrid enough to roast peanuts on the home plate, the suffering clan of Donovan took two games from the St. Louis Browns, and just held their narrow lead of one game in the league race, as the Red Sox bumped the Tigers twice. The Yanks took the first game without doing anything miraculous by a score of 5 to 0, and they were able to squeeze home in front with the second game by a score of 5 to 4.

Dineen Scatters Players Lavishly.

Umpire Bill Dineen was among those who suffered from the heat. That is, the players said he did, and they even went so far as to intimate that it affected his eyesight. Fielder Jones, who is making a commendable effort to manage the Browns, developed far too much chin-music to suit Dineen, so Bill exiled him to the clubhouse, and would have sent him to the wilds of Siberia if it had been in his power. Ray Caldwell was on the Yankee bench and he also made remarks about Dineen which no sensitive person like an umpire could possibly endure, so Slim also took a hike.

The first game brought out a fine bit of pitching artistry by Allan Russell. He held the Browns to four wee hits, two of which came in the ninth inning. He fanned seven of the enemy and pitched himself out of difficulties in masterly fashion.

While Russell was making the Browns succumb to his elusive service, the Yankees were hitting Ernie Koob without any consideration. Ernie is the lad who recently pitched seventeen scoreless innings against Boston. He hails from Kalamazoo, and received his degree in baseball from the Ypsilanti Normal School. The Yankees knocked him off the box in the sixth inning, and he was succeeded by another stranger named Bill Fincher from Little Rock. Fielder Jones came to town with the biggest collection of pitchers in captivity. He has ten here upon whom he can call in any game. The trouble is, the games do not last long enough for him to use them all.

Koob's Trouble Began in Third.

Magee started the oppression of Koob in the third inning with a double. He went to third on High's infield bang and Peckinpaugh walked, filling the bases. Baumann, pinch-hitting for Pipp, sent a sacrifice fly to Miller and Magee scored. Oldring's single through third scored High.

Magee and High, by the way, have proven a big help to the Yankees during their recent trials and tribulations. Magee, since he received the position of lead-off batter, has been measuring up the standard of play that was predicted for him early in the season. High is not only fielding his position in sensational fashion, but he is also hitting the ball hard when men are sojourning on the bases.

The end of Koob came in the sixth. Mullen started with a double and Boone got a pass. Nunamaker's triple scored both runners, and Nunamaker counted while Magee was being tossed out at first.

The second game was a haphazard affair, which lasted two hours and fifteen minutes. Ray Fisher and Earl Hamilton were the pitchers at the beginning. The Yanks, after getting a good lead, had to call upon Mogridge and Shawkey to save the game. Shawkey was the boy who really saved it.

The Browns were the first to count in the second. George Sisler tripled and Pratt popped to Nunamaker. Marsans rolled to Fisher and Sisler was put out at the plate. Severeid then belted a double to left which scored Marsans. It was while running in at top speed trying to get Severeid's drive that High was injured. He had almost got within reach of the ball when he stumbled and turned a couple of somersaults. He limped in after the third man was out and had to go to the clubhouse.

Yankees Draw Up on Even Terms.

In the same inning the Yankees tied the score. Mullen singled, went to second on a wild pitch, to third after Boone's long fly to right, and counted on a double steal with Nunamaker, who had judiciously accepted a pass. Donovan's men got another in the third. Magee walked and went to second on Hartzell's single. Then Hamilton unraveled one of the first balks seen about here in many a moon, and both runners went up a base. Pipp's sacrifice fly sent Magee home.

The Yanks hit Hamilton hard in the fifth, when singles by Magee and Hartzell, a double by Peckinpaugh, and a large-sized error by Pratt on Mullen's grounder, gave them their other three runs.

The Browns got one in the sixth on Austin's double, Gedeon's error, and an out, in the seventh, Fisher loaded up the bases with no one out, when Severeid and Johnson singled and Babe Borton got a pass. Mogridge came to the rescue, but he didn't rescue much. Shotton forced Borton, and Severeid scored. Austin was out at first, and Johnson scored. Shawkey relieved Mogridge, and saved the day without any more damage to the home troupe. The scores:

FIRST GAME.

NEW YORK.	AB	R	H	PO	A	ST. LOUIS.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Magee,cf	5	1	1	3	0	Shotton,lf	5	0	1	1	1
High,lf	5	1	8	1	0	Austin,3b	5	1	1	0	4
Peck'p'gh,ss	3	0	0	1	1	Miller,rf	3	0	1	2	0
Pipp,1b	1	0	0	1	1	Sisler,1b	4	0	0	13	0
Baumann,2b	2	0	0	1	0	Pratt,2b	3	0	1	1	2
Oldring,rf	4	0	2	5	0	Marsans,cf	4	0	2	3	0
Mullen,2b,1b	5	1	2	3	2	Hartley,c	4	0	0	4	0
Boone,3b	3	0	2	1	2	Johnson,ss	4	0	0	1	4
Nu'maker,c	2	1	1	9	0	Koob,p	1	0	0	0	3
Russell,p	4	0	0	1	1	Fincher,p	1	0	0	0	1
Total	31	5	10	27	5	Total	31	0	4	24	14

Error—Sisler.

New York	0	0	2	0	0	3	0	0	0	..	5
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	..	0

Two-base hits—Magee, Mullen. Three-base hit—Nunamaker. Stolen bases—High, 2. Sacrifice hits—Boone, Peckinpaugh. Sacrifice fly—Baumann. Left on bases—New York, 10; St. Louis, 8. First base on error—New York. Bases on balls—Off Russell, 3; off Koob, 3; off Fincher, 2. Hits and earned runs—Off Koob, 9 hits and 5 runs in five innings. Gone out in sixth inning; off Fincher, 1 hit and no runs in three innings. Hit by pitcher—By Russell, 1; by Koob, 1; by Fincher, 1.

BASEBALL

Yesterday's Results.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

New York, 5; St. Louis, 0.
(First game.)
New York, 5; St. Louis, 4.
(Second game.)
Chicago, 6; Washington, 3.
(First game.)
Washington, 6; Chicago, 2.
(Second game.)
Boston, 4; Detroit, 2.
(First game.)
Boston, 9; Detroit, 5.
(Second game.)
Cleveland 12; Philadelphia, 5.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

New York, 8; Chicago, 6.
Pittsburgh, 1; Brooklyn, 0.
(First game, 14 innings.)
Pittsburgh, 2; Brooklyn, 1.
(Second game.)
Boston, 10; St. Louis, 1.
Philadelphia at Cincinnati.
(Postponed; rain.)

Standing of the Clubs.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
New York	50	35	.588
Boston	48	35	.578
Cleveland	47	37	.560
Chicago	45	37	.549
Washington	44	39	.530
Detroit	44	42	.512
St. Louis	36	48	.429
Philadelphia	18	59	.234

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Brooklyn	46	32	.590
Boston	41	32	.562
Philadelphia	41	33	.554
New York	38	39	.494
Pittsburgh	37	40	.481
Chicago	39	44	.470
St. Louis	39	44	.459
Cincinnati	34	49	.410

Where They Play Today.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

St. Louis at New York.
(Game starts at 3:30 P. M.)
Detroit at Boston.
Cleveland at Philadelphia.
Chicago at Washington.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

New York at Chicago.
Brooklyn at Pittsburgh.
Boston at St. Louis.
Philadelphia at Cincinnati.

Time of game—Two hours and four minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Nallin and Dineen.

SECOND GAME.

NEW YORK.	AB	R	H	PO	A	ST. LOUIS.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Magee,cf	3	2	2	3	1	Shotton,lf	3	0	1	1	1
High,lf	0	0	0	0	0	Austin,3b	5	1	1	0	4
dAlexander	1	0	1	0	0	Miller,rf	3	0	1	3	0
Hartzell,lf	2	1	1	0	0	aHartley	0	0	0	0	0
P'paugh,ss	4	0	2	7	2	Davenp't,p	0	0	0	0	0
Pipp,1b	3	0	0	6	1	Sisler,1b	3	0	1	11	0
Oldring,rf	4	1	0	1	0	Pratt,2b	4	0	1	1	2
Mullen,2b	1	1	2	2	0	Marsans,cf	4	1	3	1	0
Boone,3b	4	0	0	1	4	Severeid,c	4	1	3	3	1
N'namaker,c	2	0	1	5	3	Johnson,ss	4	1	1	2	2
Fisher,p	3	0	0	1	2	Hamilton,p	1	0	0	0	2
Mogridge,p	0	0	0	0	0	bBorton	0	0	0	0	0
Shawkey,p	0	0	0	0	0	Tobin,rf	1	0	0	0	0
						cChapman	1	0	0	0	0
Total	30	5	8	27	15	Total	35	4	9	24	12

a-Batted for Miller in seventh inning.
b-Batted for Hamilton in seventh inning.
c-Batted for Davenport in ninth inning.
d-Batted for High in third inning.
Errors—Johnson, Peckinpaugh, Mullen.

New York	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	3	..	5
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	..	4

Two-base hits—Severeid, Peckinpaugh, Austin. Three-base hit—Sisler. Stolen bases—Mullen, Nunamaker, Sisler, Marsans. Sacrifice fly—Pipp. Double play—Magee and Pipp. Left on bases—New York, 5; St. Louis, 8. First base on errors—New York, 1; St. Louis, 2. Bases on balls—Off Fisher, 2; off Shawkey, 1; off Hamilton, 2. Hits and earned runs—Off Hamilton, 8 hits and 3 runs in six innings; off Davenport, no hits and no runs in two innings; off Fisher, 8 hits and 3 runs in six innings, (none out in the seventh;) off Mogridge, no hits and no runs in two-thirds of an inning; off Shawkey, 1 hit and no runs in two and a third innings. Hit by pitcher—By Hamilton (High;) by Shawkey, (Hartley.) Balk—Hamilton. Struck out—By Shawkey, 2; by Davenport, 2. Wild pitch—Hamilton. Time of game—Two hours and fifteen minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Dineen and Nallin.

WHITE SOX BREAK EVEN.

Beat Senators by 6 to 3 in First Game, but Lose Second by 6 to 2.

WASHINGTON, July 19.—Chicago and Washington split even today, Chicago winning the first game, 6 to 3, and Washington the second, 6 to 2. In the first game, after E. Collins's error had aided Washington to tie the score, Johnson went in to pitch, and three singles, a hit batsman, and a sacrifice fly gave Chicago its victory. In the second game Benz was batted hard and retired in favor of Danforth, but Johnson kept Chicago's hits well scattered. The scores:

FIRST GAME.

CHICAGO.	AB	R	H	PO	A	WASHINGTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A
W'ver,ss,3b	3	0	0	5	3	Moller,lf	3	0	0	2	0
E.Collins,2b	4	0	2	1	3	Foster,2b	4	1	1	1	3
Felsch,cf	4	0	2	4	0	Milan,cf	4	0	2	6	0
J'kson,rf,lf	4	0	0	2	0	Rice,rf	3	0	0	2	0
Fournier,1b	4	0	0	10	1	Shanks,3b	4	0	0	2	2
J. Collins,lf	3	2	0	1	0	Jamieson,lb	2	1	0	11	1
Terry,ss	3	0	0	1	2	Johnson,p	1	0	0	0	0
Schalk,c	3	2	2	6	2	Henry,c	3	0	1	0	0
McM'lin,3b	2	0	1	0	1	cAinsmith,c	0	1	0	1	0
V.K'hitz,3b	1	0	0	0	1	McBride,ss	2	0	1	0	1
aLiebold,rf	1	0	0	1	0	Ayers,p	1	0	0	1	0
Wolfgang,p	3	0	0	0	1	dBarber	1	0	0	0	0
Russell,p	1	0	0	0	0	Dumont,p	0	0	0	0	1
bMurphy	1	0	1	0	0	eGhar'ty,lb	1	0	1	1	0
Total	32	6	0	27	14	Total	29	3	6	27	9

a-Batted for Von Kolnitz in ninth inning.
b-Batted for J. Collins in ninth inning.
c-Batted for Ayres in sixth inning.
d-Batted for Dumont in eighth inning.
e-Ran for Henry in eighth inning.
Errors—E. Collins, J. Collins, Moller, Jamieson. (2.) McBride.

Chicago	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	3	..	6
Washington	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	..	3

Two-base hit—Schalk. Three-base hit—Foster. Stolen base—J. Collins. Sacrifice hits—Felsch, McBride, E. Collins. Sacrifice fly—Weaver. Double play—Terry and Fournier. Left on bases—Chicago, 6; Washington, 3. First base on errors—Chicago, 2; Washington, 1. Bases on balls—Off Ayres, 3; off Wolfgang, 1; off Russell, 2. Hits and earned runs—Off Ayres, 2 hits, no runs in six innings; off Dumont, 1 hit, no runs in two innings; off Johnson, 3 hits, 3 runs in one inning; off Wolfgang, 6 hits, 1 run in seven and one-third innings; off Russell, no hits, no runs in one and two-thirds innings. Hit by pitcher—By Johnson, (Liebold.) Struck out—By Wolfgang, 1; by Johnson, 1; by Russell, 1. Time of game—One hour and fifty-eight minutes. Umpires—Messrs. O'Loughlin and Hildebrand.

SECOND GAME.

WASHINGTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A	CHICAGO.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Moeller,lf	3	1	1	1	0	Murphy,rf	4	1	2	1	0
Foster,2b	4	0	0	2	2	Weaver,3b	4	0	0	4	2
Milan,cf	4	1	2	1	0	E.Collins,2b	2	1	0	2	3
Rice,rf	4	1	0	1	0	Jackson,lf	4	0	2	2	1
Shanks,3b	4	1	1	0	2	Fournier,1b	3	0	1	10	1
Jamieson,1b	1	0	0	3	1	Felsch,cf	4	0	0	1	0
aGarrity,1b	3	0	1	2	0	Lapp,c	4	0	0	2	0
Johnson,p	3	2	2	0	1	Terry,ss	3	0	1	2	4
McBride,ss	3	0	0	3	4	bLiebold	1	0	0	0	0
Ainsmith,c	2	0	1	9	0	Benz,p	1	0	0	0	2
						Danforth,p	1	0	0	0	1
						cSchalk	1	0	0	0	0
Total	30	6	8	27	9	Total	32	2	6	24	14

a-Batted for Jamieson in third inning.
b-Batted for Terry in ninth inning.
c-Batted for Danforth in ninth inning.
Errors—Gharrity, McBride, Lapp, Benz, Danforth.

Washington	3	1	0	0	0	1	1	..	..	..	6
Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	..	2

Two-base hits—Jackson, 2; Gharrity. Three-base hit—Johnson. Stolen bases—Moeller, 2; Ainsmith, Rice. Sacrifice hit—McBride. Sacrifice flies—Fournier, Ainsmith. Left on bases—Chicago, 9; Washington, 3. First base on errors—Washington, 1. Bases on balls—Off Johnson, 4; off Danforth, 1. Hits and earned runs—Off Benz, 4 hits and 2 runs in two innings; off Danforth, 4 hits and 2 runs in six innings; off Johnson, 6 hits and 1 run in nine innings. Hit by pitcher—By Johnson, (Weaver.) Struck out—By Johnson, 6; by Danforth, 2. Wild pitch—Danforth. Time of game—One hour and forty minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Hildebrand and O'Loughlin.

BASEBALL TO-DAY, 3:30 P.M. N. Y. Americans vs. St. Louis. Polo Grounds. Adm. 50c.—Advt.

M'GRAWITES WIN GAME OF BUNGLES

Four Double Plays, However, Redeem Much and Giants Trim Cubs by 8 to 6.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill., July 19. — A combat wild and loose and hilarious and exciting was played today between the Giants and Cubs, and the Giants won it by a score of 8 to 6. It was slipshod baseball but stirring, and when McGraw and Tinker stood on the coaching line and saw opportunities to score wasted by work on the bases it seemed as if gray hairs could be seen growing on their heads.

Spectators today were moved to laughter and also to delight or dismay, according to the way they rooted, by erratic base running, in which both sides took part and in which Kauff and Mann distinguished themselves.

Kauff's thoughtlessness caused him to stumble foolishly into a double play, but he was the main performer in another double play which went far to save the game for the Giants and was far different from the conventional design of double plays. Not only was the base-running wild, but there was tattered fielding and poor pitching.

The Giants knocked out both Lavender and Packard. Rube Benton, although he was supplied with a big lead, gave a slipshod exhibition. The big lead didn't steady him at all, and he was relieved by Anderson. Anderson was an improvement, but needed the help of three double plays. The Giants made four in all.

Mordecai Brown was the best pitcher of the conflict, being the only one who displayed consistent quality. Only one hit was made off him in four innings, and he struck out such notables as Kauff, Robertson, and Doyle.

The Giants had men on bases in six of the nine innings and the Cubs in eight, which illustrates how the game bristled with action. The Giants made seven runs in their first three innings, while the Cubs made two. However, the Cubs worked hard to overcome this lead and made good progress.

Robertson, Doyle, Merkle, Lobert, Rariden, and Burns were active with their cudgels at the beginning. Each made his hits count, but the fielding of the Cubs helped.

Doyle opened with a single to left, which went through Kelley, and when the ball was returned by him it was missed by Zeider. This alone brought in three runs.

The double play in which Kauff performed the unusual feat of putting out two men on second base took place in the third inning. Knabe singled, so did Mann. Benton walked Williams, and the bases were full with nobody out. Mann then proceeded to snarl up things. He wandered too far from second and a throw from Rariden to Doyle nipped him. Knabe drew the play to himself by breaking for home. While Knabe was being run down Doolan dropped the ball, but he picked it up, and as Mann, hovering near third, tried to retreat to second the chase was directed to him again. Doolan ran him back, threw to Kauff, who had come in to cover second, and Benny effected a double killing by tagging Mann, then Williams. Other double plays, which embraced a throw out and then the retirement of a runner stealing, cut the Cubs down twice, and the rally in the ninth was not enough to win. The score:

NEW YORK.	AB	R	H	PO	A	CHICAGO.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Burns,lf	0	2	2	2	0	Knabe,2b	5	2	3	1	5
Kauff,cf	4	1	0	2	0	Mann,rf	3	1	2	5	0
Robertson,rf	5	2	2	0	0	Flack,rf	2	0	1	1	0
Doyle,2b	5	1	1	2	4	Williams,cf	3	0	2	1	0
Doolan,ss	3	0	0	1	2	Zimmer,ss	4	0	0	3	3
Merkle,1b	4	2	2	6	1	J.Kelly,lf	4	1	0	2	1
Lobert,3b	4	1	2	1	2	Saier,1b	3	1	0	9	0
Rariden,c	3	1	2	7	3	Zeider,3b	4	1	2	0	1
Benton,p	2	0	0	0	1	Fischer,c	4	0	0	4	0
Anderson,p	0	0	0	0	0	Lavender,p	0	0	0	0	1
aG.Kelly	0	0	0	0	0	Packard,p	2	0	0	0	0
						Brown,p	1	0	0	0	0
						bSchulte	1	0	0	0	0
Total	35	8	11	27	13	Total	36	6	13	27	14

a-Batted for Benton in seventh inning.
b-Batted for Brown in ninth inning.
Errors—Lobert, Zimmerman.

New York	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	..	8
Chicago	1	0	1	2	1	0	0	0	1	..	6

Two-base hits—Doyle, Burns, Rariden, Lobert, Williams. Home runs—Zeider, Mann. Stolen bases—Robertson, Merkle. Sacrifice hit—Anderson. Double plays—Rariden, Doolan, Doyle; Doolan, and Kauff; Doyle, and Merkle; Knabe, Zimmerman, and Saier; Rariden and Doolan; Rariden and Lobert. Left on bases—New York, 6; Chicago, 8. First base on errors—New York, 1; Chicago, 1. Bases on balls—Off Benton, 3; off Anderson, 2; off Lavender, 1; off Packard, 2; off Brown, 1. Hits and earned runs—Off Benton, 8 hits and 5 runs in five innings; off Anderson, 5 hits and 3 runs in four innings; off Lavender, 5 hits and 2 runs in one and two-thirds innings; off Packard, 5 hits and 2 runs in three and one-third innings; off Brown, 1 hit and no runs in four innings. Struck out—By Benton, 2; by Anderson, 4; by Lavender, 1; by Packard, 1; by Brown, 3. Wild pitch—Benton. Time of game—Two hours and twelve minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Klem and Orth.

BRAVES BUSY WITH STICK.

Boston Batsmen Pound Out a 10 to 1 Victory Over Cardinals.

ST. LOUIS, July 19.—Boston batsmen pounded Williams and Jasper and won the first game of the series from St. Louis here today, 10 to 1. Six singles, a base on balls and a wild pitch gave the visitors five runs in the first inning. The score:

BOSTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A	ST. LOUIS.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Maranv'e,ss	4	3	2	1	0	Beacher,lf	4	0	0	2	0
Evers,2b	3	0	1	1	6	Beck,3b	3	0	1	0	2
Wilhoit,rf	3	3	2	4	0	Smith,cf	4	0	1	2	0
Magee,lf	5	1	2	2	0	Miller,2b,1b	3	1	1	8	2
K'netchy,1b	5	2	3	13	0	Snyder,1b	1	0	0	1	0
J.Smith,3b	4	1	0	0	1	Hnsby,1b,2b	4	0	1	3	4
Snodgr'ss,cf	4	0	2	3	0	Wilson,rf	3	0	0	4	0
Gowdy,c	4	0	1	5	0	Gonzales,c	2	0	1	3	1
Rudolph,p	4	0	0	0	1	Brotten,c	1	0	0	2	1
						Corhan,ss	3	0	0	2	5
						Williams,p	0	0	0	0	0
						Jasper,p	3	0	1	0	1
Total	37	10	13	27	14	Total	31	1	6	27	16

Error—Hornsby.

Boston	5	1	0	1	0	0	2	0	1	..	10
St. Louis	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	..	1

Two-base hit—Miller. Three-base hit—Maranville. Stolen bases—Maranville, Wilhoit, (2,) Konetchy. Sacrifice fly—Wilhoit. Double plays—Evers, Maranville, and Konetchy; Maranville, Evers, and Konetchy. Left on bases—Boston, 5; St. Louis, 4. First on error—Boston. Bases on balls—Off Rudolph, 1; off Jasper, 4. Hits and earned runs—Off Rudolph, 6 hits and 1 run in 8 innings; off Williams, 4 hits and 4 runs in 1-3 inning; off Jasper, 9 hits and 6 runs in 8 2-3 innings. Struck out—By Rudolph, 3; by Jasper, 2. Wild pitch—Williams. Time of game—One hour and fifty minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Harrison and Rigler.

New York State League.

Utica, 7; Wilkes-Barre, 2. First game.
Wilkes-Barre, 4; Utica, 3. Second game.
Harrisburg, 5; Elmira, 1.
Albany, 2; Binghamton, 1.
Syracuse, 5; Scranton, 3.

Eastern League.

Worcester, 4; Hartford, 1.
New Haven, 3; Lowell, 2. First game.
New Haven, 8; Lowell, 4. Second game.
Lynn, 4; New London, 2.
Lawrence, 6; Bridgeport, 1.
Portland, 3; Springfield, 2.

American Association.

Louisville, 5; Milwaukee, 3.
Kansas City, 9; Indianapolis, 3.
Minneapolis, 3; Toledo, 1.
Columbus, 7; St. Paul, 5.

Always Say—
BURKE'S
GUINNESS
Bottled by—E.&J.Burke

DODGERS TUMBLED TWICE.

Pirates Bag Two Games, the Second in Fourteenth Inning.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURGH, July 19.—The Brooklyn leaders of the National League race encountered some superfine pitching here today and were subjected to two defeats by the Pittsburgh Pirates, the first score being 1 to 0 and the second, 2 to 1, in fourteen innings. Manager Robinson used all the ingenuity he could muster in the second game to split even, but, although Pfeffer and Cheney were both in good form, their teammates could not find the necessary punch to make tallies.

The first game was won by the Pirates in the first inning when the lone tally was made, although nobody believed it would be enough for victory. Carey bunted safe and stole second. With one out, Wagner drove a liner right into O'Mara's hands and as Carey had started for third an easy double play was in sight, but the liner was so hot that the little shortstop dropped the ball and both runners were safe. Hinchman sent up a short fly, which Jimmy Johnston went after as hard as he could, but before he could recover his balance the fleet-footed Carey had scored.

The Dodgers lost several opportunities to tally. J. Johnston reached first in the initial inning, but was out stealing. Later Daubert hit a single, but the next man went out. Daubert doubled in the fourth inning, with only one man out, but the next two batters failed. In the eighth inning the Pirates nearly lost the game. Hi Myers had singled, and when Getz laid the ball down at the plate he was touched out by Wilson before he could move. Wilson then shot the ball to Wagner to get Myers, and the Dutchman, thinking the runner had been called out, threw the ball to the grandstand. Myers reaching third. However, the next two men again failed.

The second game was another pitchers' battle, and up to the ninth inning it looked as if the score would be repeated, as the Pirates had the only run of the game. Except for brilliant playing on the part of Carey, the visitors would have won easily, his marvelous catches coming at a critical time for his team.

Cheney and Miller were in the box, and there was nothing doing until the sixth inning, when Schmidt was passed, and went to second on Miller's sacrifice. Baird failed to advance the runner, but Carey smashed the ball down the right field foul line for three bases, scoring Schmidt. This run loomed up big when the ninth inning began, for the Dodgers hadn't scored all day. However, Jimmy Johnston started trouble for the Pirates by singling to centre, then racing to second on O'Mara's sacrifice. Chief Meyers was rushed to the fireplace, but Hinchman took his vicious liner, and it was up to Wheat, who made good with a single to right, scoring Johnston and making the score tie.

Dell had replaced Cheney by this time, and later Smith appeared on the scene. He and Miller then fought it out, until the last half of the fourteenth, when Getz, who was on first by reason of Daubert's banishment by Umpire Eason for argument, fumbled Hinchman's cluster, the latter going to second on Farmer's out at first. Wilson was passed purposely to take a chance at W. Johnston, but Manager Callahan rushed his champion pinch hitter, Joe Schultz in to bat for the left-handed first baseman. Schultz smashed out a single that scored Hinchman and took the second game away from the Dodgers. The scores:

FIRST GAME.

PITTSBURGH.	AB	R	H	PO	A	BROOKLYN.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Baird,3b	4	0	1	0	1	J. J'ston,cf	4	0	0	1	0
Carey 3b	4	1	1	2	0	O'Mara,ss	4	0	0	2	1
Wagner,ss	3	0	1	2	4	Daubert,1b	4	0	2	9	1
H'chman,rf	2	0	0	0	0	Wheat,lf	3	0	0	1	0
Farmer,2b	2	0	0	0	3	Cutshaw,2b	3	0	0	1	2
Costello,lf	3	0	0	3	0	Myers,cf	3	0	1	3	0
W'Johnston,1b	3	0	0	9	0	Getz,3b	3	0	0	1	2
Snodgr'ss,c	4	0	2	3	0	McCarty,c	3	0	0	7	1
K'tlehner,p	3	0	1	1	2	Pfeffer,p	3	0	0	1	1
Total	27	1	4	27	12	Total	29	0	3	24	6

Errors—O'Mara, Wagner, (2.)

Pittsburgh	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	..	1
Brooklyn	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	..	0

Two-base hits—Daubert, Baird. Stolen base—Carey. Sacrifice hit—Getz. Sacrifice fly—Hinchman. Left on bases—Brooklyn, 3; Pittsburgh, 4. First base on errors—Brooklyn, 1; Pittsburgh, 1. First base on balls—Off Pfeffer, 1. Hits and earned runs—Off Pfeffer, 4 hits and no runs in 8 innings. Struck out—By Pfeffer, 6; by Kantlehner, 2. Time of game—One hour and thirty-two minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Eason and O'Day.

SECOND GAME.

PITTSBURGH.	AB	R	H	PO	A	BROOKLYN.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Baird,3b	0	0	2	0	2	J. J'ston,cf	5	0	1	5	0
Carey,cf	5	0	2	9	1	O'Mara,ss	4	0	0	4	7
Wagner,ss	4	0	1	4	2	Daubert 1b	3	0	1	6	0
H'chman,rf	5	1	1	3	0	Olson,1b	1	0	0	2	0
Farmer,2b	4	0	0	3	4	cMeyers	1	0	0	0	0
Costello,lf	5	0	0	3	0	Getz,1b	2	0	0	7	0
aWilson	0	0	0	0	0	Wheat,lf	4	0	1	5	0
W.Johnston,1b	4	1	1	14	0	Cutshaw,2b	6	0	1	3	2
bSchultz	1	0	1	0	0	Stengel,rf	5	0	1	1	0

RECORD FALLS ON VAN CORTLANDT LINKS

BARNES SETS NEW MEDAL PLAY MARK

Wins Van Cortlandt Golf Tourney with 276, Two Strokes Under World's Record.

LINKS GET PART OF CREDIT

Scores of Other Leading Pros Are on Low Side Also—Loving Ties Dowling for Second Place.

James Barnes, the Whitemarsh Valley Country Club professional, set a lofty mark for others of his craft to shoot at when he won the open tournament of the New York Newspaper Golf Club at Van Cortlandt Park yesterday with a total score for the two days of 276, which constitutes a world's record for seventy-two holes medal play. It is true that the public course is shorter than most of the links on which professionals exhibit their prowess in important events, but to counterbalance this advantage the players suffered from poorly kept greens, which made putting more or less of a hazard. The previous record for seventy-two holes was 278, made by Macdonald Smith when he won the Metropolitan open championship at Scarborough in 1914.

Except on the last round, when the strain began to tell on him, Barnes's golf was almost as even as the ticking of a clock. On Tuesday, when the competition opened, he turned in cards of 67 and 69 for two rounds, and at the end of that day's play was tied for the lead with Patrick J. Doyle of the South Shore Field Club. He kept this gait up for the first turn of the links yesterday, making a 67, which was the best score of the day for eighteen holes, but in the final round he fell off to 73, the extra strokes being accounted for chiefly by the uneven nature of the greens.

Winner Has a Notable Record.

Barnes has been prominent in open competitions since he came from San Francisco in 1913 and finished well up in the title event won that season by Ouimet. He won the Western championship in 1914, and last week tied with Hagen and Hoffner for the Metropolitan open title, losing to Hagen on the playoff by one stroke.

The surprise of the final day's play was the wilting of Pat Doyle, who had tied with Barnes for low score at the half-way point. The two rivals started out together and for the first nine holes the plucky Irishman, who came from the hospital to engage in the competition, almost held his own, turning in a card of 69. His strength gave out in the last round, and a 76 dropped him to fifth place.

Elmer Loving of Quaker Ridge did the best work of all yesterday. There were eight men with better scores than he when he began operations, but he kept plugging away with golf of the top notch kind until he landed in a tie for second place with Jack Dowling of Scarsboro. The pair had scores of 279, three strokes more than the winner. Robert Macdonald threw away his chance for first or second honors by taking 72 on the final round and landed in fourth place with 280. Next in order came Doyle, and Hagen tied for fifth place at 281. They were a stroke ahead of W. Macfarlane of Hudson River. The others who took down a share of the big prize money were Joe Sylvester of St. Albans, a former Van Cortlandt caddie; Gil Nichols of Great Neck and Jock Hutchinson of Allegheny.

The world's record of Barnes was in a manner discounted by the low scores made by all of the competitors. Of the sixty-four who turned in cards, forty-five made 305 or better, and that was the total that won the Metropolitan open at Garden City. This was sufficient to show that the going was easy in spite of the tricky greens that bothered all except the one-handed player Martucci. This remarkable golfer, though he finished far down the list, was a wizard on the greens and seldom missed a putt.

Barnes Going Badly on Way Home.

There were large galleries to follow Barnes and Doyle and Macdonald and Hagen when they started for the afternoon round, but so far as play went they would have done better to follow Loving. Barnes started out badly by taking five for each of the first two holes, but went along steadily thereafter, going out in 36. He was at his worst coming home, missing putts on many occasions and taking 37 for the last nine holes against the 32 made in the morning, when he had few to admire his play. His card for the day read:

Morning Round.

Out .....4 5 4 3 4 4 4 3 4—35
In .....4 3 5 2 4 4 4 3 3—32—67

Afternoon Round.

Out .....5 4 4 3 3 4 4 4 4—36
In .....4 4 5 3 4 4 4 5 4—37—73—140

Loving was at his best after he steadied down in the afternoon, but he missed his chance of taking down first money by requiring three puts on the first green and then making a very unusual six for the sixth hole. He was particularly unfortunate coming home and his card, which follows, does not contain a hole above four for the last nine holes:

Morning Round.

Out .....3 4 4 2 4 3 4 5 4—34
In .....4 3 5 3 4 4 4 4 3—35—69

Afternoon Round.

Out .....5 4 4 3 3 6 4 3 4—36
In .....4 3 4 3 4 4 4 4 3—33—68—137

The chief prize was $300, earned by Barnes, who also received $10 for making the best round in the morning. Loving, besides sharing second and third money, earned $10 for the best afternoon round and $10 more for the best score of the day. Altogether the club distributed nearly $1,000 in prizes.

The following are the cards, showing the first day's scores, the third round, the fourth round, and the total:

James Barnes, Whitemarsh, 150, 67, 73—276; E. W. Loving, Quaker Ridge, 142, 69, 68—279; J. Dowling, Scarsdale, 141, 68, 70—279; Robert Macdonald, Buffalo, 138, 70, 72—280; P. J. Doyle, South Shore, 136, 69, 76—281; W. Hagen, Rochester, 140, 70, 71—281; W. Macfarlane, Hudson River, 142, 70, 70—282; Joe Sylvester, St. Albans, 141, 72, 72—285; Gil Nichols, Great Neck, 142, 68, 76—286; Jock Hutchinson, Allegheny, 142, 71, 73—286; E. Loos, Charlotte, 145, 71, 71—287; D. French, York, Penn., 141, 73, 73—287; W. Reid, Wilmington, 142, 70, 77—289; H. Strong, Inwood, 139, 71, 69—280; A. J. Sanderson, Sleepy Hollow, 140, 75, 70—280; J. Hobens, Englewood, 144, 73, 73—290; J. O'Brien, Mansfield, 146, 70, 75—291; Carl Anderson, New York, 147, 75, 69—291; Bert Battell, Lansing, 141, 75, 75—291; Isaac Mackie, Canoe Brook, 147, 71, 75—293; M. J. O'Loughlin, Plainfield, 141, 75, 77—293; Tom Boyd, Fox Hills, 148, 72, 72—294; L. Tellier, Brookline, 146, 72, 76—294; N. Demaine, unattached, 148, 74, 73—295; T. McNamara, New York, 149, 72, 74—295; Frank Eastman, Van Cortlandt, 145, 76, 74—295; A. Reid, Richmond, Va., 142, 70, 77—295; George McLean, Dunwoodie, 145, 73, 78—296; Kerrigan, Siwanoy, 150, 69, 77—296; L. Martucci, Essex County, 146, 75, 75—296; T. Skinner, Suburban, Md., 150, 73, 74—297; W. Hackney, Atlantic City, 140, 78, 72—290; J. R. Thomson, Philadelphia, 151, 78, 71—300; Fred Cooke, Troy, 154, 74, 72—300; S. H. Weat, Wheatley Hills, 154, 75, 71—301; H. Clasley, Lake George, 154, 75, 73—302; A. Ogilvie, St. Andrews, 148, 76, 78—302; C. Macdonald, Hudson River, 152, 76, 75—303; John Inglis, Fairview, 152, 77, 73—303; F. H. Bellwood, Garden City, 152, 73, 73—304; J. Bredenus, unattached, 154, 76, 76—306; L. Casalaro, Fairview, 150, 77, 79—306; W. Kerrigan, Siwanoy, 154, 76, 77—306; B. Nichols, North Hempstead, 156, 76, 76—307; J. Golden, Tuxedo, 155, 76, 76—307; F. McNamara, Sound Beach, 154, 78, 76—308; John Kelly, Nyack, 154, 74, 77—309; E. K. McCarthy, Florida, 152, 79, 78—309; J. P. McMahon, unattached, 160, 74, 75—309; A. Pirie, Cunningdale, 158, 70, 82—310; Paul Fisher, Wykagyl, 154, 77, 79—310; W. Walsh, unattached, 155, 78, 77—310; Harry Dunn, Dyker Meadow, 152, 82, 77—311; A. N. Eccles, Century, 157, 73, 77—312; C. Maniss, Quaker Ridge, 160, 74, 80—314; M. J. Ford, Mosholu, 150, 78, 86—314; F. J. Sprogell, Bon Air, Penn., 153, 81, 81—315; J. Crossan, Marine and Field, 164, 78, 73—315; S. Phelan, unattached, 154, 81, 81—316; E. Gallighan, Massapequa, 167, 81, 75—323; Jack Barnes, Montgomery, Ala., 169, 82, 81—332; P. O'Connor, Essex County, 167, 83, 80—330; D. J. O'Brien, Westegue, 176, 79, 77—332; F. D. Hill, unattached, 171, 85, 85—341;

HERZOG DEAL UP TODAY.

McGraw on Way to Cincinnati with New Offer for Red Leader.

Special to The New York Times.

CINCINNATI, July 19.—A new offer will be made for Herzog by the Giants when John J. McGraw arrives in this city early tomorrow for a meeting with President Herrmann and the Reds' manager. McGraw wired tonight that he was on his way to Cincinnati with an offer from the Giants, which includes Mathewson and two players not before mentioned. Ashley Lloyd is in Cincinnati and is expected to attend the conference tomorrow.

Both Herrmann and Herzog are confident that the deal is as good as made. This confidence was inspired by McGraw's telegram. Herzog wants to go back to New York, and he told friends today that he would not be in Cincinnati after tomorrow. He said he was preparing to leave town with McGraw.

The general consensus of opinion here is that Herzog is through with the management of the Reds. If the New York deal should fall through then Charles Weeghman stands ready to give Zimmerman and $10,000 or Zimmerman and a pitcher. Besides the New York and Chicago offers, there is one from Charles Ebbets of the Brooklyn club, who personally told President Herrmann today he would give $20,000 cash and his choice of either Getz or O'Mara for Herzog. But as New York has first choice, and Herzog wants to go there, it looks very much as if the New York deal would go through.

RED SOX MAINTAIN SPEED.

Take Both Ends of a Double-Header from Detroit Tigers.

BOSTON, July 19.—The Red Sox took a double-header from Detroit today. In the first contest, Boston took the lead in the eighth on a double by Hoblitzell, a single by Henriksen, batting for Scott, and a hit by Agnew. In the second game Boston hit Cunningham and Boland hard at opportune times, scoring in each of the first six innings. The scores:

FIRST GAME.

BOSTON.	Ab	R	H	P	A
Hooper,rf	3	0	0	1	0
Barry,2b	2	0	0	2	6
Lewis,lf	2	0	1	1	1
Hoblitz'l,1b	2	2	1	4	1
Walker,cf	4	0	0	1	0
Gardner,3b	3	1	0	0	0
Scott,ss	3	0	0	3	3
Janvrin,ss	0	0	0	0	1
Thomas,c	3	0	2	3	1
Agnew,c	1	0	1	2	0
Mays,p	2	1	1	0	8
aHenriksen	1	1	1	0	0
Total	26	4	8	27	21

DETROIT.	Ab	R	H	P	A
Vitt,3b	4	0	2	1	2
Bush,ss	2	0	0	2	3
Burns,1b	4	1	0	9	0
Cobb,cf	4	0	0	0	0
Veach,lf	2	1	2	4	1
Heilman,rf	4	0	1	1	1
Young,2b	2	0	0	3	3
Stanage,c	2	0	0	2	1
McKee,c	1	0	0	2	0
Dauss,p	3	0	0	0	5
bCrawford	1	0	0	0	0
cHarper	1	0	0	0	0
Total	30	2	5	24	15

a-Batted for Scott in eighth inning.
b-Batted for Stanage in seventh inning.
c-Batted for Young in ninth inning.

Boston	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	2	—4
Detroit	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	—2

Two-base hits—Veach, Thomas, Hoblitzell. Home run—Veach. Stolen bases—Barry, Henriksen. Sacrifice hits—Bush, Young. Sacrifice fly—Hoblitzell. Double play—Veach, Dauss, and Stanage. Left on bases—Detroit, 6; Boston, 7. First base on error—Detroit. Bases on balls—Off Dauss, 6; off Mays, 3. Hits and earned runs—Off Dauss, 8 hits, 2 runs in eight innings; off Mays, 5 hits, 1 run in nine innings. Hit by pitcher—By Dauss, (Barry, 2.) Struck out—By Dauss, 3; by Mays, 1. Wild pitch—Dauss. Time of game—Two hours and 5 minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Connolly and Owens.

SECOND GAME.

BOSTON.	Ab	R	H	P	A
Hooper,rf	4	2	2	1	2
Barry,2b	4	0	1	2	6
Lewis,lf	2	1	1	2	0
Hoblitz'l,1b	4	1	3	11	0
Walker,cf	4	1	1	2	0
Gardner,3b	4	3	2	0	3
Scott,ss	2	1	1	0	1
Cady,c	3	0	1	7	0
Shore,p	2	0	0	0	1
Leonard,p	1	0	0	1	0
Total	30	9	11	27	12

DETROIT.	Ab	R	H	P	A
Vitt,3b	4	2	2	1	2
Bush,ss	5	0	2	0	1
Burns,1b	4	0	3	14	0
Cobb,cf	5	0	2	0	2
Veach,lf	5	0	1	1	0
Heilman,rf	5	0	1	1	0
Young,2b	5	0	1	1	4
Manning,p	1	1	0	0	2
Boland,p	1	1	1	0	2
Dubuc,p	1	0	0	0	1
aCrawford	1	0	1	0	0
Total	41	5	14	24	15

a-Batted for Cunningham in fourth inning.

Boston	1	1	4	1	1	1	0	0	0	—9
Detroit	0	3	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	—5

Errors—Scott, Vitt, Bush, Cobb, Baker, (2.)

Two-base hits—Heliman, Vitt, Cady. Three-base hits—Burns, Lewis. Stolen bases—Hooper, Bush, Hoblitzel, (2.) Walker. Sacrifice hits—Barry, Cady, Lewis, Scott, Leonard. Double play—Vitt, Young, and Burns. Left on bases—Boston 5; Detroit, 11. First base on errors—Detroit, 1; Boston, 2. Base on balls—Off Cuuningham, 2; off Shore, 2; off Dubuc, 1. Hits and earned runs—Off Cunningham, 7 hits, 1 run in three innings; off Manning, 4 hits, 1 run in four innings; off Dubuc, no hits, no runs in one inning; off Shore, 8 hits, 2 runs in three and one-third innings; off Leonard, 6 hits, 2 runs in five and two-thirds innings. Struck out—By Cunningham, 3; by Shore, 1; by Leonard, 3. Time of game—Two hours. Umpires—Messrs. Owens and Connolly.

WITT HELPS THE INDIANS.

Athletics' Shortstop Makes Three Errors and Cleveland Wins.

PHILADELPHIA, July 19.—Cleveland hit the ball hard and took advantage of Hasselbacher's wildness and Witt's errors here today, defeating Philadelphia, 12 to 5. The score:

CLEVELAND.	Ab	R	H	P	A
Graney,lf	4	4	2	2	0
Wamb'sg,2b	4	2	2	3	5
Speaker,cf	3	1	1	3	0
Roth,rf	4	0	0	2	0
Gandil,1b	5	1	1	11	0
Chapman,ss	3	3	2	1	1
Turner,3b	4	1	1	2	2
Daly,c	5	0	1	5	0
Bagby,p	4	2	2	1	2
Total	36	12	12	27	10

PHILADELPHIA.	Ab	R	H	P	A
Witt,ss	5	0	2	2	4
Walsh,rf	5	1	1	2	0
Strunk,cf	4	1	0	1	0
Lajoie,2b	4	0	1	4	2
McInnis,1b	4	0	2	10	2
King,lf	4	0	0	2	0
McElwee,3b	4	1	2	2	4
Carroll,c	2	1	0	4	0
Hasselb'r,p	3	1	1	0	2
aMitterling	1	0	0	0	0
Total	36	5	9	27	14

a-Batted for Hasselbacher in ninth inning.

Cleveland	1	0	5	0	0	2	0	2	2	—12
Philadelphia	1	2	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	—5

Errors—Chapman, Witt (3.)

Two-base hits—Chapman, Bagby, Walsh, McElwee. Three-base hit—Witt (2.) Home run—Graney. Sacrifice hits—Wambsganss, Carroll. Stolen bases—Chapman, Walsh (2.) Struck out—By Bagby, 4; by Hasselbacher, 3. Double play—McElwee and McInnis. Left on bases—Cleveland, 7; Philadelphia, 7. First base on errors—Cleveland, 3; Philadelphia, 1. Bases on balls—Off Bagby, 1; off Hasselbacher, 9. Hit by pitcher—By Bagby, (Carroll.) Earned runs—Off Bagby, 3; off Hasselbacher, 3. Passed ball—Daly. Time of game—One hour and forty minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Chill and Evans.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

AT BUFFALO.

First Game.

	R.	H.	E.
Richmond	0	2	0
Buffalo	1	0	0

Richmond	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	—4	8	1
Buffalo	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	—3	8	2

Second Game.

Richmond	0	2	0	1	0	0	1	—4	9	0
Buffalo	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	—2	7	0

AT TORONTO.

First Game.

Toronto	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	—2	5	3
Newark	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0	4	0

Second Game.

Newark	1	1	0	0	0	2	0	2	—6	10	0
Toronto	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0	4	2

AT MONTREAL.

Montreal	3	0	2	0	0	0	0	—5	7	1
Providence	1	0	0	1	0	2	0	—4	9	2

AT ROCHESTER.

Rochester	2	0	0	1	0	4	0	0	—7	10	1
Baltimore	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0	4	5

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

	Won.	Lost.	P. C.
Buffalo	42	35	.500
Providence	42	36	.538
Baltimore	43	37	.538
Montreal	41	36	.532
Toronto	37	34	.521
Richmond	37	37	.500
Newark	32	46	.410
Rochester	29	43	.403

WHERE THEY PLAY TODAY.

Baltimore at Newark.
Richmond at Providence.
Toronto at Rochester.
Montreal at Buffalo.

Southern Association.

Atlanta, 4; Birmingham, 3.
Mobile, 7; New Orleans, 1.
Chattanooga, 4; Nashville, 3.
Nashville, 8; Chattanooga, 0.
Memphis, 12; Little Rock, 10.

Boxing Bouts Tonight.

The Clermont Athletic Club of Brooklyn will stage its weekly show this evening, featuring a ten-round bout between Mel Coogan, the Brooklyn boxer, and Eddie Dorsey, a colored lightweight of Philadelphia. In another ten-round encounter the principals will be Young Rose and Frankie Williams. A six and three four-round exhibitions will complete the bill.

At the Alverne S. C. of Long Island Marty Cross will meet Bud Palmer, the Connecticut welterweight, in the feature event of ten rounds. In a special six-round contest middleweights will be seen in action. The boxers are Cannon Ball Smith, from England, and Rube Meward of New Orleans.

DAVIS AND CHURCH REACH LAST ROUND

Former Beats Man and Latter Beekman in Rockaway Tennis Semi-Finals.

The two players who faced each other in the final round of the Sleepy Hollow invitation tennis tournament, Willis E. Davis of California and George M. Church of Tenafly, N. J., will renew their early season rivalry this afternoon as finalists in the singles event of the Rockaway Hunting Club invitation tournament. In the Sleepy Hollow event Davis was the victor after five hard-fought and brilliant sets. The Californian's victory at that time was scored on clay, and with the present tournament being contested on grass, which is to the liking of Church, followers of tennis expect one of the best matches of the season, with something more than a possibility that Church may reverse the order of the earlier meeting.

Davis won his final round bracket yesterday by defeating Alrick H. Man, Jr., in a three-set match, 6–2, 4–6, 6–4, and Church advanced by a victory over Leonard Beekman, who was not in condition for a hard match. He was defeated at 6–2, 6–3. Beekman won his way to the semi-final as Church's opponent when he vanquished Herbert I. Foster, at 4–6, 6–4, 8–6. This closely contested match, coming just before he was to play Church, sapped his strength, and he could not stage his best game against the former Princetonian.

Man, who on the previous day had eliminated Theodore R. Peil, gave Davis something of a scare. The Californian romped away with the first set, getting started much quicker than usual. For the first four games each player won on service, and then, by a sharp attack at the net, Davis broke through Man's service. This was the beginning of the end as far as this set was concerned. Man in the next game made a determined effort to equalize things by crushing down the Californian's service, but the Coast star succeeded in pulling the game out at 7–5 on points. In the next two games Man could get only one point.

Man was playing a different type of game from that which gave him a victory over Peil. He stayed more on the base line, partly on account of the fact that Davis, with his deep, well-placed drives, forced him to the back court, and partly from choice. The New Yorker evidently decided that it would be foolhardy to force the game at the net against the brilliance of the Californian.

In the second set Man was at his best. His drives were well placed to keep the Californian away from the barrier, and he advanced to the net himself when the opening had been well prepared. In the first set, the men won on service for four games, and Davis followed the first set precedent when he broke through Man's service on the fifth game. There the similarity ceased, for Man returned in kind, making the set 3—all. On his own service Man forged to the front, and Davis brought it to 4—all. The succeeding two games were taken by Man for the set.

Man was in fine service in the third set, and things went serenely until Davis again pulled ahead by breaking through on the fifth game. The service of the Californian was unequal to-holding Man at bay, and he brought the set to 5—all and went ahead, 6–4, 4–3, but thereafter success was not with him. In the next three games Davis won the set and match. In all of the sets there was a tendency on the part of Davis to wildness, and he was also not more uncertain of his overhead game than usual, netting a number of his smashing shots.

The victory of Church was earned without serious difficulty. Beekman did not have the stamina to stand off his speedy foe, and succumbed in the one-sided match. There were, however, flashes of play by Beekman which left Church ill at ease. He closed in at the net with his accustomed dash and skill, but Beekman at times had some neat passing strokes at his command and made good use of them. There was, nevertheless, no sustained effort that could baffle the Jersey contestant.

The doubles competition was off to a real start yesterday and the first round provided the only surprise of the day. Clarence J. Griffin appeared at Cedarhurst to play with his brother Californian, H. Van Dyke Johns, and were beaten by Fred C. Baggs and S. Howard Voshell in a three-set match at 2–6, 6–2, 6–2. For Griffin it must be said that he played some excellent tennis. Johns was the weak member of the team. It was a decidedly off day for him. There was a lack of pace in his strokes that was fatal in a doubles encounter, and, furthermore, he committed frequent errors, particularly when playing at the net.

Three doubles teams reached the semi-final round yesterday—Charles M. Bull, Jr., and Robert Le Roy; George M. Church and Willis E. Davis, and Theodore Roosevelt Pell and Lyle E. Mahan. The summary:

SINGLES.—Fourth Round—Leonard Beekman defeated Herbert I. Foster, 4–6, 6–4, 8–6. Semi-final Round—Willis E. Davis defeated Alrick H. Man, Jr., 6–2, 4–6, 6–4; George M. Church defeated Leonard Beekman, 6–2, 6–3.

DOUBLES.—First Round—O. Salm and A. M. Hyde won from R. M. Letson and partner by default; E. F. Larned and F. C. Inman defeated H. W. Forster and E. Binsen, 6–4, 6–2; L. Beekman and W. M. Hall won by default; F. C. Baggs and S. H. Voshell defeated H. V. Johns and Clarence J. Griffin, 2–6, 6–2, 6–2; T. R. Pell and L. E. Mahan defeated A. H. Man, Jr., and C. A. Major, 8–6, 6–7.

Second Round—C. M. Bull, Jr., and R. Le Roy defeated O. Salm and A. M. Hyde, 6–3, 6–3; G. M. Church and W. E. Davis defeated E. F. Larned and F. C. Inman, 6–4, 6–2; T. R. Pell and L. E. Mahan defeated J. S. O'Neale, Jr., and Dr. W. Rosenbaum, 6–1, 6–2.

JAPANESE WIN ON COURTS.

Kumagae Beats McKinney, and, with Mikami, Takes Doubles Match.

Special to The New York Times.

NARRAGANSETT PIER, R. I., July 19.—Point Judith Country Club's annual tennis tournament was continued here today before a large number of the cottagers and others of the Summer colony at Narragansett Pier. The two Japanese players Kumagae and Mikami appeared again today and played with great skill in the doubles, taking a match from Rowland Hazard and Stanley Henshaw in three straight sets.

The feature of the afternoon however was the match in which G. C. Caner of Harvard and Craig Biddle defeated Douglas Waters and H. A. McKinney. This contest was hard fought and required four sets for a decision. In the singles E. H. Whitney defeated Richard Harte of Philadelphia, 6–2, 7–5, and Ichiya Kumagae of Tokio won a match from H. A. McKinney, 6–0, 6–1.

SOCCER IN ENGLAND AGAIN.

Britons Will Resume League Play Despite War Activities.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, July 19.—At a special meeting of the English Football Association and English leagues, held yesterday, it was decided to continue the soccer football competitions this season on the same general conditions as last season. The kick-off is scheduled for Sept. 2 and will include the Northern and Midland sectional and London combination competitions.

Although every playing member will have donned khaki or be working on munition making, the necessary time will be allowed of each Saturday afternoon, as in several cases last year. The Scottish Football Association opens the Scottish League competition on Aug. 19.

ROCKAWAY LOSES AT POLO.

Philadelphia Quartet Wins Final Match for Blizzard Cups.

In the final polo match for the Blizzard Cups at the Rockaway Hunt Club yesterday afternoon the visiting Philadelphia team defeated Rockaway by the close score of 15 goals to 13. Philadelphia, although conceding seven goals by handicap, led by a wide margin until the home four rallied. The bad condition of the turf prevented a very fast game and tired both the riders and the mounts quickly.

At half score Philadelphia had earned six goals to one for Rockaway. The latter had rallied in the third period, but was unable to stem the tide of defeat. Philadelphia, playing to win, steadily beat down the defense of the home four, and the game was made additionally slow owing to blocking tactics employed by both sides.

E. L. Stokes was the mainstay of Philadelphia throughout, and put in his best work in the fifth period, when he scored three times. During this period C. P. Dixon, 2d., was thrown and barely escaped being caught under his mount. The pony was up instantly and, riderless, dashed up to the other end of the field, where he was cornered by attendants.

The start of the seventh period showed that the home quartet, unless successful in a decisive rally, faced defeat, for the visitors were sending the ball through the posts at an average of once every minute and a half. C. R. Leonard, ably seconded by Rene La Montagne, hit the ball all the way down the field with one stroke of the mallet, and by a reckless ride caught up with the rubber sphere and with another well-aimed stroke earned a goal. La Montagne and Leonard checked three times in the eighth, but the rally came too late, for Rockaway lacked two tallies to tie the score when the final bell rang. The summaries:

PHILADELPHIA.	Hdcp.	ROCKAWAY.	Hdcp.
1—A. M. Collins	4	1—C. R. Leonard	0
2—W. S. Stokes	4	2—R. La Montagne	7
3—E. L. Stokes	4	3—C. P. Dixon, 2d	2
Back—R. E. Strawbridge	5	Back—E. W. Leonard	0
Total	17	Total	10

Philadelphia—Goals earned, 15.
Rockaway—Goals earned, 6; by handicap, 7; total, 13.
Individual goals—For Philadelphia, W. S. Stokes, 4; E. L. Stokes, 6; R. E. Strawbridge, 3; A. M. Collins, 2. For Rockaway—C. R. Leonard, 4; R. La Montagne, 2.
Penalties—None.
Referee—R. Gatins. Timer and scorer—Albert Hunter.

RED BIRDS WIN AT POLO.

Beat Point Judith Four in First Game for Randolph Cup.

Special to The New York Times.

NARRAGANSETT PIER, R. I., July 19.—Tales of grave perils at sea were brought to the Point Judith Polo Club today by the Long Islanders who were guests of Alexander Smith Cochrane on the Warrior en route from Manhattan to the Pier. The yacht is aground on Fisher's Island, and the party, after being transferred to New London in launches, arrived in time for the game in automobiles. The poloists in the party include F. S. von Stade, Thomas Hitchcock, Jr., and James C. Cooley.

There was a large crowd present for the opening of the Randolph Cup series and the play was as fast as though between high goal teams instead of those limited to nine points. Point Judith's fourteen to the Aiken Red Birds 7½ to 6½ goals, the winning tally being made in the last period by Fleischmann, as on Saturday, when the same teams met.

At half time the score was 3½ to 2½ in favor of the Red Birds. At the close of the sixth period, in which one count was a long goal hit by Wanamaker, Jr., the Red Birds still led by 5½ to 4½. To open the seventh period two fine goals made nearly on his own efforts by Randolph, Jr., gave the lead for the first time to Point Judith, but as the period was ending, Von Stade made a goal from hits by Legare and Goodwin, which again tied the score at 6½.

There was no scoring for five minutes in the eighth, and it looked as though it would be a blank, as was the case in the first and fifth chukkers. A safety had been forced on Legare, so that a scoreless period would have won the game for Point Judith by a fraction.

The anxiety of the Red Birds, however, was changed to joy when Fleischmann made the goal that clinched the victory, a hard angle shot after a gallop with the ball on his gray mount.

Tomorrow the program is Deal vs. Pine Tree and Whippany Whips vs. Meadow Brook vs. Rugby. The score:

AIKEN RED BIRDS.	Hdp.	POINT JUDITH.	Hdp.
1—W. L. Goodwin	2	1—Philip Stevenson	2
2—F. S. von Stade	4	2—P. S. P. Randolph	2
3—M. C. Fleischm'n	2	3—P.S.P. Randolph, Jr.	4
Back—Kent Legare	0	Back—R. Wanamaker, Jr.	1
Total	8	Total	9

Goals.—Aiken Red Birds—Earned, 7; by handicap, 1; loss penalties, ½; total, 7½. Point Judith—Earned, 7; less penalties, ½; total, 6½. Individual goals—For Red Birds: Von Stade, (4.) Fleischmann, (2.) Goodwin. For Point Judith: Wanamaker, (3.) Randolph, Jr., (3.) Stevenson, Penalties—Fouls against Fleischmann and Stevenson. Safety—By Legare. Referee—Earle W. Hopping.

STAEHLE HAS CYCLE TITLE.

Clinches Amateur Championship by Newark Victory.

John L. Staehle of the Bay View Wheelmen, Newark, clinched the national amateur cycling championship at the Newark Velodrome last night. Staehle led Tom Bello of the Union Sportwa Italiana, New York; Edward J. Carroll, Oakland, Cal.; and Eric Paetz, Germany, over the tape in the order named, winning in a close finish.

Two more championship races are to be contested, but Staehle's total of eighteen points makes him certain of the championship. William Spencer of Toronto, second in the standing, has but seven points.

The half-mile handicap for professionals was won by Eddie Root of Boston, with a handicap of forty-five yards. Jack Clark finished second, Tommy Smith, third, and Frank Corry, fourth. The one-mile motor paced race was won by Robert Spears with 22 points, Arthur Spencer was second with 17½ points, Frank Kramer third with 12½ points, and Alfred Goulet last with 6 points. In the second heat Spears, Goulet and Spencer went down in a spill at the tape. Goulet was so badly injured that the last heat had to be called off.

LIDGE VICTOR AT TRAPS.

McLaughlin Beats Willey for Second Place at Philadelphia.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., July 19. — While J. H. McLaughlin of the New Rochelle Yacht Club did not carry off first honors in the preliminary handicap in the Eastern Handicap trap-shooting tournament at Holmesburg this afternoon, he more than creditably acquitted himself by tying P. H. Willey of Dansville, N. Y., in second place in a field of 125 amateurs, with a score of 93. The title was won by H. W. Lidge, a member of the S. S. White Gun Club, with a score of 96 out of 100 from the nineteen-yard mark. McLaughlin, standing on the eighteen-yard mark, won the shoot-off with nineteen out of twenty, Willey, from the seventeen-yard mark, missed his first and second targets and finished with eighteen.

The Eastern special event occupied the shooters during the morning, the event being for 100 targets from the sixteen-yard mark. John H. Neel, President of the Tennessee State Sportsman's Association, won, breaking 99 out of a 100. M. E. Barker of Gloversville, N. Y., F. W. Ford of Washington, D. C., William Ford, of Wilmington, Del.; Fred Plum of Atlantic City, N. J., and E. L. Bartlett of Baltimore, Md., tied for second place with 98. The shoot-off for second place will take place tomorrow morning.

Harry B. Fisher, the champion of the Philadelphia Trap Shooters' League, defeated John G. Martin of Harrisburg, Penn., in the shoot-off of the tie on Tuesday. In the first trial today each broke 10, and it was necessary to carry it to a second event. In this Martin broke twenty straight and Fisher missed two.

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GET STRIKERS AFTER SHOTS

Police Arrest Five, Though No One Was Hurt in Fusillade.

Twenty-five employes who had been on strike for three weeks went to the plant of Dale & Co., manufacturers of smoking pipes, at 75 Wallabout Street, Brooklyn, yesterday morning and called to the men who were at work to join them. They made so much noise a member of the firm called Patrolmen Alster and Herd of the Clymer Street Station, who dispersed the strikers.

The men went away sullenly and a few moments later the policemen heard a fusillade of shots. They ran up Wallabout Street, being joined by Sergeant Smith. They found no one had been shot, though about twenty-five bullets had been imbedded in a board fence opposite 106 Wallabout Street.

Smith arrested John Crancia of 36 Nostrand Avenue, and the police said a revolver with four empty chambers was found in his coat pocket. He was locked up on a charge of carrying concealed weapons. Five other strikers were arrested, but

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NEW YORK, THURSDAY, JULY 20, 1916.

WHEN BRITAIN STOOPS TO FOLLY.

Quite the most tactless, foolish, and unnecessary act of the British Government during the war, unless our observation has been much at fault, is the drawing up of a blacklist of some four-score business firms and individuals in this country, with whom British subjects, under the British Trading with the Enemy act, are forbidden to trade. The names upon the list are mostly German names, the firms and corporations appear to be under the management of persons of German birth or descent. Many of these business men now blacklisted by the British Government, however, are American citizens. The first thing to be said is that Americans do not derive their right to trade from consent of the British Government. That is the most serious aspect of the matter, for there are good reasons to suppose that the blacklisting process really in a large measure deprives these firms and individuals of the right to trade, not with Germany alone, but elsewhere. It is argued that British steamship companies will refuse to carry merchandise for concerns thus put under the ban, and that even neutral shipping lines may decline their trade, fearing to incur British displeasure, to the injury of their general commerce.

In the second proclamation concerning trading with the enemy, issued on Sept. 9, 1914, it was provided:

> The expression "enemy" in this proclamation means any person or body of persons of whatever nationality resident or carrying on business in the enemy country, but it does not include persons of enemy nationality who are neither resident nor carrying on business in the enemy country. In the case of incorporated bodies, enemy character attaches only to those incorporated in the enemy country.

There was this further provision:

> Provided always that where an enemy has a branch locally situated in British, allied, or neutral territory, not being neutral territory in Europe, transactions by or with such branch shall not be treated as transactions by or with an enemy.

All that is changed. Trading with a certain enumerated class of American citizens and corporations is now forbidden. There is no apparent limit to the extension of a policy so elastic. A, B, and C, being Americans, may trade with each other, presumably without British interference, but if any one of them trades with D, another American who has the hardihood to trade with one of the firms or corporations now blacklisted, it might be held by British authority that the taint affected the whole line with an enemy character, and there would be presented the novel spectacle of a British ban upon the trade of entirely neutral Americans.

The blacklist is in accord neither with reason nor with law. This doctrine was laid down by our Supreme Court more than a hundred years ago:

> A Spanish subject who comes to the United States in time of peace to carry on trade, and remains here engaged in trade after war has been begun between Spain and Great Britain, is to be deemed an American merchant, by the law of domicile, although by the law of Spain the trade in which he was engaged could be carried on only by a Spanish subject; his neutral character depending, not on the kind of trade in which he was engaged, but on his domicile.

That doctrine stands squarely opposed to the blacklisting even of German subjects who are engaged in trade in the United States. Of course, the blacklisting of American firms and individuals by Great Britain is an act quite beyond the pale of law, and it is one of which our Government is bound to take notice.

The declaration of this embargo against Americans engaged in trade is tactless, because our export trade with Great Britain has come to vast proportions, and it would hardly be disputed anywhere that the British need of the commodities we are sending out is urgent. The relations between the two countries are altogether friendly; it is obviously to the interest of Great Britain that they should continue to be friendly. There has been a good deal of interference with our trade, even with neutral countries; our mails have been detained, questions of considerable gravity have been made the subject of diplomatic correspondence. They still await adjustment. To add to their number by so flagrant an invasion of our rights of trade as would result from the enforcement of this prohibition cannot be considered a tactful proceeding, and it could be justified only by compelling necessity.

That condition does not exist. Trade with the enemy is prohibited during war because of the profit that would accrue to him, thus augmenting his means of defense or aggression. But we have no present trade with Germany. The business concerns included in this blacklist are quite unable to send goods to Great Britain's enemy. In recent tables of our foreign commerce the export entry opposite the name of Germany has been a blank, showing that no goods were sent out to that country. This is the highest possible tribute to the effectiveness of the British blockade. Why should the British Government trouble itself to suppress a trade that does not exist, a trade it has already suppressed by its mastery of the sea?

It is a rule of politics that the strictly superfluous should be avoided. That rule applies with double force to this blacklist decree, for, while it is obviously superfluous, it is also irritating, and we know of no reason why Great Britain should want to stir up irritation in this quarter at the present moment. She is engaged in the greatest national undertaking of her history, and it may be supposed that in her Government's preoccupation with affairs of the gravest weight and moment minor decisions are taken with hasty and insufficient consideration. That may account for this blacklist. We should suppose that upon due representation on the part of our Government it would be withdrawn.

A TRUCE IN THE GARMENT TRADE.

The public statements made yesterday by the cloak manufacturers and the union are so widely at variance that it is hard to tell just where the recent conferences broke down. Both sides admit that on the questions of discharge and the preferential union shop they were able to reach agreement. The serious point of difference turned out to be the standardizing of wage-rates for piece-workers, who form about 75 per cent. of all the workers in the industry. According to the manufacturers, "the union insisted on the right to have an outside delegate of its own selection placed in the shop to dominate the fixing of piece-prices for manufacturing garments." According to the union, the manufacturers "refused even to discuss" any provision for the continued maintenance of the standard hourly base rates by which the earnings of piece-workers have hitherto been computed. If the employers' version is correct the union asked too much. It is significant, however, that in the appeals to the public neither side admits making the demands which the other side attributes to it, showing that both sides know pretty well what popular opinion is likely to approve as reasonable.

Out of the whole dispute one fact emerges clearly. It is the need of arbitration and the adoption of a new protocol. The manufacturers and the union have got along under the protocol method for a period of six years. There is now a satisfactory protocol in the dress and waist industry and another in the men's clothing industry. The old protocol in the cloak, suit, and skirt industry may not have been perfect, but surely the employers and their men can get along under it a little longer, until a new and better one can be devised and adopted. A letter printed in THE TIMES yesterday made the sensible suggestion that while both sides are discussing and settling their differences they might well declare a truce and resume work. In an age of law and reason it is shocking to see a great industry completely tied up over arbitrable questions, while millions of dollars in orders go begging and thousands of workers are starving.

THE INTERNATIONAL MONEY MARKET.

The Bank of England advanced its rate to 6 per cent. last week in order to put it above the American rate, and thus discourage the withdrawal of American funds from the London market. That is the old-fashioned theoretical method of "correcting the exchanges," or converting an undesirable excess of exports or imports into a balance, or an excess of the desired sort, by promoting a more free movement of liquid funds. It was remarked here early in the war that the theory did not work for several reasons. There was a military interruption to trade, and the exchanges were subject to conditions beyond financial control. There was a balance of the exchanges adverse to England, which was equally uncontrollable because of its very amount. No practicable alteration of the rate of credit could control the exchanges on a scale of billions, particularly when the demand for goods was of an imperative sort. The buyers could not produce goods to sell in sufficient volume, at any price, to offset their purchases. Since it was impossible to correct the exchanges by altering the price of goods bought or sold, it was necessary to correct them by delivering either gold or approved paper.

Both these alternatives may be observed in active operation, and both are of as much interest and concern on this side the ocean as on the other. It takes two to fulfill a bargain as well as to make one, and readiness of the Allies to deliver gold or approved securities must be balanced by our readiness to take them, or to face the alternative. It should not be forgotten that there is an alternative, although it may seem unnecessary to suggest unreadiness to accept gold or such a loan as that to France offered to investors yesterday. Yet there is reluctance in both respects sufficient to make consideration of the alternatives prudent. Gold would be less useful to us than a reduction of the cost of living which results from necessitous buying with money in hand.

We have all the gold we need, and we are having consumable goods bought away from our own use to an extent that threatens our own economic stability. Our railways are refusing to equip themselves because of the high price of raw materials. The manufacture of munitions offers such wages that our labor market is disturbed. There are munitions centres where gold is a nuisance. Rifles have been exchanged for eagles until there was no alternative but to pay out the gold. The banks did not want it, for they had all the basis of credit they needed for business on a cash basis. Accordingly, the banks asked their customers to pay out the gold, and that made trouble all around. Storekeepers had to hire guards, and wage-earners were afraid of losing their unaccustomed wealth in that form. The aggregate excess of our banking reserves is a reproach when there is good business to be done.

Reluctance in accepting paper for goods is shown by the devices to which bankers are obliged to resort to get their offerings taken off their hands. If investors will not relieve the bankers, there is danger of undigested securities again. Once more it is a question of indigestion through mere quantity, rather than from unsoundness. It has been shown that the two most solvent nations in the world had to combine their credit to float a loan here, and then all that would be taken was a mere half billion. In order to float a loan one-fifth of that size yesterday it was necessary to offer the undertakings of ten nations, a Canadian province, a government-owned railway and canal, with a spicing of American securities. Nor is that all. A bankers' margin was required, and above that the guarantee of the capital of an American company. That is such a superfluity of security that the rate demanded is almost an affront, considering the easiness of our money market. London would have been ashamed to take 5¾ per cent. from such borrowers. There is a limit to the inducements solvent borrowers can be expected to give, even though there is none apparent to what we are willing to ask of them. That is why it is prudent for us to consider in our own interest the unwisdom of taking from our customers the gold which they need, and of putting them to unreasonable requirements in the matter of credit accommodations.

THE BUCKEYE HAMILTON.

From the dark backward and abysm of time THE TIMES welcomes its ancient friend, the Buckeye Ricardo, Alexander Hamilton, Albert Gallatin, and "Coin" Harvey, General JACOB SECHLER COXEY. The McAdoo of Massillon, the dauntless marcher on Washington, the hero whose great purpose was foiled only by the zeal of the respectable police of the District to keep him off the grass, him, with all his financial music in him, with all his noninterest-bearing bonds still unissued and virgin of profit, an old admirer of his great days in the nineties may be permitted reverently to salute.

Only one blot, if blot it be, upon that admirable escutcheon must be passed over with forgiveness. From silica sand, from various commercial devices, from that hopeless intelligence which he does not permit in the case of capitalists who are not friends of the people, General COXEY has become more or less of a plutocrat. But his heart is still true to the people. He is still a candidate, the nonpartisan candidate, for Senator in Congress from Ohio; and those of the unregenerate who contemplate the public services of the Hon. ATLEE POMERENE, the all-for-the-tariff eloquence of the Hon. WARREN G. HARDING, may not be wholly averse to the solicitations of this illustrious veteran.

General COXEY has been kind enough to send to THE TIMES, a grateful connoisseur of his wisdom, the latest prospectus and conspectus thereof. If a personal touch is allowable, if the discreetly objective view of this thoughtful and creative statesman may be accentuated with that shade of respectful souvenir that lingers in kindly memories, the General is looking well. Time, that has put upon the statute books many Coxeyite ideas once deemed heretical; Time, that has consecrated the initiative and referendum, which two giants of thought, the Hon. Cyclone DAVIS and General JACOB SECHLER COXEY, secluded and independent thinkers, first proposed to a docile country; Time will be just to the great innovators whose names are neglected but whose works do live.

In General COXEY's counterfeit presentment appears with all the old intellectual beauty and distinction the look of steadfast purpose, the long determination, the settled, deliberate thought of a man who, had he lived in KEPLER'S time or NEWTON'S, would have taught gravitation its place and given levitation the free air for which it waits.

It would be a bit of foolish patronage for THE TIMES to recommend to thoughtful men the details of General COXEY'S financial program, which has caused as much perturbation in Wall Street as in Threadneedle Street. The great visions of "public bonds and market roads without interest," of "common carriers without private profit," of bricks without straw, debts that pay themselves, and bootstraps that rise into the empyrean of their own motion and motus still engage that master mind. Should General COXEY be chosen a Senator in Congress from Ohio, our only fear for him would be that he might be found too conservative.

MR. HUGHES OF AUSTRALIA.

Probably if WILLIAM MORRIS HUGHES, the Prime Minister of Australia, who has been making such a furor in England, were a politician in this country he wouldn't create any excitement whatever. It is because he is a novelty that he has taken England by storm. He has discussed politics in a way familiar in America, but unfamiliar in England. The English tradition of political speechmaking calls for dignity, solemnity, and ponderousness. Not even the war has broken it, and the statesmen of the Government denounce the enemies of England decorously. It irks many Englishmen, and "ginger groups" have been formed to introduce the ginger element into public discussion.

Upon this situation there intrudes suddenly a speaker trained in the colonial school, which does not differ much from the American school. He takes a shot at anything that looks like a target, and discusses public affairs in our own care-free, irresponsible fashion. In a land where the prescribed route for political oratory is the road around Robin Hood's barn, he goes as the crow flies. He admonishes, lectures, advises, condemns. He will make a speech wherever he is asked, at any kind of meeting of men. Above a hundred of these speeches have been reported in the newspapers in the four months of his stay. He talks to dock laborers and peeresses in the same week. His platform is economic war against Germany, commercial union within the British Empire, and closer union, with a voice for the colonies on imperial questions that concern them.

They have called him "the Australian Abraham Lincoln," but to an American eye he does not resemble LINCOLN in the slightest degree. He is more like BRYAN, a very mild Bryan. His method is the American one, but if he were in America he would have to get more gasoline to go any distance. Just as the so-called "scare headlines" which the English newspapers have introduced of late years would seem conservative and not at all scaring in Denver, or even New York, so HUGHES does not seem at all sensational beside American politicians. England, however, is getting her first diluted taste of the kind of political oratory which may be called the sensational-commonplace. The fact that there are many thousands there who like it extremely simply shows that many things that are called American are only American because they happened to be.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Gulf Stream Facts and Fancies.

Now that a few hot days are restoring to a Summer hitherto notably cool an approach to the usual seasonable average of temperature, certain Wise Ones, boldly voluble, have taken it upon themselves to give an easily interested public the explanation that public thinks it thinks is needed. With a fine simulation of scientific knowledge, and an air of gravity that is the real thing, they run on at length and fluently about a change in the course of that greatest of oceanic currents, the Gulf Stream.

It has suddenly turned in nearer our coast. It is about to give us the climate of the tropics, with palm trees and bananas therewith as characteristic features of the New England landscape. It has brought innumerable sharks to patrol the Jersey beaches. It has melted all the icebergs before they could get down past Newfoundland. And so on, and also so on.

All would be important—if true. All this is untrue and therefore unimportant except in its relations to the psychology of the crowd.

The propounders of the Gulf Stream theory ignore the fact that the Gulf Stream is a product of forces enormously powerful and as nearly immutable as any to which are subjected the earth and its inhabitants. Materially to change its course would require nothing less than a declination or elevation of the world's axis in the plane of the ecliptic. That seemingly has happened in the past, else why the glacial eras? None can deny the possibility of its happening again in the future. But the ever-watchful astronomers have not reported the slightest sign of its happening now.

Hence one can safely assume that the Gulf Stream is in its wonted place, attending steadily to its accustomed task of moving northward from the Gulf of Mexico the warm water accumulated there by the trade winds. Petty fluctuations in direction are habitual to it, but the Captains who come in with tales of finding it many miles off its accustomed route are—well, call them humorists, with a keen appreciation of the landsman's capacity for believing what he is told by followers of the sea, and let it go at that.

Scorns the Aid of Science.

There was a peculiar interest attaching to the little lecture on the Binet-Simon tests, and the new psychology in particular, delivered by Mr. Justice GOFF this week, while deciding that a young woman now in the Magdalen Home should remain there. The peculiar interest lies in the fact that the Justice's remarks very beautifully illustrated the truth of what Dr. ROBERT T. MORRIS, in an article printed by THE TIMES last Sunday, had to say about refusals, in court and out of it, to make use of available knowledge and the services of experts.

Justice GOFF does not believe in the possibility of ascertaining, by the tests mentioned, the degree of mental development attained and attainable by those to whom they are judiciously applied. He sees no definite significance in the fact that in school the object of his inquisition had remained at 16 the classmate of normal children 7 years old. Attempts to standardize the mind he considers as fruitless as those to standardize electricity, and he has observed that the votaries of science and pseudo-science alike "in their enthusiasm are liable to confound theory with hypothesis and to reach conclusions that will accord with their prepossessions."

If such statements as these were not so familiar—if experience did not prove that though thus progress is delayed it is never stopped—coming from such a source they would be a cause of discouragement, almost of despair. As a matter of demonstrated fact, the Binet-Simon tests, intelligently applied—it is true that they have not been so applied always—are as trustworthy as the multiplication table. Minds can be standardized, just as electricity is every day and long has been. And why theory should not be confounded with hypothesis is unimaginable, as they are the same thing.

Our courts long refused to admit the evidential value of finger-prints, and they still refuse—usually with scorn, as in this instance—to accept the enormously valuable aid eagerly offered by modern psychologists in discriminating between false testimony and true. In time, as they came to the one, so the Judges will come to the other. Meanwhile it is very "human" of them to be proud of delaying an inevitable substitution of certainty for uncertainty. We are all like that, more or less.

A Case for Mercy, Not Justice.

In dismissing, on the arguments of the defense and without hearing those of the Crown lawyers, the appeal from sentence to death made in behalf of Sir ROGER CASEMENT, the Court of Criminal Appeal, sitting in London, took the only action reasonably to be expected from a judicial body—the only action proper for it to take.

Sir ROGER'S guilt of high treason is indubitable, and, in spite of his formal plea of innocence, he practically confessed it. That he had for what he did the justification, or something of the justification, that has given to many another revolutionist an honored place in history can be plausibly contended, but even though it be admitted, and the absence from his case of "moral turpitude" as well, it is still true that the British Government, in exercising the right of self-defense that by universal and necessary recognition every established Government possesses, can legitimately put him to death.

More than that, it is under some, and not a little, obligation to carry out the law. Yet there will be regret among the friends of Great Britain, as well as rage among her enemies, should the penalty for high treason be exacted of this man. Traitor he is, beyond a peradventure, but success would have made him a patriot and a hero, and such devotion as his to a cause, whether good or bad, hopeful or hopeless, excites and earns something of general sympathy. He endangered—so slightly!—the British Empire, but he is not endangering it now, and it is as a martyr, not as the recipient of undeserved leniency, that he will endanger it in the future.

To hang him would be just, but that it would be wise to hang him now, in cold blood, is so far from certain that it would be good news to hear that his sentence had been commuted.

For Injured Federal Employes.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

After three and a half years of persistent work by the American Association for Labor Legislation, on July 12 the House of Representatives in Washington passed by the practically unanimous vote of 256 to 3 the Kern-McGillicuddy Workmen's Compensation bill for injured Federal employes. It is now pending in the Senate.

This was one of the measures to which the Democratic Party pledged itself in 1912. In the final month of the session the Democratic record is being estimated throughout the length and breadth of the United States. Will the party fulfill its promise?

Humanity, far more than politics, demands that the Kern-McGillicuddy bill be passed. The failure of our Federal Government to compensate all of its injured employes, as is required of private employers in nearly every State, has long been a crying disgrace. The remedy offered is not a hasty makeshift, but a carefully considered scientific bill.

JOHN B. ANDREWS,
Secretary American Association for Labor Legislation.
New York, July 18, 1916.

The Riverside Plans.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have been interested in the comments of your paper about the proposed Riverside Drive and railroad changes. I visited the model exhibit yesterday. It would certainly be a decided improvement to have the railroad run concealed, if there is depth enough overhead to allow good grass and the planting of shrubs and small trees. However, at 133d Street and beyond to 144th Street, the railroad asks a considerable amount of land for sidetracking or switching or yard purposes. This area would be about 400 feet wide for a considerable distance. In my opinion such a use of it would spoil that part of Riverside Drive completely and make it undesirable as a residential or public pleasure district. I feel strongly that the improvement is entirely offset and everlastingly spoiled by the suggested introduction of an immense railroad yard such as the model and plans show, and I hope they will not be adopted unless this feature is changed. L. W. EISINGER.
New York, July 18, 1916.

Ball Playing in City Streets.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have just read the letter of "A. R., M. D." in reference to boys playing with hard balls in the city streets. As a physician, he should know that boys need natural exercise, and that the only exercise that benefits is that which is taken naturally. Of course, it is bad to play with a hard ball in the streets, but where are the young to play? There are not enough playgrounds to accommodate all, and many lot owners forbid play on their property. I have spent my youth in the city, and I have witnessed the gradual disappearance of open lots, and with it the downward swoop of the policeman to chase us from the streets. It is very unfortunate that some people have had to suffer because they were struck by balls, but the boys are not to blame; it is the City of New York that is at fault. Too much money is spent for useless things and not enough for bettering such conditions.

Evidently "A. R." does not seem to know when he calls these boys loafers that a loafer is a disreputable idler. Are the boys who play baseball in such a class? Moreover, "A. R." fails to realize that this is vacation time, when many boys are home from school. Is baseball playing idleness? I insist that it is far better for young fellows to be playing ball in the streets than to be doing many another thing. He would do good service if he would use the cases of his experience in urging the city to provide more playgrounds.
Brooklyn, July 18, 1916. J. MacKENZIE.

A FATAL TRIP BY RAIL.

The Urgent Need for a Hospital Ship to Transport Guardsmen.

New York, July 18, 1916.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

On June 27, 1916, the Hon. Josephus Daniels, Secretary of the Navy, wrote me:

> I would inform you that at the present time no steps have been taken to acquire additional hospital ships for the navy, although the department is fully prepared to make alterations and equip any ships for this purpose which may become necessary for the naval service.

On Friday, July 14, 1916, at his office in Washington, Franklin Roosevelt, Assistant Secretary of the Navy, casually informed me that the navy was badly in need of a hospital ship, and that the old Solace, which the department had been using for nearly twenty years, was totally inadequate and, besides, was unseaworthy. Still, having nothing else, they had to use her and she was doing service then at Santo Domingo.

My correspondence with Mr. Daniels has been with reference to acquiring a hospital ship to save the men of the National Guard from being ruthlessly murdered, as was the case in 1898, if any attempt should be made to bring the sick north by railroad trains. Lately Mr. Daniels has kindly handed me over to Secretary Baker rather than file me in the Fiske pigeonhole. The hospital ship idea for the National Guard is now being considered by Mr. Bicknell, head of the Red Cross, and by Colonel Kean, Director General of Military Relief, and if, in their judgment, the ship is practical for the present circumstances, no doubt it will be forthcoming.

That a hospital ship is needed for the National Guard is all too evident if you will but visit the New York Hospital on West Sixteenth Street. If such was the case before the guard left for the border, what will be the result of sending a lot of unhardened men—bred in a Northern climate—on a six-day journey in day coaches; men eating a type of food which ultimately will be good for them, but the sudden application of which causes illness? Why, already in letters, in obscure newspaper columns, in spite of a censorship, are seen accounts of men laid low with malaria, pneumonia, dysentery, &c. One death has already taken place, and more are to be expected.

So it would seem that, no matter how short a time the National Guard remains away, a hospital ship for it is necessary at once.

In view of the navy's only hospital ship, the Solace, being called unseaworthy and inadequate by an Assistant Secretary of the Navy; in view of my being told elsewhere about the frightful conditions for surgical operations on the Solace, in a low hole between decks, where the temperature was 130 degrees; in view of efficient naval officers claiming that the Asiatic Station in times of peace needs a hospital ship every bit as badly as the Atlantic fleet, what is wrong with the Navy Department that it does not take steps to prevent the disasters of 1898?

RALPH E. CROPLEY.

When America Helps Its Musicians.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In a recent issue of THE TIMES a correspondent makes the following statement regarding the achievements of the American composer:

> I cannot possibly conceive how she could make the objection of too little American music, for surely she must know that American music, as it exists today, could not but suffer most shamefully by being placed on a program with first-class foreign music. I doubt whether your correspondent—or, in fact, any one else—could make up an entire program of American orchestral music which could hold the attention of a music devotee or appear to him as other than a novelty.

Surely the above is enough to make the blood fairly boil in the veins of any one really familiar with the actual accomplishments of our native musicians, alas! only too little known, and, like the prophet of old, "without honor in their own country." How about Kelly, MacDowell, Herbert, Hadley, and Carpenter? JAMES P. DUNN.
Jersey City, July 18, 1916.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have long cherished the idea that America was the nation that would show the world what music ought to be. Music requires vitalizing by a vital people. For years past, in England, I have been watching the progress of American composers in vocal compositions, and have noted signs which confirm my opinion that the immediate future of music as an art lies in America. I am surprised, upon coming over here, to find the ring of prejudice existing against American artists and their work. Where are they to prove their worth and gain the experience necessary for standing before the world, if their own country closes the door of public performance against them? Why is it left to a stranger to recognize the immense musical possibilities of America? Simply because this country has not known that art is a practical proposition.

When America turns her attention to the production of art and artists of her own, that art will be found to be so vital that the rest of the world will come to her to learn the secret. That which has won for America financial supremacy will also win for her supremacy wherever it be applied. The material is here for the making of the finest musicians the world has yet known. All that is needed is that America should recognize the possibility, and give her own an equal chance with the foreigner.

J. LANDSEER MacKENZIE.
New York, July 18, 1916.

"WOODEN HORSES."

"The innocent love the fable."—Thoreau.

Perhaps we change not much from age to age—
The modern tale we'd find on some old page,
Did we but take the trouble to turn back,
And current issues to old sources track.
In one thing man has never changed a whit—
By love of novelty forever bit!
Say, did they not, when o'er the walls of Troy
Appeared the Wooden Horse (that quaint decoy),
Run out to see, and to exclaim, "How brave!"
No thought to what inside might be they gave,
And no Cassandra-voice their fate might save. . . .
If, now, a "Wooden Horse" heaves from the wave
(And proves a quaint decoy), are we more wise?
With drinking ears and wonder-dancing eyes
We greet a skipper-tale of bold emprise,
Nor dream therein our future menace lies;
The "fable" pleases us—we are content.
We would not moralize—we, "innocent!"—
But, strictly on our own amusement bent,
Gaze at this marvel to our sea-wall lent. . . .
It pleases you, this giant marine toy?
I am but one who says, "Remember Troy!"

EDITH M. THOMAS.

WEAK SPOTS IN THE CONSULAR SERVICE.

Changes That Might Be Made in Order to Enable It to Meet Emergencies Which Will Arise After the War.

By EARL W. CRECRAFT

New York, July 16, 1916.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The recent Diplomatic and Consular Appropriation bill, as passed by the House, carried an increase of nearly $1,500,000. The total amount appropriated for 1917 is $5,463,246.66. This increase, as explained by Congressman Flood in submitting the bill, is caused mainly by the larger appropriation for legation and Consular buildings; by a newly included appropriation for the annual payment to Panama in accordance with Article XIV. of the treaty of 1903; by a larger emergency fund; by the insertion of a new item granting additional pay to Consuls living in countries where, owing to the war, the cost of living has increased; and, finally, by a larger sum for contingent expenses for United States Consulates.

It is generally admitted that the money spent for the maintenance of the Diplomatic and Consular Service is well spent. At intervals, of course, an outburst is heard against all such expenses, the last coming from Congressman Moon about three years ago. This gentleman, while the debate was on, informed Congress that there "was not the slightest use in this day and time for an Ambassador or Minister in any Court on earth." He said: "In these days of cablegrams and post communications your Government, if it should have any trouble anywhere, might communicate with its business consuls or with the Governments direct, and deal with all questions of international importance."

The stupendous task of our diplomatic representatives at the present time was probably unforeseen by the Congressman when he suggested the possibility of dealing directly with the foreign offices of other countries—if we should "have trouble."

The Consular Service is to be credited also with having a hard task at hand. Recognition is growing that our Consuls, in the commercial and trade readjustments that will undoubtedly come after the war, will have to meet greater emergencies than have ever been experienced in the history of the United States. Mr. John Hays Hammond, writing in the July number of the Forum, emphasizes the need for safeguarding our foreign trade. He says:

> There should be, in my opinion, a readjustment of our commercial treaties as soon after the war as possible to enable our Government to make separate treaties with the different nations to our mutual advantage, giving us an adequate return for any concessions we may make as to the admission of their exports.

In this same connection Mr. Hammond also says:

> During recent years our Consular Service has been greatly improved and it reflects credit upon our nation, but there is room for further improvement. I advocate in the selection of Consuls that due consideration be given for their future service in the Diplomatic Corps, so that Ambassadors may be chosen from men who have attained distinction in the Consular Service. We need business men and men of affairs rather than parlor knights in our Diplomatic Service.

Parlor knights, surely, are not desired for either branch of the service. Business sense, however, should be a qualification in both branches. Diplomats as well as Consuls must, of course, have business knowledge, and both must be informed on political and governmental affairs at home and at their posts. Consuls also investigate and report political conditions abroad, just as they do commercial matters. There is no hard and fast line of distinction between the two branches of the service in this respect.

The point as to business experience and necessary qualifications for the Consular Service was brought out in the debate over the appropriation for 1917. Mr. Rogers, a minority member of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, contended that as there must be a maximum age limit for admission to the Consular Service, and as no Consul, in his opinion, should be appointed who is over 30 years of age, such an age limit would not be likely to admit men who have had an opportunity to acquire any large amount of business training. The term "business training or experience," he said, was in need of a closer definition. He added:

> If we are to insist upon men in their twenties we cannot insist upon any considerable or detailed business knowledge, and if a clerkship or some minor business experience will fill the requirements it is questionable whether it is worth exacting at all. * * * The best way, I think, is to encourage Consuls after appointment to return to this country as often as possible and acquire as rapidly as possible the sort of knowledge which is a valuable qualification for their work.

The plan the speaker favored has been offered by the National Foreign Trade Council, which body, through its committee, says:

> Your committee strongly indorses the recommendations of officials of the State Department that authority be given and funds provided which will enable Consular officers, on arriving in the United States, to attend business conventions and commercial conferences in order to bring before American business interests the information as to conditions in the markets where they are stationed.

Another matter of interest arose in the recent debate. The act of Congress of July 16, 1914, provided an appropriation for the pay of commercial attachés to be appointed by the Department of Commerce and assigned by that department to capitals. The commercial attachés, in the language of the bill, are accredited through the State Department, and must perform the duties of investigating and reporting upon such conditions in the manufacturing industries and trade of foreign countries as may be of interest to the United States.

If, as Congressman Rogers now contends, these positions are useless and are even injurious to the work of the regular Consular Service, the clause carrying the appropriation should have been stricken from the bill. But, since the new plan has not had time to justify its existence, it is hardly reasonable to conclude that provision for the appointments has not been a move in the right direction. Here is what the Congressman says about the relation of the commercial attachés to the executive departments:

> These men, being officials of the Department of Commerce, not of the Department of State, and belonging neither to the Diplomatic nor to the Consular branch of our Government, have no official standing abroad. The foreign Government cannot understand why they are in the country at all, and they occupy a thoroughly nondescript position. * * * It may be that there is a useful opportunity for service for the right sort of men, but any such men, to be effective at all, must be, as is the practice of other Governments, under the direction of the State Department. The present division of responsibility and authority works very badly, tells directly for friction, and entirely neutralizes any possible good which might otherwise result.

If naval attachés are not embarrassing to embassies where they are stationed, it is difficult to see why the appointment of commercial attachés, accredited through the State Department, would create dual or divided responsibility in our foreign service or injure the present work of the Consular officers.

EARL WILLIS CRECRAFT.

FRENCH CANADIANS LOYAL.

Why Their Share of Recruits Has Not Been Large.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I was much interested in Henry B. Binsse's letter, in which he emphatically denied the report that the French Canadians are not loyal to Canada. I have resided in the Province of Quebec for the past eighteen years, and can truthfully and honestly state that I have never found the least indication that the French Canadians are anything but loyal. As to the statement that they are not rallying to the colors with the same enthusiasm and numbers that characterize Ontario, for instance, that is easily explained. In the first place, Quebec, owing to its large illiterate French Canadian population and lack of real agricultural industry, is almost a negligible quantity so far as recruiting is concerned, and the splendid exceptions mentioned by Mr. Binsse but prove the rule.

Of course I am speaking of the province at large, entirely excluding the cities of Montreal and Quebec, which are in a place by themselves. Outside of these cities you will find the habitants simple, God-fearing, peace-loving folk, who know nothing of war—this war or any other—and wish only to be left alone to till their fields of vegetables, raise their staple crops of hay and tobacco, and dream on like their brethren in Normandy and Brittany, fifty years behind the other provinces in Canada in everything that goes to mark the progress of a people.

So simple and so primitive are these people that they are utterly delightful to a jaded resident of New York. You may find them within a few miles of any city. Take, for instance, the little village of Vertu, on the very island of Montreal. Merely to pass through this village is, for a stranger, to take a wonderful journey into old France in the days of the first Napoleon. T. H. C.
Brooklyn, July 15, 1916.

Inventor of Steamboats.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Apropos of the general public's belief that Robert Fulton's memory deserves to be perpetuated by a monument at public expense, I quote the following which I have just found in a book titled "Steamships and Their Story," by R. A. Fletcher, London, 1910, (Page 24:)

> About twenty years later Fitch's (John Fitch of New Jersey) merits as an inventor were recognized by a committee of the New York Legislature, which reported that "the steamboats built by Livingston and Fulton were, in substance, the invention patented by John Fitch in 1791, and that Fitch during the term of his patent had the exclusive right to use the same in the United States."

Perhaps this legislative report may be an old story, but I never heard it quoted before.

L. WARFIELD.
New York Yacht Club, July 18, 1916.

"Dixie" Is Not National.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In the letter of "Seventh Regiment Veteran," proposing "Dixie" for a new national anthem, he calls "Dixie" the "American Marseillaise." "Dixie" is a very pretty air, but there is certainly nothing elevating or soul-stirring in the words which should entitle it to be called the "American Marseillaise." To my mind, "Dixie" is in the same class with any other local song, and I see no reason why it should be used as a national anthem any more than "Maryland, My Maryland." L. C. M.
New York, July 17, 1916.

FOLLY OF A NEW TONGUE.

People Will Not Adopt a Language Having No Established Literature.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

There are several reasons which seem to have been overlooked why no new language that people will use can be created. Also, why no common language for use in writing by peoples of different tongues can be made successful. I will treat the last proposition first.

To begin, different languages have different laws, idioms, and usages, which always make languages difficult to acquire. If it was merely difference in words it might be easy to arrange a common medium for different nations. But their grammars are different. Thus the Russian and most Slavonic languages have no article, definite or indefinite. It would be difficult for those people to use any devised literary medium with an article. They would almost instinctively use the new medium in the Russian way, which would make it hard for people of other tongues to understand. Then, again, if such a tongue were devised without an article, it would be hard for people accustomed to its use to write the language. Then, again, most languages (except English) have what are called reflexive verbs, that is, verbs used in connection with some reflexive pronoun. People speaking languages with such verbs would find it awkward to use a medium without them. People having languages like the English (without such forms) would find it difficult to use such forms properly, so as to make the meaning understood.

It would seem from this that it would be impossible to form a universal medium of intercourse, even for writing, that could be successful. It will explain the little success of so-called Volapuk, Esperanto, and the like.

But there are strong reasons why no new language can ever be adopted by civilized man, (or uncivilized, for that matter,) and why the only language that can ever displace the others and become universal must be some language now spoken, and with a standard literature. It seems strange it has not been considered; people must have a literature. No language can be kept pure without literary standards. Besides, it is something every people will have. They will not dispense with it. The literature of one language can rarely be translated into another and have any force or interest, or in fact be literature at all. Put into another tongue it, in most cases, ceases to be literature, and becomes dull and uninteresting. The reasons can easily be conceived. Different languages have different usages and idioms. The poetry is nearly always lost by translation. Rarely can a poem of one language be paraphrased in another and be anything like the original.

People must have a deep and impressive literature of some sort, if for no other reason than to keep the language pure. They will not turn to any language that has none, because they cannot take any literature with them. A literature, to be of any force or have any influence, must be in the original tongue. For that reason no new languages can be formed in these days either by a mixture of tongues or by the devices of scholars

PARALYSIS GAINS ONLY IN MANHATTAN

Inspectors Taken from Other Boroughs in Effort to Check the Rate of Increase.

ONE CASE IN FIFTH AVENUE

Ambulance Surgeon Dismissed for Loitering in Saloon with Patients Outside — A New Serum.

Day's Record of Disease in City.

Borough.	Deaths.	New Cases.
Brooklyn	19	82
Manhattan	3	28
Bronx	..	6
Queens	4	13
Richmond	4	13
Totals	30	142
Total of cases to date		2,317
Total of deaths to date		456

There were twenty-eight new cases of infantile paralysis in Manhattan yesterday, against seven on the day before, and Health Commissioner Emerson admitted that the number was larger than he had expected. He had no fear, however, that the disease had got beyond possible control, and said there was no cause for alarm in the fact that there had been a sudden increase of cases.

As soon as he had received the day's reports, Dr. Emerson summoned investigators and diagnosticians from boroughs where the outbreak seemed to show a decline and put them to work in Manhattan.

Dr. Emerson believed the crisis had been passed in Brooklyn, for the number of new cases there yesterday was eighty-two, against eighty-three on Tuesday, a considerable decline from a week ago. As the outbreak began in Brooklyn and has been more severe there than in other boroughs, Dr. Emerson felt that if it could be checked there the other boroughs had less cause for fear.

There were 6 new cases in the Bronx yesterday and 3 on Tuesday; 13 in Queens on both days, and 13 yesterday in Richmond, against 15 on Tuesday. The total of new cases yesterday, therefore, was 142, against 121 the day before. The figures show that the increase was practically confined to Manhattan.

Thirty Deaths in the City.

There were thirty deaths in the city yesterday against twenty-six on Tuesday. By boroughs the deaths were: Brooklyn 19, Manhattan 3, the Bronx none, and Queens and Richmond four each. Dr. Emerson said the deaths were about what had been expected.

The hopes of all engaged in fighting the disease were raised in the afternoon when they heard that a new serum had been used in the Willard Parker and Kingston Avenue Hospitals from which the physicians employing it expected positively good results. No official announcement concerning the serum was made, as those who could tell of its development and use, while high in hope, did not think that it had been in use long enough to justify public utterance.

It was learned that the serum was a development from Dr. Simon Flexner's recent experiments with monkeys. To make it, blood taken from a person who has recovered from infantile paralysis is placed in a test tube and whirled rapidly in a machine until a white fluid remains. This, it is believed, is an infantile paralysis antitoxin, the same as that which, remaining in the recovered patient, gives immunity from the disease.

According to report, the serum has been used with "considerable success" in Germany. Twelve patients in Willard Parker Hospital and a number in Kingston Avenue have received the injections.

Wide use of infantile paralysis serum has been hindered by the fact that the rhesian monkey is the only known animal that takes the disease satisfactorily. As the rhesus is a small animal with little blood and cannot be procured in great numbers, large manufacture of the serum has been impossible.

One Case in Fifth Avenue.

One of the new patients in Manhattan yesterday was Molvina Duryea, 3 years old, in the family of the caretaker of the house at 874 Fifth Avenue, near Sixty-eighth Street, formerly occupied by Mrs. Joseph Stickney, who, on July 2, 1913, married the Prince Aymon de Faucigny-Lucinge of Paris. The house has been occupied by a caretaker since the Princess went to Paris. Adjoining it on the south is the home of Harry Payne Whitney, and on the north that of Daniel G. Reid. These houses, and others nearby, are all vacant in Summer except for caretakers, so the Health Department does not expect an outbreak in the neighborhood.

The caretaker at the Princess's home would give no information yesterday, but report said the Duryea child was a relative whom the caretaker recently took from an infected part of Brooklyn. The case was removed to the Presbyterian Hospital.

Dr. Leonard H. Crosby, employed on July 1 as an ambulance surgeon at Kingston Avenue Hospital, was dismissed yesterday by Commissioner Emerson on the charge that on last Monday he left his ambulance, containing seven children, in front of a saloon in Brooklyn for half an hour while he ate and drank in the saloon. Policeman Sachary Bates, on duty on the ambulance, who is alleged to have been in the saloon, was suspended on charges of neglect of duty. Bates will be tried early next week.

Police Inspector Murphy's investigation produced five witnesses who told of seeing Dr. Crosby and Bates eating and drinking beer in the saloon while a crowd surrounded the ambulance. Children in the crowd, witnesses said, gave water and fruit to the seven little patients in the ambulance.

Driver Not Accused.

Dr. Emerson exonerated the driver of the ambulance, O'Connell. "The driver was not implicated in any way," Dr. Emerson said. "He is one of our best men, and while the doctor and the policeman were in the saloon, he did his best to keep children away from the ambulance."

Six surgeons of the United States Public Health Service yesterday began issuing health notices at the various railway stations concerning persons about to leave the city with children for interstate travel. Other surgeons were on duty in Room 425 of the Federal Building, taking the same action regarding persons leaving the State by automobile or trolley car. Five more Public Health surgeons arrived last night for duty under Dr. Charles E. Banks.

Dr. Banks yesterday explained the notice procedure, saying: "We look over the Health Board certificate presented by the applicant, and if it gives a clean record we fill out a post card, mail it to the Health officer at the applicant's destination, give the applicant a duplicate, and keep a third copy. The card is simply a notice to Health officers, and we hope possession of them will facilitate travel of New Yorkers. As each applicant must show a Health Department certificate to get one of our cards, the card has a meaning."

Nothing aside from issuing the cards has been done by the Public Health Service to hinder the spread of infantile paralysis, and Dr. Banks did not contemplated any other measure. "There is no Federal quarantine of New York," he said, "and we don't expect to establish one."

The Health Department issued 1,031 certificates yesterday to applicants intending to leave the city, 500 in Manhattan, 272 in Brooklyn, 192 in the Bronx, 49 in Queens, and 18 in Richmond. Only nine applicants were refused, one in Manhattan and eight in Brooklyn. To facilitate the work Dr. Emerson yesterday opened twenty-one branch offices where examinations of children might be made and certificates obtained.

Police Commissioner Woods sent out a call yesterday for twenty-five volunteers, unmarried men, in the bicycle and motor cycle squads for inspection duty.

The State Charities Aid Association yesterday issued an appeal for money to buy toys for children suffering from infantile paralysis. Only new toys may be taken into hospitals, so only money is wanted. It may be sent to J. F. Thomas, 105 East Twenty-second Street.

Hundreds of children and mothers yesterday kissed the relics in the Roman Catholic Churches of St. John Baptist and St. Ann, where special services for sick children were held. It was said that the services would be held today and on days following, and the relics would be exposed.

Sanitary Code Fines.

Magistrates continued yesterday to fine violators of the Sanitary Code, the offenders and the fines in the several courts being as follows: Essex Market, 92 persons, $5 each; Washington Heights, 4, $5 each; Yorkville, 32, $2 each; Tombs, 43, $1 and $2 each; Jefferson Market, 40, $2 and $3 each; West Side, 8, $1 each; Harlem, 13, $2 each; Morrisania, 20, $2 each.

In answer to Congressman Fitzgerald's charge that the city failed to supply nurses and physicians for Ellis Island, it was said at the Health Department yesterday that the hospital was not yet ready, and that the nurses and physicians would be ready early next week.

Concerning the hospital situation, Dr. Emerson said yesterday that there were 1,134 cases under treatment, and 1,288 vacant beds. Twenty-four private hospitals are co-operating with the Health Department.

In response to a committee of motion picture exhibitors who called upon License Commissioner Bell yesterday and urged that the order excluding children be rescinded in certain districts, the Commissioner said he would confer with the Mayor and Dr. Emerson today.

The Department of Health announced yesterday that it had "arranged a series of clinical lectures open only to physicians, to be conducted by men who have an unusual opportunity to study infantile paralysis."

Schools Closed in Newark.

With twelve new cases of infantile paralysis and three deaths yesterday, the Newark Board of Education closed all schools to pupils below the fifth grade. This turned out about 15,000 children, leaving 10,000 in attendance.

New cases reported elsewhere in New Jersey were: Jersey City, two; Union Hill, four; Montclair, one; Irvington, one, and Verona, one. The total in the State, since the beginning of the outbreak in New York, was 208.

One new case was discovered at Amityville, L. I., yesterday and another at Greenport. Seven cases have been reported from Amityville and vicinity and four deaths. One death, the third, was reported from Yonkers yesterday.

The first two cases of infantile paralysis were reported to the New Rochelle Board of Health last night. Both are in the Italian quarter.

PLAN CONVALESCENTS' CARE.

Miss Lillian D. Wald and Others Urge Special Hospitals.

Miss Lillian D. Wald, head worker of the Henry Street Settlement, upon her return to the city yesterday from a vacation that had been terminated abruptly by the emergency of the outbreak of infantile paralysis, has begun a movement to provide facilities for caring for those convalescing from the disease. Miss Wald was surprised to find that in the confusion of trying to check the spread of the disease and to improve the condition of those already suffering from it, apparently little thought had been given to the critical period of convalescence.

Accordingly Miss Wald conferred with her colleagues and brought the matter to the attention of Dr. Emerson, Commissioner of Health, Dr. Simon Flexner of the Rockefeller Institute, and other medical men who have been prominent in the fight against the disease. They were unanimously in accord with Miss Wald, and agreed that there was urgent need of establishing hospitals where patients could receive the care and attention necessary to prevent them from becoming crippled. It was pointed out that in this way lives might be saved and other victims might be kept from becoming crippled, since the months of convalescence are critical ones.

As those who were first stricken will arrive at the convalescent stage about Aug. 1 it is evident that steps to provide the necessary facilities must be taken at once. Leo Arnstein, one of the directors of the Henry Street Settlement and an expert in budget making and hospital cost, made an estimate of the cost of the project yesterday. He said that a fifty bed unit convalescent hospital for a period of six to ten months would cost approximately $40,000. Of course one such unit would not be sufficient to care for all the present and future victims at the present rate of the spread of the disease, but there is urgent need, in the opinion of Miss Wald and those she consulted, of one such unit by Aug. 1, and others could be added as funds for them were raised.

"A convalescent hospital," Miss Wald said, "would give the doctors opportunity for continued study and observation. Dr. Emerson, Commissioner of Health, and Dr. Ager felt it would be a most desirable and greatly needed thing. They keenly felt the need of some additional provision to supplement the necessarily temporary work of the acute hospitals. The orthopedic hospitals are overcrowded at the present time, and the general hospitals can keep patients only during the acute state of the illness, which usually lasts about eight or nine weeks.

"The settlement is prepared to continue its care and supervision of all the children in their homes, and will have specially trained orthopedic nurses for this purpose. Dr. Goldwater has expressed himself as strongly in favor of some such measure as filling a gap in the treatment of this disease.

"The importance of this work and the appeal that it makes at a time like this ought to insure the furnishing of requisite funds to carry out the idea. The well-to-do whose children have been protected from this dread disease will, no doubt, respond to the call for funds to establish this service. The whole country looks to New York for direction in handling this disease, and we owe it to the country to make contributions for intelligent after-care.

"The matter is urgent because it will take prompt action to get a suitable place in readiness, and the children will begin to be dismissed from the hospitals the beginning of August. We would gladly contribute the Superintendent of Nurses so that the connection would be complete between the work in the hospital and the follow-up work in the homes."

The settlement maintains a regular staff of more than 100 nurses who cover the whole of Manhattan and the Bronx. At the main house of the settlement, at 265 Henry Street, a record of the location of every case is kept, and by using this and eliminating children who live in the districts where the disease has touched the settlement has been able to continue the work of its roof and yard playgrounds.

It is the plan of the settlement as soon as funds for the new work are forthcoming to form a committee of some of those most prominent in the work of combating the disease to administer the funds.

FLIES SWARM IN MARKETS.

No Screens on Doors or Windows in City's Food Depots.

A letter was received by THE NEW YORK TIMES yesterday criticising the sanitary conditions in Washington Market. The letter, which was signed "F. L. P.," and dated from Brooklyn, read as follows:

> The papers are devoting so much space to warn the people of the prevalence of disease and how to guard against it, and laying particular stress on the point that a germ carrier that I was very much surprised yesterday in walking through the Washington Market to see that the doors were not provided with screens and everywhere with very few exceptions everything was black with flies.

In accordance with this suggestion, a reporter went to Washington Market to investigate. There were no screens on the doors, nor was there any doubt that the market was well populated with flies. The west side, fronting on West Street and the riverfront, seemed particularly attractive to the flies. Several stallkeepers were making futile efforts to shoo them out while the reporter was in the building.

Many of the meat stands seemed well protected with glass cases and sanitary refrigerating devices, but a few, and particularly the poultry stands, left their offerings practically out in the open air, where the insects could crawl over them as they pleased. The fish, vegetable, and bread venders made no pretense of covering their counters.

An attendant was asked if there had ever been any effort made to screen the doors.

"No," he said, "I never heard of any. The standkeepers have nothing to do with that, you know. Such as want to screen their meats and other foodstuffs do so, the others don't, that's all."

West Washington Market, at Gansevoort Street, which is largely a wholesale distributing agency, with few retail stands, had no screens on either windows or doors, nor were many of the private markets in the neighborhood in better condition.

A policeman on West Street was asked if any effort had been made to keep these markets screened.

"No," he replied; "you'll find plenty of violations around here if you're looking for them. The flies go in and out just about as they please."

Fifteen New Cases Up-State.

ALBANY, July 19. — The suggestion that health officers in all up-State communities keep under observation for two weeks all children under 15 arriving from New York went out from the State Health Department today.

Fifteen new cases and no deaths outside of New York were reported today, Kerhonkson, Rochester, in Ulster County; Gloversville, Clavserack, New Rochelle, Glen Cove, West Babylon, Bedford, and Buffalo reported one each, and Yonkers six, making the up-State total 161.

Dr. Matthias Nicoll, Jr., Secretary of the department, left today for Nassau County to look over the situation.

Fifty-two Cases in Massachusetts.

BOSTON, July 19.—The seventh case of infantile paralysis at Westfield was reported to the State Department of Health today. A new case at North Adams also was reported, making four in that city and a total of fifty-two in the State.

Brooklyn Boys Die at Resorts.

NEW HAVEN, July 19.—Infantile paralysis is increasing in Connecticut, today's report showing thirty-nine cases. Two deaths added to the list were of Brooklyn boys brought to Summer resorts by their parents. Another child just brought from Newark, N. J., died in Danbury.

An Adult Case in Toledo.

TOLEDO, July 19.—The first adult case of infantile paralysis in Toledo was confirmed last night by City Epidemiologist C. S. Mundy after several physicians had diagnosed the ailment. The victim is Mildred Gallagher, 21 years old. There are now seventeen confirmed cases in the city.

MISS VON SCHRADER A BRIDE

Wedded to Lauren Carroll at Her Parents' Country Home.

The marriage of Miss Akrata von Schrader, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Otto U. von Schrader, and Lauren Carroll, son of General and Mrs. Howard Carroll, took place yesterday at noon at the country home of the bride's parents, near Saugatuck, Conn. The Rev. William L. Sullivan of All Souls Church performed the ceremony.

It was a quiet wedding and only the immediate relatives and a few intimate friends were present. The bride was unattended.

Mr. and Mrs. Carroll have taken an apartment at 129 East Sixty-ninth Street, which they plan to occupy in October.

The couple's engagement was announced last month. The bride's family come from St. Louis, Mo. Mr. Carroll is a Harvard graduate, class of '06, and belongs to the Union League, University, Republican, and City Clubs.

MISS KITCHING TO SETTLE.

Court Asked to Allot Her Uncle's "Tainted" Money.

A fight in the courts over the fortune of Francis F. Ripley, the aged Brooklyn recluse who died on last Nov. 11, has been avoided, in the opinion of those interested, by the application yesterday of the Hamilton Trust Company, as administrator, to Surrogate Ketcham for permission to compromise six claims against the estate. The Surrogate reserved decision.

Mr. Ripley left no will, but memoranda were found showing he intended to leave $40,000 to his niece, Miss Edith H. Kitching; $10,000 to the Brooklyn Children's Aid Society, $20,000 to Long Island College Hospital, $10,000 to House of St. Giles the Cripple, $13,000 to the Wayside Home, $12,000 to Brooklyn Hospital, and $10,000 to Annie A. Ingalls.

Miss Kitching declared she would not touch one cent on the ground it was tainted, having been gained by mortgages, and she could not be happy with it in her possession. Later she decided to accept it, and by a ruling of the administrator that the memoranda did not establish a legal claim to the bequests Miss Kitching became heir to the entire estate, which amounts to $201,498.08. When the decision was made known the five institutions and Annie A. Ingalls started suit.

Miss Kitching recently agreed to allow all the claims in full, though without interest. If the Surrogate gives his permission for the settlement it is believed the suits will be withdrawn.

WARRIOR GOES AGROUND.

A. S. Cochran's Yacht Hits Rocks in Sound, Badly Damaged.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW LONDON, Conn., July 19.—While running close to Long Island in a dense fog about 4 o'clock this morning the steam yacht Warrior, recently purchased by Alexander S. Cochran, ran on the rocks on the west side of Fisher's Island. Her hull was badly damaged.

Wireless calls of distress were sent out by the yacht's operator. They were answered by a fleet of tugs and wrecking apparatus from several companies. Not until high water this noon were they able to put the yacht into deep water.

The Captain of the Warrior says, owing to the fog, he did not see a light or hear a siren on the run along the Sound. He was surprised when he felt the yacht crash into the big boulders at a speed of twelve knots.

Aboard the Warrior were the owner and his guests, Mr. and Mrs. J. Sanford, Mr. and Mrs. von Stade, Mr. Cooley, and Miss Hitchcock. The party came to New London in a launch and proceeded to Narragansett Pier by automobile, Mr. Cochran returning to his yacht.

The Warrior came into New London under her own steam and was hauled out on the ways at Riverside Shipyards at 5 o'clock for a survey. At least eight frames are punctured in her metal hull on the port side.

Offers $25 to Finder of Old Coin.

The Lost and Found column of THE TIMES has been resorted to in an attempt to find an old silver dollar, worn down to a thin disk without lettering or insignia, which has value only as a pocket piece. It was lost by Julius Goldman, an attorney, who lives at the Hotel Astor. He thinks enough of the coin to offer a reward of $25 to the person who finds it.

Mayor Busy on His Birthday.

Mayor Mitchel was 37 years old yesterday. He put in the day at work in his office at the City Hall, spending most of his time over matters connected with the fight on infantile paralysis.

CITIZEN COMMITTEE TO PROTECT PARKS

Commissioner Ward Will Form Permanent Body to Resist Encroachments.

DANGER ALWAYS PRESENT

Restrictions in Surrounding Streets Also Must Be Enforced, He Insists.

Park Commissioner Ward said yesterday that a Permanent Committee of Citizens should be organized to combat any future attempt to invade the parks, and that in a case like the recent attempt to build a permanent pump house in Morningside Park its services would be invaluable.

"In this whole question of park encroachment," said Mr. Ward, "there should be an aroused public opinion ready at all times to support the Commissioner in his efforts to protect the parks. The National Scenic and Historic Preservation Society, of which I am a member, has already done great work along these lines. However, as that is a national society, I am making plans to call a conference at this office with a view to starting a local Park Protection Association."

Discussing the effort to construct a permanent pump station in Morningside Park, Mr. Ward said:

"I had all along contended that it was perfectly practicable to place the pumping station underground, and thereby avoid serious injury to the park. A great many difficulties attended my efforts to prevent this threatened injury to the park, and I was much gratified at the result. In this particular fight we have received great assistance from public spirited citizens, many of whom were aroused by the attitude of THE TIMES.

"I doubt, however, if any one realizes the great number of structures which are proposed during a year of the Park Department's work in one park or another.

"This department is obliged to exercise constant vigilance and to be ready to fight at an instant's notice in order to head off these movements in time. Frequently in the past it has been impossible for those Park Commissioners who have had the matter of park protection at heart to get assistance and backing in their efforts to defeat the intrusion of proposed buildings. It is for that reason that the widespread publicity given to this case has been of immense benefit to the cause of park protection. For example, it is amazing to see the number of distinguished citizens who are willing to stand sponsor for plans to foist upon the city inartistic and inappropriate monuments in the parks. If in the present administration all the projects submitted had been approved the city's parks would resemble Woodlawn Cemetery.

"I believe the Morningside question has brought to large numbers of our citizens a better understanding of the situation, and that in the future they will be more than ever ready to support a park administration which is attempting to prevent damage to our park system."

Mr. Ward said that attempts to use public parks for private purposes and by public officials in this city and elsewhere would greatly restrict their usefulness had been more or less general all over the United States, but that of late years a strong public sentiment against such encroachments had resulted in greatly reducing the number of these attempts.

"It is most hopeful to note," he said, "the backing given to the Fine Arts Commission recently in Washington. Two years ago it would have been impossible for a house in the general public to action in preventing the marring of the great plan of L'Enfant for the development of the national capital. But there was no delay recently in the support given to the efforts of the commission to prevent the erection of a power station which would interpose its ugly chimneys in the park areas leading from the Capitol to the White House. The battle there is not yet won, and I would urge everyone to come to the support of the commission by writing to Congressmen and Senators.

"When questions arise as to encroaching upon the parks a temporary permit or a structure in almost every case leads to an effort to turn the temporary privilege into a permanent one. For example, in San Francisco, in an emergency, the Park Board gave a temporary permit for a pumping station to provide thousands of homeless people, who were housed after the San Francisco fire on an area under the jurisdiction of the Park Department. After several years the Park Department was 'finally' compelled to tear down the structure.

"In New York we have seen some excellent examples of this, among them the unsightly structure extending into City Hall Park and providing extra switching space for the Brooklyn Bridge trains. This was put up for the use of being a temporary expedient but it still remains without any prospect of its removal. I have frequently taken this matter up with the authorities concerned, and shall continue to do so until some solution has been found for the removal of this building and the subsequent freeing of the most important civic centre of the entire city from the ugly encroachment which goes so far to mar its beauty and usefulness.

"Then there are coal pockets, incinerators, and other structures along the North River shore adjoining Riverside Park. The fight in regard to this situation is not yet won, but I feel confident that in the near future, by persistent work, we shall succeed in having these structures removed.

"Recently it was proposed to erect a large building in Manhattan Square north of the Museum of Natural History, while in another park an effort was made to appropriate seven or eight acres of valuable park land for buildings necessary for the creation of a commercial museum.

"The attitude of this park administration is one of the strongest possible opposition to the location of any buildings in the park system except those that are required to provide for the actual facilities of the park users, and to make the parks more valuable and better able to play their part in the life of the city.

"A great step in advance in such a political year as this year when the Committee on Building Districts and Restrictions of the Board of Estimate included in its plans a great many recommendations made by this department to provide for restrictions against factories, industry, and business in the streets surrounding the parks. It is clear that the value of these parks will be tremendously reduced unless their surroundings can be preserved."

Lord Newborough.

LONDON, Thursday, July 20.—William Charles Wynn, Fourth Baron Newborough, died last night at his London residence.

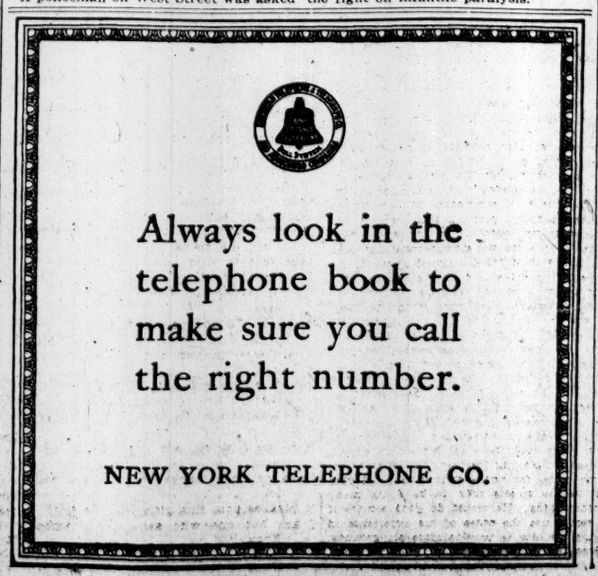
Baron Newborough was born on Nov. 4, 1873. In 1900 he married Grace Carr, the daughter of Colonel H. M. Carr of Kentucky. His father was the Hon. Thomas Mott Wynn and his mother, Anna Corbett Wynn, was the daughter of Edwin Corbett, then British Minister at Athens. He succeeded to the title of Baron at the death of his grandfather in 1888. He received his education at Heidelberg and Trinity Hall, Cambridge. His address was Bryn Llewellyn, Festiniog. He was a member of the Bachelors' and Travelers' Clubs.

George L. Burton.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., July 19. — George L. Burton, head of an insurance firm of this city and formerly President of the Board of Aldermen in New Haven, dropped dead this morning of an attack of heart disease at York Beach, Me. He was supposed to be in excellent health when he left New Haven with his family two weeks ago. He leaves a wife and two children. He was about 55 years old.

Robert Magrane.

Robert Magrane, 43 years old, a patent lawyer with offices in New York City and Washington, D. C., died yesterday at his home on Fifth Street, Bayside, L. I. He was born at Petroleum Center, Penn.; was a graduate of Prat Law Institute and of George Washington Patent Law School of Washington, and was a veteran of the Spanish-American war. He is survived by his widow, Isabelle, and a son.



COMMANDER PENNELL DIES.

Noted Navigator Loses Life in Battle in the North Sea.

News was received yesterday from London that Commander Harry L. L. Pennell, who had charge of the steamship Terra Nova in Scott's Antarctic expedition, 1910-13, was one of the officers killed in the recent naval battle in the North Sea, off the coast of Jutland.

He was born in Devonshire in 1882, the son of Lieut. Col. Reginald Pennell and Jessie C. Holland-Pennell, and attended Exeter School until he entered the Royal Navy in 1898 on the cadet ship Britannia. He was promoted to Lieutenant in 1903, and was made Commander in 1913 on the return of the Antarctic expedition.

As a Lieutenant he was in command of the Terra Nova when she sailed from Port Chalmers, New Zealand, Nov. 29, 1910, with the expedition on board which consisted of fifty-eight officers and men, with Captain R. F. Scott in command and Lieutenant Evans as his second.

The party was landed with supplies at Cape Evans in McMurdo Sound and on the shores of the Bay of Whales, in longitude 164 west. The Terra Nova then returned to New Zealand, arriving on April 9, after a remarkably quick run in and out of the Antarctic circle.

Lieutenant Pennell was in command of the Terra Nova on Scott's second and fatal expedition to the south pole, and brought back the message to New Zealand that the explorer was remaining in the Antarctic for another Winter to complete his work.

The Lieutenant was praised highly for the manner in which he handled the ship in dangerous places, especially when he saved the Terra Nova from being crushed in the ice near the Balleny Islands.

Joseph Manrot.

GREENWICH, Conn., July 19.—Joseph Manrot, 87 years old, a well-known weaver of tapestries, who had made tapestry portraits of Theodore Roosevelt, Queen Victoria, and other well-known persons, died last night at his home at Coscob after a long illness. He was born at Aubersson, France, and brought to the United States by the late Stanford White fifteen years ago. He is survived by a widow, three daughters, and one son.

The Baron of Chudleigh.

LONDON, July 19.—Lewis Henry Hugh Clifford, ninth Baron of Chudleigh, died here today in his sixty-fifth year. He was born on Aug. 24, 1851, the son of the eighth Baron and Lady Agnes Catherine Clifford. He was educated at Stonyhurst, and owned an estate of about 8,000 acres. He was a member of the Bachelors' and Brooks' Clubs and a Count of the Holy Roman Empire.

James Hobart Moore's Funeral.

CHICAGO, July 19.—Funeral services for James Hobart Moore, the multi-millionaire capitalist, who, with his brother, W. H. Moore, figured largely in the formation of the United States Steel Corporation, were held at Lake Geneva, Wis., his Summer home, this afternoon. Bankers, capitalists, and prominent business and professional men from Chicago were present. The body will be interred at Lake Geneva.

Antonio Guimaraes.

NEWTON, Mass., July 19.—Antonio Guimaraes, formerly Brazilian Vice Consul at New York and known as a coffee importer in that city, died at a hospital here today at the age of 74. He had retired from active business in 1913 and moved to Brookline. Mr. Guimaraes was born at Pernambuco and represented his country as a Commissioner at the World's Fair in Chicago. He was a member of the Coffee Exchange of New York.

Lieut. Gen. Ichonosuke Oka.

TOKIO, July 20.—Lieut. Gen. Ichonosuke Oka, who was Minister of War in the Okuma Cabinet from 1914 and again in 1915-16, died this morning. He had resigned office last March owing to illhealth. General Oka was born in 1880. He took a prominent part in the Russo-Japanese War.

Obituary Notes.

Captain BENJAMIN DOANE, 92 years old, one of the old shipmasters of New York, died on Tuesday at the home of his son, F. H. Doane, at Bayonne, N. J. He was born in Nova Scotia, went to sea when he was 14 years old, and was a veteran of the civil war.

Mrs. NORA STRAUSS, wife of Paul Strauss, died on Tuesday at her home, 303 East Eighty-ninth Street. She was a member of the Church of Our Lady of Good Hope.

Mrs. MARY A. C. BLOOMER HORTON, one of the oldest residents of Montclair, N. J., whose father, Major Nathaniel Dodd, was a supporter of General Fremont when the Republican Party was formed, died at the age of 83 at her home, 190 Glenridge Avenue, Montclair, yesterday. Funeral services for Mrs. Horton will be held in the Central Presbyterian Church, Montclair, on Saturday afternoon.

MICHAEL O'CONNOR, one of the biggest real estate operators of New Jersey, died at his country home at Hohokus, N. J., yesterday morning, after a long illness. He was 62 years old and had lived all his life in New Brunswick. He was at one time Superintendent of the Consolidated Fruit Jar Company, and was a prominent member of the Knights of Columbus.

WILLIAM L. HIGGINS, son of Thomas Higgins, died yesterday at his home, 244 East 104th Street. The funeral will be held tomorrow morning at 10 o'clock at the Church of the Ascension.

Mrs. ELLA LOUISE HASKELL, widow of J. H. Haskell of Flushing, L. I., an expert accountant, died on Sunday in hospital at Greenfield, Mass., where Mrs. Haskell, a son, who is in the publishing business in Manhattan, survives her.

CHARLES A. HAZELTINE, 67 years old, a manufacturing stationer of New York City, died at Muhlenberg Hospital, Plainfield, N. J., yesterday. Mr. Hazeltine had a place of business here, but had lived at Westfield for the last five years. Before that he had lived in Plainfield for twenty-six years. Two daughters and a widow survive him.

Mrs. CORNELIA V. THORNE, widow of the late Elbert H. Thorne, died yesterday at her home at Glen Cove, L. I.

JACOB BALDWIN MESAM, 52 years old, of 806 Forest Avenue, the Bronx, for many years employed at the Keystone Varnish Company, died on Tuesday morning at St. Francis's Hospital of heart disease. He was a member of the Woodstock Liederkranz and was unmarried.

MARCUS P. BARGEBUHR, employed for many years by Reichman Brothers, diamond importers at 170 Broadway, died of pneumonia on Tuesday at his home, 7 East Dayton Street, Ridgewood, N. J. He was a member of the Palisade Club, the Keystone Club, and many other organizations. He had lived in Ridgewood for ten years and was prominent in its social and civic affairs. He is survived by his widow, a sister, and three brothers.

WILLIAM EDWARD WILLIAMS, 35 years old, a commercial traveler, living at 11 McDonough Street, Brooklyn, died in the Brooklyn Hospital on Tuesday from Bright's disease. He was born in Mount Vernon, and was a son of Agnes C. and the late John T. Williams.

MARY A. RIORDAN, a resident of Brooklyn for forty-five years and a member of the Sacred Heart Society of St. Mary Star of the Sea Church, died on Tuesday at the home of her brother-in-law, Thomas J. Horan, 12 Third Street, Brooklyn. She was born in Washington, D. C.

WILLIAM SCHARD, a retired manufacturer of brass goods, died on Tuesday at his home, 1,626 East Ninth Street, Brooklyn. In his sixty-ninth year. He was a native of Germany and for fifty years lived in Hoboken, N. J., where he was in business. His wife, a son, and a daughter survive him.

MICHAEL FRANCIS CARBOY, who died in Bellevue Hospital on Sunday, was for many years in the employ of the New York Edison Company and a member of Columbia Council, Knights of Columbus, and the Holy Name Society of the Church of the Sacred Heart. He was 46 years of age and lived at 85 Vanderbilt Avenue, Brooklyn.

Mrs. ROSE LYNCH, wife of John Lynch, died at her home, 500 Linwood Street, Brooklyn, on Tuesday. She was one of the oldest settlers of the New Lots section of Brooklyn and was one of the first parishioners of St. Gabriel's Episcopal Church.

THOMAS F. GALVIN died at his home, 143 Bergen Street, Brooklyn, on Monday, leaving a widow, two sons and a daughter. He was a member of the Holy Name Society of St. Paul's Church.

Mrs. MARY ELLEN McNEILL, widow of Captain Daniel Thomas McNeill, a tugboat owner and commander, died in St. Catherine's Hospital on Monday after an operation. She was 61 years old and lived at 139 Newell Street, Brooklyn. Two sons and three daughters survive her.

ROYAL A. HANCOCK, formerly for many years head bookkeeper for the Dry Dock Savings Bank, and active in church work in Brooklyn, died on Monday at his home, 184 Madison Street, Brooklyn, aged 65 years. He was born in that borough and was a son of the late Rev. Royal R. Hancock, a missionary at Burmah. Mr. Hancock was a Deacon of the Marcy Avenue Baptist Church, and for some time was President of its men's class. He was a Past Regent of Brewoort Council, R. A., and a member of De Witt Clinton Council, R. A. His wife and two sons, John T., a lawyer, and Harold C. Hancock, an advertising man, survive him.

AMERICAN NAMES FOR PRUSSIAN CITIES

Judge Nippert Tells of Plans for Rehabilitating Devastated Region.

DINED BY FRIENDS AT ASTOR

Collaborated While in Germany with Food Dictator and Head of Relief Fund.

Judge Alfred K. Nippert of Cincinnati, one of the Vice Presidents of the East Prussia Relief Fund and a delegate from the East Prussia Relief Fund, Inc., of the United States, was the guest of honor at a reception and dinner last night given in the East Ballroom of the Hotel Astor to celebrate his return from a three and a half months' tour to Germany on behalf of the cause.

E. Henningson, President of the American branch of the fund, was toastmaster and about 125 members and friends were present. Count von Bernstorff, the German Ambassador, sat on the right of the toastmaster and Judge Nippert on the left. Every guest present wore a cornflower in honor of the Kaiser and the speeches were in English.

In his address Judge Nippert described the scenes he had witnessed in Eastern Prussia, and told of the plans which he had formulated in Berlin in conference with Tortilowitz von Batocki the Food Dictator, formerly the President of the Province of East Prussia, and Freiherr von Luedinghausen, the President of the East Prussia Relief Fund in Germany, for the rebuilding of Ragnit, Goldap, Neidenberg, Allenberg and other devastated cities, towns and villages. He said that many of these places would bear American names in memory of the generous people who had helped to restore them.

"In my interview with the Kaiser at the Western Great Headquarters," Judge Nippert continued, "he said the Eastern Prussia Relief Fund was one of the main proofs for Germany that there is something in America besides making munitions and that is to help suffering humanity.

"The Kaiser emphasized three or four times during our conversation that there should only be Americans in the United States and not German-Americans or any other hyphenated people.

"In speaking of the devastations committed in Eastern Prussia by the Russians the Kaiser said he did not complain of the damage which had been done during the war, but that which had been done wantonly after the fighting was over.

"Eastern Prussia was worse than Central Europe was after the thirty years war, and far worse than Belgium and Armenia are today. It could only be compared with the condition of the Ohio Valley and the shores of Lake Erie after the war of 1812.

"Ten thousand five hundred women and children were driven out of the country like cattle in the Winter of 1914, and many of them died by the wayside. The women and children were sent to the interior of Russia and the old men to Siberia. The Kaiser asked me to tell the President and the American public of the sufferings of these heroic people to get them restored to their native land.

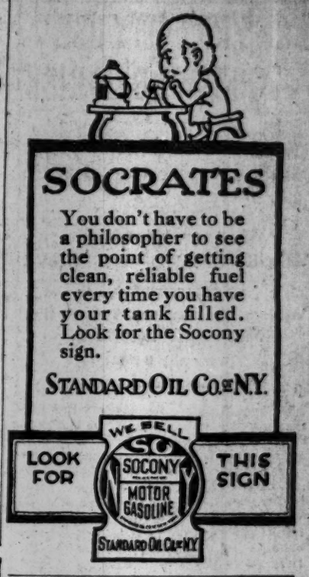
Judge Nippert went on to speak of the poisoning of the wells on the German frontier and the ruthless slaying of cattle by the Russian troops without reason, he said, except to prevent the animals being used as food for the starving people. When they read of the wrongs inflicted upon the people of Northern France, Belgium, and Armenia only one-half of the story had been told compared with Eastern Prussia.

Three thousand women and children were taken into captivity into Russia from the city of Ragnit alone, he said. Field Marshal von Hindenberg also requested Judge Nippert to use all his efforts on his return to America to intercede for the release of these unfortunate and innocent people.

After Judge Nippert's address film pictures were shown depicting the places which the Judge had visited on his tour through Eastern Prussia, and they so affected the guests that several thousand dollars were subscribed toward the rebuilding of Ragnit, Goldap, and other desolated cities, towns, villages, and districts.

The Judge told his hearers that when he went away early in April President Wilson requested him to make an informal report on his return on what he had seen, and he will go to Washington tomorrow to do so.

Another speaker at the dinner was Professor Dr. Eugen Kuehnemann of Breslau University, who told of his work in the interest of the East Prussians in many States of the union. Count von Bernstorff was an attentive listener, but did not make a speech. A fair proportion of the guests were women.



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A. H. TO

LAND FOR CITY USE TOOK SUDDEN RISE

Friend of Ex-Senator Reynolds Named as Appraiser of His Property.

VALUE CALLED EXCESSIVE

William Bullock Holds Controller Prendergast Responsible for the Deal.

William Bullock, Director of the Bureau of City Inquiry, issued a ten-page statement yesterday, quoting from testimony taken before the Commissioners of Estimate and Appraisal in condemnation proceedings by the city, to show that Controller Prendergast had selected William P. Rae, a real estate appraiser frequently employed by ex-Senator William H. Reynolds, to appraise the Dreamland property and South Brooklyn property largely owned by Reynolds when the city purposed buying them.

Mr. Bullock seeks to establish by the testimony taken at these hearings that Rae, in appraising for the city, put excessively high values on the property of his occasional client, Reynolds. It is charged that, after being appointed by Controller Prendergast to appraise eighteen and three-quarter acres wanted by the city in connection with the South Brooklyn Marginal Railroad, he appeared as a voluntary witness for the ex-Senator's company in the condemnation proceedings involving that property.

Mr. Bullock asserts that when the Marginal Railroad was first being talked of seriously, in 1911, Reynolds, through Charles B. Houston, a clerk in his office, acquired control of the eighteen and three-quarter acres in the Erie Basin from the Beard estate, which owned it. The price named in the contract was 65 cents a square foot. On March 13, 1913, Mr. Bullock says, the Board of Estimate approved a map carrying the Marginal Railroad across the land held by Reynolds in the name of Houston. Four days later Houston, according to Mr. Bullock, conveyed the property to Reynolds's company, the First Construction Company.

Controller Prendergast, it is asserted, then appointed Rae as one of the two appraisers to value the property. Rae, it is said, reported it as worth $1.32 a foot, although Reynolds had acquired it two years before for 65 cents and it was assessed at 34 7-10 cents a foot. The city then took an option at $1.30 a foot.

Incidentally, by way of showing that Reynolds was well informed on the future course of public improvements, Director Bullock asserts that the ex-Senator at about the same time bought an adjoining section of the Beard estate, which was found to be needed by the State for the Barge Canal Terminal.

While acting for the city, at the instance of Controller Prendergast, in appraising one section of the old Beard property, Rae at about the same time was appraising, on behalf of Reynolds, the second section needed by the State, according to Mr. Bullock. The statement presents the following from the testimony of Rae at the hearing on the South Brooklyn property:

Q.—You acted as an expert for the First Construction Company, did you not, in the proceedings before the State Court of Claims for the acquisition of title to the land taken by the State for the Barge Canal terminal at this point? A.—I did.

Q.—When did they employ you to testify in this case? A.—I could not say now; I do not recall.

Q.—Was it in 1913? A.—I think it was about that time.

Rae was eager to testify in favor of Reynolds against his other client, the city, according to Director Bullock. He quotes from the cross-examination of Rae as follows:

Q.—Did you know at the time of your appraisal that after the passage of the act (creating the Barge Canal Commission) large holdings began to change hands in this section? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—What holdings? A.—The Beard holdings.

Q.—Did you at the time you made your figures in July, 1913, know of the sale of the Beard estate? A.—In a general way, I did.

Q.—To Charles B. Houston, (Reynolds's dummy,) did you know that? A.—I did, in a general way.

Q.—Did you consider the terms of the contract (or sale) in determining the market value of the property in July, 1913? A.—I did not.

Q.—You never asked to look at the contract? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—And you did absolutely nothing to ascertain anything about the prices of the sale or the terms—is that true? A.—That is true.

Q.—At the time you made your appraisal in July, did you were making the appraisal for the city or the Controller of the city—now, did you think it was valuable to you to know at what price that property was sold? A.—It may have been, yes, Sir; probably it would have been.

Q.—But you did not investigate it at all? A.—I did not.

Director Bullock quotes from the testimony of Rae to show that he had been employed as an appraiser by the Realty Associates, an organization in which Reynolds also was interested. Rae, according to the quoted testimony, did not tell Controller Prendergast that he had been employed in the interests of Reynolds. Charles O'Malley, appraiser in the Department of Finance, is quoted as testifying that Controller Prendergast had designated Rae for this work, and that Rae and his colleagues were the Controller's "personal selections."

Under the option agreement with the city, which values the property at two cents a foot less than the figures of Rae, the ex-Senator would receive $1,065,227 for the property, giving him exactly 100 per cent. profit. One of the witnesses at the proceedings, Thomas J. Manton, Deputy Tax Assessor for the Department of Taxes and Assessments, testified that the property was worth $296,950, or 36 cents a square foot.

Director Bullock asserts that Controller Prendergast also in 1911 appointed Rae to appraise Dreamland, largely owned by Reynolds, with the understanding that the Dreamland Corporation should pay Rae's fee. Rae, it is asserted, appraised the property at $1,300,000. The city, according to the statement, took an option on the property at $1,000,000. Its value was later found to be $1,014,602 in condemnation proceedings, but the award was set aside by the Appellate Division as "largely excessive."

NEW WARRANT FOR LOUDEN.

"Count," in Prison for Bigamy, to be Charged with Forgery.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWBURG, N. Y., July 19.—When "Count" Max Lynar Louden is discharged from the Blackwell's Island Penitentiary, where he is serving an indeterminate sentence of from six months to three years on conviction for bigamy, he may be arrested on the charge of forgery in the first degree and brought to Orange County, a warrant for his arrest having been placed in the hands of the Warden today.

The warrant was issued on complaint of J. D. Lacey, a wealthy resident of New Windsor, who charges that he was swindled by Louden, who represented that he had an order signed by the Ministry of War for Austria-Hungary informing him that his Government had decided to fit out the entire army with a patent military equipment, alleged to have been patented by Louden. The order was for 2,000,000 outfits to be delivered in six months, for which the manufacturer was to receive a royalty. Acting under advice of the "Count," a company was organized here, and a factory fitted out with machinery, and it is understood the outlay was about $50,000, the stock being divided between the "Count," Lacey, and Mrs. Jane D. Chamblin of New York. Before the operations were under way the suit for bigamy was instituted, and Lacey then charged the "Count" with being a swindler.

FUNDS FOR LITHUANIANS.

House Committee Approves Resolution for a Special Aid Day.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 19.—On the heels of the adoption by Senate and House of a resolution requesting the President to designate a day for the collection of funds in this country for the relief of the destitute Armenians in the European war zone, the House Foreign Affairs Committee today ordered a favorable report on a similar resolution relating to the Lithuanians.

The resolution declares that in the countries at war "there are four millions of Lithuanians, the great majority of whom are destitute of food, shelter and clothing." It is asserted that "millions of them have been driven from their homes without warning, deprived of an opportunity to make provision for their most elementary wants, causing starvation, disease and untold suffering." The President is requested "to designate a day on which the citizens of this country may give expression to their sympathy by contributing to the funds now being raised for the relief of Lithuanians in the war zone."

CAUCUS ON CHILD LABOR.

Senate Democrats to Consider the Measure Urged by Wilson.

WASHINGTON, July 19.—President Wilson's request that the Child Labor bill be passed by the Senate before adjournment of Congress will be submitted to a caucus of Senate Democrats, to be held probably next Tuesday night.

The Democratic Steering Committee held a short session today to consider the request, but decided it was powerless to change the Legislative program agreed upon by the Democratic caucus last week, placing Child Labor legislation in a secondary position where it has little chance of coming up by Aug. 19, the date agreed on for adjournment. The committee will meet again Friday to set a date for another caucus.

CASEMENT APPEAL FAILS.

Senator Martine for Third Time Is Blocked by His Colleagues.

WASHINGTON, July 19.—For the third time in as many weeks Senator Martine of New Jersey tried vainly today to induce the Senate to adopt a resolution urging executive intercession with Great Britain to secure a stay of execution of the death sentence against Sir Roger Casement. Points of order blocked his efforts to bring up the resolution during consideration of the Naval Appropriation bill.

Sir Roger Casement's appeal to the English court has been denied," said Senator Martine, "and I fear this great Irish patriot will be hanged before the Senate of the United States can say a friendly word in his behalf."

CONFER ON WEBB BILL.

President Wants Foreign Selling Agencies Authorized This Session.

WASHINGTON, July 19.—Edward N. Hurley, Chairman, and William J. Harris, a member of the Federal Trade Commission, discussed with President Wilson today the pending Webb bill, which would allow American corporations in the export trade to maintain common selling agencies abroad.

The President is anxious to have the measure passed at the present session of Congress, he was told, that apparently satisfactory progress was being made in the House, but that more speed on the Senate side was desirable.

NEED OF SHIPS IN PACIFIC.

Our Trade with New Zealand Suffers; Rates Are Too High.

WASHINGTON, July 19.—American trade with New Zealand is suffering greatly from lack of shipping facilities, consular reports said today. Importers are buying from Europe because of prompter delivery and also because cheaper ocean freight rates are quoted. American manufacturers could double their sales if given shipping space at the Eurocan rate, said the advices. The reopening of the Panama Canal is said to have aided American interests somewhat.

CLAUSSEN WRIT DISMISSED.

Mrs. Dona's Brother Still Controls Her $5,000 Income.

Mrs. Ida Claussen Dona, who was in the custody of her brother, Matthew B. Claussen, as a paroled inmate of the State Hospital for the Insane at Middletown when she was married last December in New Jersey, appeared before Supreme Court Justice Hendrick yesterday in proceedings to have herself declared a fit person to control the income of the trust estate left by her father, which has been in charge of her brother since she was committed.

Justice Hendrick dismissed a writ of habeas corpus obtained by Mrs. Dona's attorney, J. Sidney Bernstein, saying she was not in custody, but he stated that if the matter was one in which he had jurisdiction he would order her final discharge and give her control of her $5,000 a year. He said he didn't consider Mrs. Dona a dangerous person. "Furthermore she has a husband," he said, and then asked:

"What kind of a man is he?"

Before counsel could reply Mrs. Dona said: "He's a darling."

In response to a question as to what the husband does, Robert B. Honeyman, attorney for Matthew B. Claussen, said: "He does nothing. He's perfectly innocuous as far as we are concerned. We have been supporting him."

Mrs. Dona will be compelled to start a new proceeding to get possession of her property.

QUEENS INDUSTRIES GROW.

Figures Show a Remarkable Gain in Factories and Capital Invested.

Figures showing the industrial growth of the Borough of Queens, as compiled by the Bureau of Census of the Department of Commerce, for the year 1914, have just been received by the Chamber of Commerce of the Borough of Queens. They show a remarkable gain in the number of new factories, capital invested in manufacturing, the number of employes and the value of manufactured products over the previous census taken in 1909. In order of their importance, from a percentage standpoint, the increase for the several items rank as follows:

Salaried employes, 62.7 per cent.; salaries, 50.8 per cent.; wages, 35 per cent.; wage earners, 30.7 per cent.; capital invested, 29 per cent.; number of factories, 20.6 per cent.; value of products, 8.8 per cent.

While complete figures have not been published as yet for all the cities and States, still from the figures that are now available it is evident that the Borough of Queens for the year 1914 exceeded in the value of its manufactured products many States of the Union, such as Vermont, Delaware, Oregon, Florida, and Wyoming; it exceeded, also, in this respect every city in New York State, with the exception of Buffalo; in fact, there were not more than fifteen or sixteen cities in the United States which produced manufactured products greater in value than those made in Queens for the year 1914.

Seeking Homes for Children.

Director John Daniels of the newly-organized Children's Home Bureau of the Department of Public Charities, issued an invitation yesterday to families who wish to take dependent children into their homes to send their names and addresses to the office of the bureau at 327 Schermerhorn Street, Brooklyn. It is hoped that a number of bright and healthy children between the ages of 2 and 7 years may find good foster homes.

SHIPPING AND MAILS

Miniature Almanac for Today.

[By the U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey.]

Sun rises..4:40|Sun sets..7:24|Moon rises..10:18

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A.M.	P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	P.M.
Sandy Hook	11:53	12:31	5:38	6:10
Governors Island	12:31	12:00	6:15	6:50
Hell Gate	1:56	2:37	7:50	8:31

Arrived—Wednesday, July 19.

SS Port Antonio, Port Antonio, July 14.
SS Kanagawa Maru, London, July 5.
SS Vestris, Liverpool, July 8.
SS El Sud, Galveston, July 12.
SS El Mar, Galveston, July 13.
SS Rochester, London, July 4.
SS Lenape, Jacksonville, July 16.
SS San Marcos, Galveston, July 12.
SS Krasnoiarsk, Dundee, July 5.
SS Atlantis, Sama, July 13.
SS Lena, Philadelphia, July 18.
SS Lyngenfjord, Bergen, June 28.
SS Delaware, Philadelphia, July 18.
SS Meuse, Bordeaux, July 10.
SS Gallia, Rotterdam, June 30.
SS Toftwood, Newcastle, July 1.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TODAY.

Florizel	Halifax	July 18
Frednes	Las Palmas	July 4
Clematis	La Pallice	July 4
Ile de la Reunion	Gibraltar	July 6
Carrillo	Santa Marta	July 11
Philadelphia	San Juan	July 13
Gregory	Barbados	July 13
Advance	Cristobal	July 13
City of Montgomery	Savannah	July 17
Comus	New Orleans	July 15

DUE TOMORROW.

*Baltic	Liverpool	July 12
Briardene	Manchester	July 5
Amazonia	Liverpool	July 7
Concho	Galveston	July 15
Comanche	Jacksonville	July 18
El Norte	Galveston	July 15

DUE SATURDAY.

Commewijne	Cape Haitien	July 17
Mongolia	London	July 11
Clifton	Havre	July 6
Wells City	Bristol	July 6
City of Columbus	Savannah	July 19

DUE SUNDAY.

St. Paul	Liverpool	July 15
Sibiria	Bordeaux	July 9
Lincolnshire	Havre	July 7
Bantu	Swansea	July 7
La Drome	Bordeaux	July 7
Wallace	Liverpool	July 7
Novgorod	Aberdeen	July 9
Esperanza	Nassau	July 20
Morro Castle	Havana	July 20
Mohawk	Jacksonville	July 20

DUE MONDAY.

*Lafayette	Bordeaux	July 15
*Dwinsk	Glasgow	July 12
†Maartensdyk	Kirkwall	July 10
Brazos	San Juan	July 10
Semmelsdyk	Kirkwall	July 9
Egyptian	Fowey	July 9
Strathlorne	Hartlepool	July 8
Bermudian	Bermuda	July 22
Tenadores	Bocas del Toro	July 11
Sixaola	Puerto Cortez	July 10

DUE TUESDAY.

Amsteldyk	Kirkwall	July 11
Cupiao	Fowey	July 8
Inveran	Havre	July 11
Saratoga	Havana	July 22
Comus	New Orleans	July 19
City of St. Louis	Savannah	July 22
Medina	Galveston	July 19

DUE WEDNESDAY.

Laura Maersk	Gibraltar	July 12
Ardegna	Gibraltar	July 10
Colon	Cristobal	July 20
Manchioneal	Jamaica	July 21

*Carries mails. †Carries German mails.

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TODAY.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Hellig Olav, Christiansand	10:00 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Alliance, Cristobal	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Mimer, San Domingo	8:30 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Belgian Prince, Rio de Janeiro	12:00 M.	2:00 P.M.
El Valle, Galveston	——	12:00 M.
St. George, Liverpool	——	12:00 M.
Wien, Gibara	——	12:00 M.
Lenape, Jacksonville	——	1:00 P.M.

SAIL TOMORROW.

Santiago, Nassau	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Kotonia, Santiago	——	12:00 M.
City of Montgomery, Savannah	——	3:00 P.M.

SAIL SATURDAY.

St. Louis, Liverpool	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Duca degli Abruzzi, Naples	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Saxonia, Liverpool	1:30 P.M.	5:00 P.M.
Coamo, San Juan	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Mexico, Havana	8:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Calamares, Havana	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Czar, Archangel	8:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Florizel, St. John's	6:30 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Port Antonio, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Walter D. Noyes, Rio de Janeiro	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Pennsylvanian, Rio de Janeiro	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Munamar, Antilla	——	12:00 M.
Comanche, Jacksonville	——	1:00 P.M.
Momus, New Orleans	——	12:00 M.
San Marcos, Galveston	——	1:00 P.M.
Mesaba, London	——	12:00 M.
California, Liverpool	——	12:00 M.
El Mundo, Galveston	——	12:00 M.

SAIL MONDAY.

City of Columbus, Savannah	——	3:00 P.M.

SAIL TUESDAY.

Giuseppi Verdi, Naples	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Napoli, Naples	——	12:00 M.
Mohawk, Jacksonville	——	1:00 P.M.

SAIL WEDNESDAY.

Frederik VIII., Christiansand	10:00 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Baltic, Liverpool	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Carrillo, Jamaica	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Philadelphia, San Juan	9:30 A.M.	10:00 P.M.
Olinda, Nuevitas	——	12:00 M.
Mundale, Cardenas	——	12:00 M.
Conche, Galveston	——	1:00 P.M.
City of St. Louis, Savannah	——	3:00 P.M.

By Marconi Wireless.

SCOTLAND LIGHTSHIP, N. Y., JULY 19.

SS El Norte, Galveston to New York, was 67 miles S. W. of Diamond Shoals at noon.
SS Comanche, Jacksonville to New York, was 513 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS Sabine, Mobile to New York, was 75 miles N. of Rebecca at 7 P. M.
SS Medina, Galveston to New York, was 456 miles E. of Galveston Bar at 7 P. M.
SS Radiant, Tampico to New York, was 240 miles S. of Diamond Shoals at noon.
SS Concho, Galveston to New York, was 670 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS City of Montgomery, Savannah to New York, was 100 miles N. of Diamond Shoals at noon.
SS Comus, New Orleans to New York, was 274 miles S. at noon.
SS Olinda, Nuevitas to New York, was 197 miles N. of Jupiter at noon.
SS Esperanza, Vera Cruz to New York, was 72 miles N. W. of Nassau at noon.
SS Comet, Beaumont to New York, was 150 miles S. at noon.
SS Brilliant, Beaumont to New York, was 152 miles S. at noon.
SS Philadelphia, La Guayra to New York, was 217 miles S. at noon.

Foreign Ports.

Arrived.

SS Chemung, at Kirkwall, July 18.
SS Rotterdam, (tank,) at Rotterdam, July 17.
SS Macedon, at Port Natal, July 18.
SS Trevies, at Rotterdam, July 17.
SS Italia, at Gibraltar, July 17.
SS Tronto, at Marseilles, July 15.
SS Herm, at Bilbao, July 13.
SS Parima, at St. Thomas, July 10.
SS Burymedon, at Panama, July 19.
SS Mathilda, at Panama, July 19.

Sailed.

SS Romsdalfjord, from Kirkwall, July 18.
SS Carpathia, from Liverpool, July 18.
SS Isla de Panay, from Lisbon, July 11.
SS Alicante, from Seville, July 18.

Passed.

SS Adda, New York for Genoa, passed Gibraltar.
SS Monviso, New York for Gibraltar, passed St. Michaels.
SS Montserrat, New York for Cadiz, passed Gibraltar.

Transatlantic Mails.

Italy, Rumania, Switzerland, and Greece, (specially addressed only,) via Genoa, at 7:30 A. M., (supplementary, 9 A. M.)—Caserta.....July 20

Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Netherlands, Germany, Austria, Hungary, Luxemburg, Bulgaria, Servia, Turkey, Roumania, Switzerland, and Turkey, via Falkwall, Christiansand and Christiania, at 9:30 A. M. (supplementary, 11 A. M.)—Hellig Olav.....July 20

Russia, (specially addressed only,) via Archangel, at 8 A. M., (supplementary, 9 A. M.)—Czar.....July 22

Gibraltar, (Italy, Rumania, Switzerland, and Greece must be specially addressed for dispatch by this steamer,) via Gibraltar and Genoa, at 8:30 A. M., (supplementary, 10 A. M.)—Duca degli Abruzzi.....July 22

Europe, (except Germany, Austria, Hungary, Luxemburg, Bulgaria, Servia, Turkey, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, and Denmark,) Africa, West Asia, and East Indies, via Liverpool, at 9:30 A. M., (supplementary, 10 A. M.,) (sea post)—St. Louis.....July 22

Europe, (except Germany, Austria, Hungary, Luxemburg, Bulgaria, Servia, Turkey, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, and Denmark,) Africa, West Asia, and East Indies, via Liverpool, at 1:30 P. M., (supplementary, 3 P. M.)—Saxonia.....July 22

VEGETARIAN TO WORKHOUSE

Long Term for Extremist Arrested Eighteen Times on Street.

Samuel Donniss, 32, a salesman of 285 Grand Street, was sentenced to serve not less than two years in the Workhouse yesterday when arraigned in Essex Market Court before Magistrate Patton on a charge of disorderly conduct. The records of the court showed that Donniss had been arraigned there on similar charges at least eighteen times.

A desire to prevent the slaughter of any animal and to educate strangers into the wonders of strict vegetarianism caused Donniss to run afoul of the law. His arrest at Orchard and Delancey Streets followed his attempt to harangue a crowd which gathered when he stopped a woman who left a butcher's shop with meat for dinner. Donniss remonstrated against her intention of serving meat as food.

Donnis declared in court that if the Kaiser, King George, and Czar Nicholas had been vegetarians, Europe would not now be at war. He asserted that he had never killed any living thing, not even a mosquito, and that he refused to wear shoes because the leather formerly had covered some living thing. He wore rubbers when arrested.

Garbage Plant Fight Goes On.

Building Superintendent William J. McDermott of the Borough of Richmond has been cited to appear today before Justice Kelley in the Brooklyn Supreme Court to show cause why a peremptory writ of mandamus should not be issued requiring immediate action on the application for a building permit for the garbage reduction plant to be erected on the site selected by the Board of Estimate on Simonson's or Lake Island, adjoining Staten Island. The application, which was made on June 3, was held up two weeks through an injunction obtained by opponents of the location of the garbage reduction plant near Staten Island, but no action has been taken since that time.

Transpacific Mails.

These mails close at 6:30 P. M.

Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands (via Seattle)—Titan.....July 20
Hawaii, Samoan Islands, Australia, (except West,) and specially addressed mail for New Zealand, (via San Francisco)—Sonoma.....July 20
Hawaii (via San Francisco)—Wilhelmina .....July 21
Philippine Islands and specially addressed mail for Japan, Korea and China (via Seattle)—Tacoma Maru..July 23
Japan, Korea, and China (via Seattle) —Awa Maru.....July 24
Hawaii, Fiji Islands, New Zealand, and Australia, (except West,) (via Vancouver)—Makura .....July 28
Guam (via San Francisco)—U. S. Transport .....July 31

Pacific Mails.

Postmaster Morgan announces that mails of the following dates—Hongkong, June 19; Shanghai, June 23; Yokohama, July 1, and Kobe, July 2—which arrived per steamer Tacoma, were dispatched from Seattle on July 16, and are due in New York on the morning of Friday, July 21.

UP THE HUDSON BY DAYLIGHT

All Service Daily Except Sunday.

Direct Rail Connections to all points in the Catskills, Saratoga, the Adirondacks, the West and North. All through rail tickets between New York and Albany accepted. Music. Restaurant.

Steamer "Washington Irving" or "Hendrick Hudson" leaves Desbrosses St., 8:40 A. M.; W. 42d St., 9 A. M.; W. 129th St., 9:20 A. M.; Yonkers, 9:45 A. M., landing at West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Catskill, Hudson and Albany.

Also Str. "Robert Fulton" leaves Desbrosses St., 9:40 A. M.; W. 42d St., 10 A. M.; W. 129th St., 10:20 A. M.; Yonkers, 10:50 A. M., for Bear Mountain, West Point, Cornwall, Newburgh, and Poughkeepsie and return.

Information at Desbrosses St. Pier, N. Y. Tel. 4141 Spring.

Special Trips Every Saturday

To Kingston Point, Malden, Catskill, Hudson and Albany, Str. Washington, 12:30; W. 42d St., 1:00; W. 129th St., 1:20 P. M. Arriving Albany 10:45 P. M.

AFTERNOON BOAT

for Bear Mountain, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston and way landings, leaves Desbrosses St., 1:45 P. M.; West 42d St., 2 P. M.; West 129th St., 2:20 P. M.; Yonkers, 2:45 P. M. Daily except Sunday. This steamer affords delightful afternoon outing to BEAR MOUNTAIN or WEST POINT, returning on Str. "Robert Fulton," arriving in New York 8:40 P. M.

Hudson River

Day Line

CATSKILL EVENING LINE

Leaves daily except Sunday, ft. of Christopher St., 6; W. 129th St., 6:30; Yonkers, 7 P. M., for Newburgh, Catskill, Hudson, Coxsackie. Tickets interchangeable with those of Day Line. Tel. 1097 Spring.

Iron Steamboat Co.

A DAY ON THE OCEAN. Str. "TAURUS." Daily at 8 A. M. from Pier 1, N. R. ONLY. CONEY ISLAND 9:40 A. M. to 9:30 P. M. Str. GRAND REPUBLIC, Rockaway Beach. Full Time Tables are on INSIDE Back Cover of Telephone Directories. Tel. Rector 872.

Sight-Seeing Yachts

Leave Battery Pier 10:30, 2:30. Tel. Broad 3373. To Sandy Hook and the Ocean, 1:30 P. M.

SIGHT SEEING YACHTS

AROUND MANHATTAN ISLAND
Leave Hudson River Day Line Pier, ft. W. 42d St., 10:30 A. M., 2:30 P. M. Tel. 685 Gramercy.

It Really Is as Good as a Two-Weeks' Vacation!

SUNDAY ON LAKE GEORGE

ROUND TRIP **$5.00**

Saturday Night to Monday Morning

Send for special circular
Passenger Dept. Pier 32, N. R., N. Y.
Telephone Spring 9400

Hudson River Night Lines
and Sunday Day Service

EXCURSIONS

Lake Hopatoong $1.
Next Sunday also every Sunday and Holiday
Lv. W. 23d St., 8:50; Liberty St., 9.00 a.m.
Lv. Jackson Ave., Jersey City, 9.17 a.m.
Lv. Broad Street, Newark, 8.30 a.m.

Atlantic City $2.50
Next Sunday also Wednesday, July 26
Lv. W. 23d St., 7.50; Liberty St., 8.00 a.m.
Lv. Jackson Ave., Jersey City, 8.17 a.m.
Lv. Broad St., Newark, 8.05 a.m.

VIA **NEW JERSEY CENTRAL**

GLEN ISLAND New boat service from Battery—Weekdays 9:00 & 10 A. M. and 1:00, 2 & 5 P. M. Sundays 9:00 & 10 A. M. and 1:00, 2 & 5 P. M. 8:30 P. M. R. H. St. 50 miles. Tel. [illegible]

Eastern Steamship Lines
All-the-Way-By-Water.

77 MILES NEARER TO BOSTON

Through Long Island Sound, Beautiful Buzzards Bay and Cape Cod Canal
ALWAYS IN SIGHT OF LAND
Music on Each Steamer
METROPOLITAN LINE

Every day in the week in each direction, 13½ hrs. between Cities. Fare $4. Superb Steel Steamships MASSACHUSETTS and BUNKER HILL. Splendid Appointments. Main Deck Dining Rooms. Excellent Service. Upper Deck Cafe. Inside Rooms with Electric Fans $1.00. Outside Rooms $2.00. Oil Fuel. Wireless Telegraph. Every provision for Safety and Comfort.

Leave Pier 18, North River, foot of Murray St., New York. Week Days and Sundays at 6:00 P. M. Due Boston 7:30 A. M. Same service returning.

Tickets & information at Piers, also at Tourist & N. Y. Transfer Co. Offices.

Tickets All Points. Baggage Checked Thru.

FALL RIVER LINE
TO BOSTON $4.00

Strs. lv. Pier 14, N. R., ft. Fulton St., daily at 5:30 P. M. Music.

Providence Line for Providence, Boston and points East. Strs. lv. Pier 14, N. R., ft. Fulton St., week days only, at 6 P. M.

New London (Norwich) Line, Str. lv. Pier 40, N. R., ft. Houston St., week days only, 5:30 P. M.; Pier 70, E. R., ft. E. 22d St., 6:00 P. M.

New Bedford Line—Strs. lv., Pier 40, N. R., ft. Houston St., week days only, at 6:00 P. M.

New Haven Line, Str. lv. Pier 28, E. R., ft. Catharine St., week days only, 2:00 P. M.; Pier 70, ft. E. 22d St., 2:15 P. M.

Bridgeport Line, (week days only.) Str. lv. Pier 27, E. R., at 3 P. M.; Pier 70, E. 22d St., at 3:15 P. M.

THE PUBLIC BE PLEASED
BOSTON $2.95
PROVIDENCE Boat Direct $1.90
COLONIAL LINE
ALL OUTSIDE STATEROOMS, $1 TO $3
Week days and Sundays at 5:30 P. M. From Pier 29, N. R., foot West Houston St. Phone Spring 9491.

BAY STATE LINE
$2.80 **BOSTON** $2.80
Via Boat and Trolley, $2.50
Worcester, $2.85; Providence direct, $1.75
Staterooms, $1.00, $1.50 & $2.00
Daily, including Sunday, 5:30 P. M.
From Pier 19, E. R. Phone 2700 Beekman
City Ticket Office, 290 Broadway, N. Y.
Uptown Ticket Office, B'way & 23d St.

STEAMER
"Mandalay"
ATLANTIC HIGHLANDS
DAY and NIGHT TRIPS
MUSIC. DANCING.
Weekdays & Sundays, weather permitting. Lvs. N. Y., Battery Pier, 9:45 A.M.; 1:45, 8 P. M. Returning lvs. ATLANTIC HIGHLANDS, 11:45 A.M.; 5:30, 9:45 P.M. FARE 25c. EACH WAY. Tels. 179-3263 Broad.

SPECIAL EVENING TRIPS
SPEEDY S. S. "CAPE COD"
UP THE HUDSON Sunday and Friday Evenings
DOWN THE BAY Thursday and Saturday Evenings
Leaving Battery 8, W. 129th St., 8, Battery 8:30 P. M. Weather Permitting. FARE 50 CENTS.
MUSIC—DANCING—REFRESHMENTS
Fishing Banks Trips, daily except Mons. Leaving Battery 7:45 A. M. No Liquors.

SOUND TRIP RED BANK LINE for Highlands, Oceanic, Locust Point, Fair Haven and Red Bank. Lv. Franklin St., Pier 24, 8:30 a. m., 2:30 p. m. Battery, 8:53 a. m., 2:55 p. m.; SUNDAYS, Lv. Franklin St., 8:30, 9:15; Battery, 8:55, 9:35 a. m.

Hartford Line
From New Pier 20, East River, foot Peck Slip, daily except Sunday, 5 P. M., for Connecticut River Landings. Fare $1.75

BLOCK ISLAND, ORIENT, GREENPORT, SHELTER ISLAND & SAG HARBOR.
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Touring New England in August, owner driving, can accommodate two persons; expense moderate; references. Marsh, 322 West 107th St.

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TO GIBRALTAR—NAPLES—GENOA.
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NEW SERVICE between Panama and Salina Cruz, Mex., and intermediate ports. Excellent passenger accommodation.

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*The Nelson Lines.
SAND

GLASS GIVES A CLUE TO KILLING BY AUTO

Chauffeur Accused of Running Down Man in Park Avenue Found After Long Hunt.

GOOD LUCK, SAYS DETECTIVE

Search Extended Through Garages In Manhattan, Long Island, and New Jersey.

A few bits of glass, a piece of nickel, and a two-inch sliver of rubber picked up in a Park Avenue gutter caused the arrest yesterday of Louis Casella, a chauffeur, of 118 East Seventy-fifth Street, on a charge of manslaughter.

On the midnight of June 24 John McHugh, a foreman in the Street Cleaning Department, was driving in Park Avenue when an automobile speeded up from behind, struck the wagon, demolishing it, and went on its way, leaving Mr. McHugh a crumpled heap in the gutter. He died a few hours later at the Presbyterian Hospital. There had been no witnesses of the accident. McHugh could give no description of the car, for he didn't see it.

That night Edward J. Cousins of the Third Branch Detective Bureau was assigned to the case. He went over the scene of the accident that morning, and could find no clue.

The next day Cousins went back and looked again. Lying against the curbstone, unnoticed by the curious who had looked upon and trampled over the blood stains that marked where the accident had taken place, was lying a small bit of rubber. Cousins put it in his pocket. Twenty yards away he picked up a piece of nickel, which seemed to be a part of the rim from an automobile lamp. Nearby were some bits of glass, which Cousins swept up and took to his station.

For hours he pieced the glass together until he had a sector which fitted the piece of nickel rim he had found. On one of the bits of glass he found the date "Oct. 9, 1906."

This was on Sunday. The next morning Cousins took the pieces of glass to a friend who knew all about lamps and learned that it was part of a type of gas automobile lamp which was used on Packard cars made prior to 1910.

After learning this he obtained the assistance of Detective John Brennan of Headquarters, an expert on automobiles. They went to the Packard factory on Long Island and found that the lamp of which they had bits was of a gas type used on Packard cars made in 1909.

Several days' work yielded no further clues until Cousins found that a New Yorker had a contract with the owner of a Packard car to serve him by the month at Deal Beach, N. J., beginning July 1. He began to scour the city for a garage at which there had been repaired a tire and lamp of a Packard, 1909, car. At last, in a garage in Seventy-fifth Street he learned that a car had been repaired there on a hurry-up order two days after the accident in which McHugh had been fatally injured, and that the repairs had included mending a lamp and a crumpled mudguard. The manager of the garage had been told by the man who had the repairs made that he was to say nothing about it.

Then the detectives turned to the Deal Beach end of the hunt and found the man who had a monthly contract for a Packard car. It was further established that this car was kept in a garage in Elmhurst, L. I. Last Monday morning the detectives went to Elmhurst. They found the garage; a Packard car of 1909 model was in the garage. The right front wheel had been torn. Cousins pulled the bit of rubber from his pocket. It fitted the tear. The right lamp also had a new rim. The detectives cut a piece of the tire and brought it to New York, where an expert chemist declared it was of the same composition as the bit that had been picked up on Park Avenue the morning after the fatal accident.

From the garage they got the number of the car and its owner's name. That afternoon the New York County Grand Jury found an indictment for manslaughter against Casella.

Armed with a warrant the two detectives went on a search for Casella, who was arrested early yesterday morning in his rooms at 115 East Seventy-fifth Street. Casella, who was the owner and driver of the car, was taken to Police Headquarters and later held for trial. He refused to make a statement.

Cousins was modest about his work.

"It was just good luck," he said last night. "That's about all it was. But we got him, didn't we?"

DISCUSS ANTWERP'S FUTURE

German Economists and Press Divided as to What It Shall Be.

Antwerp's future status is being made the object of considerable discussion in the German press in connection with the recent sporadic attempts to lay down conditions under which the peace of Europe may be restored. Among the leaders of the debate about the great Belgian port are Professor Herman A. Schumacher of Bonn and Professor Wiedenfeld of the University of Halle, both more or less famous political economists. The latter contends that Antwerp must not be separated from "its Belgian characteristics," but Professor Schumacher insists that Antwerp is essentially dependent upon German trade and industry, and then says:

"The question is not merely whether German shipowners can send their ships to Antwerp; what is more important is that no difficulties shall be made for German industrials in using this important road to the world market for their goods."

In commenting upon this controversy the Hamburger Fremdenblatt declares, according to The London Times, that "there will be no status quo ante for Antwerp." It applies to Antwerp the doctrine that Belgian intervention in the war was—in view of Belgium's economic attachments to Germany—a sort of lunacy, and proceeds:

"The question is, What conclusions are to be drawn from this? The answer is made easier by the intentions of our enemies, which were discussed at the Paris economic conference according to Wiedenfeld it would be unwise in the German interests to take Antwerp out of the Belgian economic system. One is justified in asking, on the other hand, whether German economic interests advise us to leave Antwerp to a Belgian State administration which will be entirely controlled by Anglo-French intrigues. It is not necessary to use the word 'annexation' in answering this question very decidedly in the negative. An Antwerp forming part of the idiotic economic plans for the murder of Europe which people are now running after in London and Paris is an intolerable idea. . . . It is unnecessary to discuss here the form of the 'securities' which must be created. Not only economic, but also political and military, considerations will have to be heard."

EDUCATION NOTES.

The Board of Superintendents has recommended that five additional visiting teachers be included in the 1917 budget.

There is talk of anaemic classes for P. S. 10, Brooklyn, and 51, Manhattan.

The Board of Superintendents has recommended that the initial salary for women vocational teachers be $900, with an annual increase of $100 until the maximum of $1,500 is reached.

Some of the school Principals have applied to the Board of Superintendents to have a ninth year added to their course.

The course of study will be modified in P. S. 1 and 8, Manhattan, so as to give industrial instruction to average pupils.

It has been recommended that there be included in the 1917 budget an appropriation for two Assistant Directors of Educational Hygiene.

PLEA FOR STIELOW HEARD.

Justice Cole Will Decide Whether Prisoner Must Die Next Week.

Special to The New York Times.

BUFFALO, N. Y., July 19.—Charles F. Stielow's chance to live longer than next week now rests with Supreme Court Justice George W. Cole. He heard today the alleged newly discovered evidence tending to show that another than Stielow might have killed the aged Charles B. Phelps and his housekeeper at West Shelby in March, 1915, and reserved decision on the question of a new trial.

Stuart M. Kohn of the Public Defender Association of New York and David A. White, attorney for Stielow, failed to get an adjournment until Friday so that they might tomorrow apply to Presiding Justice Kruse of the Appellate Division for a writ of habeas corpus to allow Stielow to appear before Justice Cole when argument was made.

On the affidavits of the Rev. Dr. Frank Milliman, Wallace Moone, William Pogle, and Garfield Vincent, residents of Orleans County, Mr. White built a new theory of the crime. When Pogle reached the Phelps home the morning after the murder, he says he saw three chairs about the dining-room table and dishes and silverware for a meal. Moone says that although only Mr. Phelps and Miss Woolcott lived in the house and there had been no hired man there for a week, he saw a cigar stub on the dresser in the hired man's room and ashes on the floor. The bed showed signs of very recent occupancy.

Mr. Kohn read from the dictograph evidence of a conversation he had with George W. Newton, the detective who obtained the Stielow confession. In it Newton is represented as badgering Stielow, even assaulting him, until he made a statement accusing his cousin, Nelson Green, who is now under sentence. Justice Cole suggested that the dictograph evidence was hearsay only. District Attorney Knickerbocker of Orleans submitted affidavits rebutting the new evidence. He held that none of the facts offered met the law's definition of newly discovered evidence.

Mrs. Humiston of New York, who has conducted the fight to save Stielow from the electric chair, intends to go to Justice Kruse tomorrow and press the plea for a writ of habeas corpus.

WOOL SALES ARE SMALLER.

Trade Outlook in Boston Is Good, with Rise in Prices Likely.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, July 19.—The American Wool and Cotton Reporter will say tomorrow:

"While a number of the wool houses had a good week's business, sales have been rather smaller in volume than for the previous week. It is stated that at least some of the manufacturers are refraining from buying very much at present because they are waiting to see if any new Government contracts are to be given out. Wools, however, can undoubtedly be obtained at cheaper figures today than they can later on.

"The woolen goods market is much more active than it has been, due to the offering of new lightweight fabrics. Many additional lines of men's wear worsted were opened the Spring 1917 season during the week, besides additional offerings of Summer fabrics, staple and fancy woolen suitings, and some manipulated worsted suitings, crashes, &c. Serges are being closely watched.

"In the cotton goods market naming of prices on several lines of colored fabrics was undoubtedly the important event during the week. The market remains strong with the outlook for somewhat higher prices and for an increase in distribution."

TAMPER WITH GUNPOWDER.

Du Pont Official Tells of Attempts to Cause Deterioration.

Special to The New York Times.

WILMINGTON, Del., July 19.—That nails and also foreign substances calculated to bring about deterioration was placed by employes of his company "sympathetically inclined against the Allies" for the purpose of causing its rejection, was the statement made by Colonel F. G. Buckner, a Vice President of the du Pont Powder Company and director of the military sales department, testifying in the $56,000,000 powder stock suit before Judge J. W. Thompson in the Federal Court. Colonel Buckner was telling why he opposed the purchase by the company of the dissolved Henry Eteson Co., 119 West 23d St., close out large stock. Also piece goods, trimmings.

JERSEY SUITS.—Two hundred to close out, in variety of styles. Tip-Top Dress, 134 West 37th.

LEATHER PIECES.—We have for sale imported English leather pieces fit for making into shoes for little children, nursery shoes, children's gloves, finger stalls, leather jugs, kid hair curlers. Albion Shipping Co., 132 Nassau St.

MIDDIES.—Closing out; have 150 dozen exceptional good values of middies; former price $9 and over; will close out at a price. B. Solomon, 141 West 36th St., 15th floor.

RAINCOATS.—For men, women, and children; absolutely correct in style, workmanship, and prices; the new collars, three in one, on several styles. L. Felsenfeld, Raincoat Specialist, 141-145 West 36th St.

SKIRTS.—Awning striped gabardine wash skirts, jobs, at $3.50 a dozen. Hirsh, 25 West 27th.

SKIRTS AND DRESSES.—Washable; 100 dozen to close out below cost. Dear Garment Manufacturing Co., 36 East 21st St.

SPORT SUITS to close out; retail or wholesale. Comet Cloak and Suit Co., 99 4th Av.

SUITS.—Fall line ready; merchandise for immediate delivery. Bronner, Bloom Co., 16-20 West 32d St.

SUITS and COATS. Fall, ready for immediate delivery. Jackter & Goldstein, 126 West 22d. Chelsea 7968.

VELVET.—Several hundred boxes Salt's Fox black, L. Finkelstein & Son, 17 West 3d St. Phone Spring 4911.

WAISTS.—To close out 1,000 dozen cotton at $4.50 and $6 per dozen; also 500 dozen silk at $9 and $12 per dozen. La Rose Waist Co., 31 West 21st.

WASH DRESSES, 500, to close out. Simon, 130 West 29th St.

DRESSES.—White wash dresses on hand to close at sacrifice prices. B. Geist & Co., 145 West 30th.

Help and Situations Wanted.

SALESMAN, middle West and city, open for representative line popular-priced ladies' suits and coats, on commission basis; have uptown showroom. G 15 Times.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday..4¾@4¾ per cent. for the best names
Tuesday....4¾@4½ " " " "

The quotations are for six months' paper.

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Colored Drill Suiting Exports.

A nice export business in colored drill suitings for tropical use is reported locally, the best markets at the moment being Latin-American countries, particularly South America, Cuba and Porto Rico. The last-named have been good markets for American colored drills for a long time, but it has only been since the war began that sellers of these goods in this country have been able to cut very much into the German and English trade with Latin-America. The goods most wanted are 26 inches wide, and the best selling weights run from 3.35 to 4 yards to the pound. They are being bought in a variety of stripes and checks, and range in price, for the weights specified, from 8 to 14½ cents a yard.

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Crude Rubber Prices Unsettled.

While it is a little lower than the high point touched a few days ago, the continued strong position of up-river fine, in comparison with other leading grades, is the present feature of the crude rubber market. Recently the strength of this rubber was ascribed to attempts to corner the market, but yesterday the theory was advanced that it was due to heavy German buying, both in this and the primary markets. Up-river fine was held yesterday at 67 cents, spot, and at 66 cents for delivery in August and September. Up-river coarse was quoted at 41@41½ cents, with caucho ball at 41½@42 cents. The plantation rubbers were quiet and easy, pale crêpe being priced at 58@58½ cents, spot, and smoked sheets at 57½ cents for the same delivery.

BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

60 Cents per agate line each insertion. Count six words agate to a line.

CHARMEUSE.—Can use 200 pieces black charmeuse. International Dress and Skirt Co., 138 West 25th St.

CLOTH.—Waves of the Sea; will buy any quantities. Frank, 48 West 22d.

COATS AND SUITS.—Jobber placing orders; call with samples all week. 1,333 Broadway, entrance 36th St., 3d floor.

COATS AND SUITS.—Jobber open to buy popular-priced coats and suits. Gottlieb, 10 West 32d.

COATS, &c.—Jobbers looking at coats and suits; all week. 22 West 32d, 5th floor.

CORDUROY.—Open for any quantity, Julliards, 9,000; all shades. H 304 Times Downtown.

DRESSES.—Contractors on silk dresses, bring samples, will place orders on desirable merchandise; will supply material if desired. Bersou, 18 West 27th St.

DRESSES.—Jobber will look at samples of popular-priced cloth and silk dresses. Call afternoons, 147 West 23th St., 8th floor.

DRESSES.—Jobber looking at silk and serge dresses; call with samples. 51 West 24th St., 7th floor.

DRESSES.—Jobber open for street silk dresses of the better kind. 130 West 29th, 1st floor.

DRESSES and PILE FABRIC COATS; buying. First floor, 40 West 28th St.

DRESSES, SKIRTS.—Jobber placing orders Fall. Call all week, Levin, 149 West 36th.

FALL SUITS—Jobber looking at, all week. Room 1,218, 2 West 33d St.

PLUSH.—Will pay cash for any quantity of Salt's plush. Farragut 9220.

POPLIN.—Open to buy quantity of 36-inch silk poplin; any color; spot cash. G 13 Times.

POPLIN.—Cotton poplin wanted for cash. Fishman Brothers, 8 East 17th St.

SCREENS.—Wanted, lens, 16-inch focus, all sizes and lines of screens; when replying give make of screen and size; also focus of lens; reply at once. Z 318 Times Annex.

SINGER MACHINES.—Open to buy 50 Singer machines, 44-20 or 95-1, with power tables or tables separated; price must be low for cash. Fair Waist and Dress Co., 134 West 37th St.

SKIRTS.—Jobber open for high-class dress skirts. 13 East 17th St., eighth floor.

SUITS.—Jobber looking at Fall suits; placing orders. 7th floor, 27 West 20th St.

SUITS.—Jobber looking at better grades, $10 up. Top floor, 36 West 25th St.

SUITS.—Jobber looking at ladies' Fall suits, 22 West 26th, 6th floor.

SUITS AND COATS.—Prominent jobber placing stock orders. Fourth floor, 5 West 32d.

VELVETS.—Silk faced; will pay cash for black or colors. G 26 Times.

WAISTS.—Jobber, ready to place orders on 375 georgette and crepe waists. Call, with samples, between 9 and 10, 158 West 27th, 5th floor.

WEARING APPAREL.—Ladies' and children's. Cash for jobs. Jacobovitz, 10 Lispenard. Franklin 2930.

OFFERINGS TO BUYERS.

CHAIRS AND CAMERAS.—For bargain sales about 700 dining chairs with arms and genuine black leather seats; about 200 Seneca cameras. Charles W. Becker, 72 Leonard St., Room 1,205, New York City. Phone Franklin 1358.

COATS.—Silk jersey; best shades; immediate delivery. I. Novick, 40 West 28th St.

COATS, SUITS.—Closing out Spring styles; Fall line ready. Talbot Co., 114 West 27th.

COATS, SUITS.—Closing out very desirable lot at sacrifice. Greenberg, 141 West 20th.

CORDUROY.—Will make attractive price on 30-inch wide rib white corduroy; immediate delivery. Morse Bros. & Ehrlich, 20 Waverly Place. Spring 7307.

DRESSES.—The best line of children's colored dresses, 50c sellers, exclusively for the jobbing trade, now ready. Phone Stuyvesant 4391 for appointment to see same. Perimutter-Mittelman Co., 85 5th Av.

DRESSES.—Have 40 dozen cheap wash dresses to close out at a price. Fifth floor, 30 East 20th St.

DRESSES.—Silverbloom and linens at sacrifice prices. Simpson Bros., 39 West 32d St.

DRESSES.—Washable, sport coats, and skirts at sacrifice. Deutsch, 23 W. 32d.

GRAY COTTON CLOTH for sale, 27 to 36 inches wide, about 1,700 pounds; mostly full pieces, some short lengths; cheap for cash. Charles W. Becker, 72 Leonard St., Room 1,205, New York City. Phone Franklin 1358.

HOUSE DRESSES, &c.—Quality combined with price. Henry Etson Co., 119 West 23d St. Close out large stock. Also piece goods, trimmings.

Gray Goods Not Very Active.

Aside from a pretty good business in drills—one sale of 37-inch goods being in the neighborhood of 500,000 yards—there was not a great deal doing in staple gray goods in this market yesterday. Other drill business included the sale of some 3.95s at 6⅜ cents for prompt delivery. The demand for sheetings left plenty of room for improvement, from all accounts, and there was not much business on printcloths either. One of the most active numbers yesterday was 27-inch 56-52s, which sold in quite a fair way at 3½ cents for immediate shipment. There were reports current in the market that second hands were offering 39-inch 68-72s at 6½ cents, a sixteenth less than the price asked by the mills. Closing printcloth quotations were:

39-inch, 80-80s	7¼c	38½-inch, 64-60s	5⅝c
39-inch, 72-70s	7c	38½-inch, 64-56s	5½c
39-inch, 68-72s	6⅝c	38½-inch, 64-52s	5⅜c
39-inch, 56-44s	4¾c	38½-inch, 60-48s	4¾c
38½-inch, 64-64s	6c	27-inch, 64-60s	3⅝c

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Drug and Chemical Summary.

Weekly Drug Markets will say today that a general absence of speculative interest, due to small demand and a further accumulation of supplies, has caused the prices of many drugs and chemicals to recede. The falling off in the export demand for many items has also had a depressing effect on the market. The slump in chemical operations seems most marked in the articles which have been in active demand for the production of war munitions, both for home and foreign use. Larger arrivals and sales of botanical drugs resulted in price losses on several varieties. Citrated and alkaloid caffeine and cream of tartar were also lower. All kinds of opium were reduced materially by manufacturers. Essential oils were quiet, and lower in some cases. Spices were quiet and featureless. The increased call for formaldehyde, as a result of the infantile paralysis outbreak, has caused it to advance.

***

Production That Is Lost.

Backing up his statement that if the trouble in the garment trade comes to a peaceful conclusion the manufacturers will find a shortage of dress goods, the representative of a mill organization said yesterday that the production lost through curtailment cannot be replaced. "There is a reason why the garment manufactures cannot see this," he said, "because where they cut down their production over a certain period the loss can easily be made up by calling in the services of a contractor. In other words, if they start up to replace what has been lost they can get as many machines to work for them and necessary. This is so, however, with the mill. The mill owner has no surplus number of looms outside of his own plant to call upon to make what is required. The product of twenty looms closed down through May or June cannot be replaced."

***

Buttons Are Scarce.

The clothiers are reported to be experiencing some difficulty in getting their usual supplies of trouser fly buttons. These, except in the higher priced garments, are made of metal. The button manufacturers state that the price of the raw material has advanced, but give as the real reason for the scarcity the fact that machinery ordinarily put on this sort of work is now engaged in making supplies for the belligerents. One of the principal factors in this branch of buttonmaking only operated on the button end as a sideline before the war. Now that the machinery is needed for munition making, the button output is considerably reduced.

***

Satins Attract Large Demand.

Predictions made earlier in the season that satins would occupy a more prominent place in the silk demand than they have for some time are being fulfilled. Retailers are ordering taffetas more sparingly, it is said, in anticipation that the demand may turn in greater volume to satins. The cutting-up trade is also devoting more attention to satins and satin-faced goods. The reason given is that such constructions are more adaptable to the style that will be popular. The flare effect is no longer sought, and this was one of the principal factors in the successful marketing of taffetas.

***

Fall Colors About the Same.

In the garment and millinery lines very little change has occurred in the way of colors. The varieties demanded fall in to two groups, the dark shades that have been popular now for some time and the light shades that are required in the evening wear and sports goods division. Navies and copenhagens still get the greatest call. There is some indication that purple and violet will figure more prominently than they have in both the garment and the millinery trades this coming Fall. Manufacturers report a growing interest in these shades that may soon become a well-asserted demand.

***

About the Fall Brassieres.

Elaborateness seems to be the keynote of many of the Fall brassieres that are now being offered in this market. This characteristic is seen even in lines that heretofore had more or less of a reputation for conservatism. To obtain the effects desired, many dainty laces and embroideries, ribbons, and other trimmings are made use of. The popular shades seem to be pink, flesh, and white. Satin brassieres are being shown for Fall in some of the popular-priced lines, silks previously having been confined for the most part to the more expensive goods. Bolero effects seem to be in general favor, many of them making use of rubber or elastic inserts to give the necessary support to heavy figures. Drop shoulder and front-fastening models are expected to repeat their previous successes. Camisoles are thought well of in "soft" effects, many of them being of the double-front type.

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Not Much Change in Corsets.

The corset trade is marking time at present waiting for the annual influx of retailers after Fall merchandise. An excellent season is in prospect, judging from the advance business taken. Recent advances in price, due to higher production costs, are expected to stimulate, rather than retard, buying, in that they will enable the retailer to get a little better profit for himself than heretofore. The Fall mode in outer garments is not expected to make necessary any radical change in the new styles in corsets, so the trade is prepared to accept a repetition of the fairly long skirt, medium bust, flat back and slightly nipped-in waistline of the regular Spring models. Both back and front lace corsets are expected to do well, and a better business than ever is looked for on sport, dancing, surgical, and other special models.

Dear Money Affects Wool Sale.

LONDON, July 19.—A moderate selection amounting to 8,200 bales was offered at the wool auction sales today. The demand was quieter, owing to dear money, and prices were occasionally in buyers' favor, except for the finest clips, which were firm.

Sue on $16,000,000 Oil Deal.

ST. LOUIS, July 19.—Suit for $2,500,000 against John T. Milliken of St. Louis and eight Oklahoma oil corporations was brought in the Circuit Court today by M. S. Isherwood and E. C. Mathews, brokers of Kansas City. The suit is for commissions the brokers allege are due them in the transfer recently of oil properties in a deal which involved $16,000,000.

BUSINESS NOTES.

Sig. Lowenstein of 881 Broadway has added to his account of millinery jobbing houses that of Frankel, Frank & Co., Kansas City, Mo.

Rothschild & Newman, cottons, 60 White Street, have announced that Moe Metzger, William Lind, Miss Rappaport, Morris H. Harris, Morris Greenberg, and Louis Stettauer have each been given a liberal interest in the firm as reward for services extending over many years.

Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Malburn has notified Collectors that iron and steel drums used as containers for oxygen gas shipped out and then reimported are entitled to free entry.

BUSINESS RECORDS

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

In Town.

SCHULDER COMPANY, INC.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against S. Schulder Company, Inc., manufacturer of dresses, 138-140 West Seventeenth Street, by Jack Miller, 340; Harry A. Wilson, $488, and Max G. Cohen, $1. Liabilities are said to be $17,000 and assets $7,000.

LOUIS BECKER.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Louis Becker, wholesale dealer in cloaks and suits, 1 Broome Street, by Max Blum, $418; Breakstone & Levine, $411, and W. W. Waller, $30. Liabilities are $10,000 and assets $2,000. He made an assignment on April 8.

SAMUEL LERNER.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Samuel Lerner, confectionery jobber, 257 Broome Street, by Dominick Rovegno, $111; Novelty Candy Company, $90; S. Shapiro, $50; Virginia Peanut Product Company, $92, and Hess Brothers, $172. He made an assignment on April 8.

D'AMICO & TARANGIOLI, INC.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against D'Amico & Tarangioli, Inc., manufacturer of women's hats, 423-425 Fifth Avenue, by All Ready Hat Lining Company, $186; Louis Metzger & Co., $31, and Rawak Corporation, $439. It was alleged that the company on July 1 made an assignment to Maurice L. Shaine, but it was not filed in the County Clerk's office. Liabilities are $6,300 and assets $2,000.

IMPERIAL KIMONO MANUFACTURING COMPANY.—Judge Hand has appointed James A. Boyd receiver for Michael Abeny, who did business as the Imperial Kimono Manufacturing Company, 49 East Twenty-first Street; bond, $1,000.

MARGARET M. FRITZ, formerly of 419 West Forty-fourth Street, an apartment house owner against whom a petition in bankruptcy was filed on Aug. 12, 1914, has filed schedules showing liabilities of $1,615 and no assets except a claim against the City of New York for widening of Charles Street, subject to liens of mortgages. Among the creditors are Mary Bunkenberg, $1,500, secured by title to 30 Charles Street; Dazie Construction Company, $731, for work and materials, amount of claim disputed; M. J. Callahan Company, $1,000, and Kings County Plumbing Company, $870. It was stated when a receiver was appointed that she had transferred her real estate on Charles Street and on West Forty-fourth Street in July, 1914.

PHILIP ORDOVER, waist manufacturer, 125 Prince Street, has filed schedules showing liabilities of $9,980 and assets of $4,880. Henry Bernstein & Co., $2,952, dealer in men's furnishing goods, 780 Seventh Avenue, has filed schedules showing liabilities of $7,678 and assets of $3,200 in stock.

SAMUEL MIROLAWSKY.—Judge Hand has confirmed a composition of Samuel Mirolawsky, dealer in dry goods, 77 Bayard Street, with creditors at 20 cents on the dollar cash.

NATHAN DASHEFSKY, doing business as Nathan Dasheff, grocer, 315 West 110th Street, has made an assignment to Clarence A. Wellh.

Bankruptcy Discharges.

Judge Learned Hand in the United States District Court yesterday granted discharges to these bankrupts:

M. COHEN & CO., dresses, 100 Fifth Avenue; liabilities, $65,155.

I. HELLMAN & SON, hay and grain, 1,642 Webster Avenue; liabilities, $32,445.

EUGENE LEVY, salesman, 170 West Seventy-fourth Street, formerly cigars; liabilities, $23,012.

SADIE ISAACS, 101 West Seventy-eighth Street; liabilities, $15,618.

LOUIS KLEIN, 700 West 179th Street; liabilities, $13,491.

WALTER J. PIERCE, stocks salesman, 875 West 180th Street; liabilities, $8,491.

HAROLD B. FRANKLIN, theatrical manager, 216 West 111th Street.

LOUIS FRIEDMAN, 2,148 Second Avenue.

ABRAM G. REICH, school teacher, 977 Whitlock Avenue.

HARRY EIDLINGER, 852 Whitlock Avenue.

CHARLES ISAACS, 55 John Street.

ISIDORE GELB, 74 East 119th Street, formerly liquors.

JAMES H. COSTELLO, produce, Poughkeepsie.

HARRY WILENSKY, manager, 797 First Avenue.

PETER J. INGLIS, carpenter, 355 West Broadway.

HENRY KEST, salesman, 41 Union Square.

JOSEPH GARTNER, cabinetmaker, 967 Union Avenue.

JOAN GIORNOLI, tailor, 251 Fifth Avenue.

AIMEE I. RUSSAK, 825 West 178th Street.

JUDGMENTS.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

In New York County.

(Amounts $100 and over.)

Berman, Samuel N.—National Bank of Cozsackie $520.59

Broad Restaurant Co.—M. Lustig 118.05
D'Anneo, Giralano, Peter, and Parter—Eldert, Henry G., Marshal—S. Zechmeister 220.17
Elmer, Damuel—H. Schiffer et al 222.65
Fettinson, Samuel—Silberman Dairy Co. 120.50
Ferguson, Mamie L.—Stella Bros. 208.59
Goldberg, David, and Harry Safran—L. L. Billingham 839.33
Goss, William J.—B. S. Moss Picture Corporation 393.10
Grose, Louis—N. Y. Rys. Co.; costs 127.38
Harris, John T.—B. Maier et al 130.91
Hart, Reginald L.—Equitable Life Assurance Society of U. S.; costs 332.57
Hayes, Bertram—H. Hayes 776.91
Impemba, Caesar A.—A. M. Fried, costs 108.42
Koenig, Gustave, and Lina—C. Harz. 133.01
Levy, Louis—L. Finkelstein et al 118.44
Levick, Douglas G. C.—E. W. Thompson 4,359.87
Latimer, William C.—First National Bank of Fort Lee 1,332.01
Latour, Edward A.—John Burke Importing Co. 140.35
Mogelewsky, Samuel, Samuel Bukberg, and Max Keltz—A. Reiter et al 120.65
Mike, Johnsette—Woodland Lumber Co. 2,766.67
McWhirter, Elizabeth—Michael Cohen & Co. 721.24
Murphy, Mary F., Arthur H. Murphy, Agnes E. Murphy, Catherine B. McCandless, Maude E. Murphy, Anne E. Geissinger, Harriet J. Hardie, Elizabeth M. Kent, Celia F. Steaglia, Ella K. Opitz, Elizabeth Wallace, and Emily Oberhelman—G. K. Mackay et al., costs 131.34
Steine—D. E. Ford et al., costs 113.00
New Jersey Textile Art Corp.—G. L. Linga & Co. 784.35
New Taxicab & Auto Co.—Globe Indemnity Co. 497.02
Ober, Louis—L. Sperber 436.25
Rosciano, Joseph W.—W. F. Gillies et al 190.24
Riggles, Grace C.—M. C. Dodd 4,160.18
Reihl, Albert N.—L. Riehl et al 723.44
Robinson, Chas. L.—J. Geratle 254.76
Regina Holding Co.—W. O. Fredenberg et al 119.67
Schreff, Hyman—N. Y. Plumbers' Specialty Co., Inc. 161.89
Schroeder, Gustave—E. Eising & Co. 166.75
Stief, Annie—Fifth Avenue Coach Co. 107.88
Singleton, Daniel B.—M. C. Fuller 1,684.29
Sugarman, David B. — Hickory Realty Co 102.75
Sonet, Jacob—C. A. Halg 1,538.87
Sonin, Sam—I. Bandes 652.91
Suburban Builders' Material & Supply Co. and Patrick W. Barnett—Youngstown Iron & Steel Co. 227.98
Sheresheffsky, Isidor—I. Koss et al 138.80
Schedler, Walter—H. M. Peyser 502.42
Van Gott, Marshall B.—Atlas Paint Co. 145.26
Wallace, John—Monmouth Pottery Co.. 143.13
Wilson, Marietta—H. Miller 293.63

In Bronx County.

Effinger, John C., Edward Effinger, and Josephine Effinger Seibel—L. Fridiger $2,732.36
Fridiger, Louis—Underwood Typewriter Co. 88.91
Harris, Louis—Same 119.07
Hanson, Dora—H. B. Claflin Corp'n. 627.51
Kramer, Armin—G. A. Feld Co. 163.03
Lepanto, Joseph—Wade Button Works, Inc. 68.06
Lubetkin, Morris—M. E. Cummings. 160.63
Miller, Edward—A. E. Dockrell 61.27
Melzer, Abraham L.—Richard E. Thibaut, Inc. 455.08
Malcolm, Thomas D.—N. Stewart 276.32
Vella, Frank D.—H. F. Juventy et al. 604.63
Wilson, William H.—G. A. Feld Co..... 28.87

SATISFIED JUDGMENTS.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor, and date that when judgment was filed.

New York County.

American Surety Co. of N. Y. and Empire Carting Co.—M. C. Fay; April 9, 1915 ..... $2,689.41
Cesner, Martha; Albert Hochster, and August Ruff—B. Klein, July 10, 1916. 150.00
Carver, Eugene P.—H. L. Cheyney, July 1, 1916 ..... 1,759.23
Diamond, Julius—S. Nellinger, Feb. 10, 1916 ..... 188.10
Horwitz, Hyman—A. E. Bachman et al., March 22, 1911 ..... 229.93
L. Prager, Inc.—Ely J. Rieser & Co., June 27, 1916 ..... 168.78
Same—Same, Feb. 18, 1916 ..... 322.58
Mogendo, Edward A., John J., and Frank A.—Mount Morris Bank, July 14, 1913 ..... 1,342.66
Tracy, Joseph E.—Northern Bank of N. Y., June 24, 1915 ..... 1,788.33
Herskowitz, Rose—N. Moskowitz, Feb. 1, 1916, vacated 373.89
Horowitz, Samuel—S. Lasl, May 31, 1916, vacated 673.62

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Decisions Fixing the Duties on a Variety of Articles.

Sears, Roebuck & Co., Chicago, protested the Collector's assessment on two items of commission included by the importers in the entered value. The Chicago concern claimed that the items were non-dutiable and had been included through clerical error. The Appraiser reported as correct the claim that the items were not dutiable. Duty was taken under Paragraph I, of Section 3 in such a way that not only were higher duties collected, but penalties as well. Judge Hay said that in an earlier case the board sustained a protest upon facts similar to those at bar. That decision was later reversed by the Customs Court. In view of the court's action, the board was compelled to overrule the claim in the present case.

Three Chicago firms, filing claims against the Collector's action in levying 60 per cent. on laces, trimmings, and other articles, were overruled. The Collector took the proper rate so far as the official record showed, Judge Howell said. No testimony was introduced by the protestants in support of their claims for rates lower than assessed. The litigants included Marshall Field & Co., Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co. and Sears, Roebuck & Co.

Morimura Brothers were denied relief in protests involving the classification of candy boxes and hatchets. They were returned as being composed in chief value of silk, and were taxed 45 per cent. as manufactures of silk. The importers claimed that the articles were made in chief value of paper or cotton, calling for lower rates. At the trial of the case, the importers submitted samples which were analyzed by the Government chemist. The goods were found to consist of silk, paper, and other materials, silk being the component of chief value. In view of this return, the protests were overruled and the Collector affirmed.

M. J. Corbett & Co. won in a controversy relating to the duty rate on partly made dresses of silk netting ornamented with beads or spangles, the chief value of the articles being in the beads and spangles. The Collector held that the goods were appliqued, and on that account exacted duty at 60 per cent. Carl W. Stern, who appeared for the protesting firm, argued that as the dresses were actually in chief value of beads or spangles, they should be admitted at 10 per cent. less than assessed. Judge Howell reached the conclusion that the merchandise was ornamented in the same manner as the goods passed upon by the Customs Court in the cases of Lowenthal & Co. and Willenborg & Co. Those decisions being controlling, the board sustained the Corbett protest.

A controversy between the Government and Bronson Brothers & Co. and F. B. Vandegrift & Co. turned on the question whether certain women's untrimmed hats had been blocked before importation. The Collector held that they had been blocked, and took duty at 40 per cent. while the importers asked 25 per cent. tax as hats unblocked. It was shown that the hats were lacking in stiffness, and were so pliable that when handled they failed to retain any particular shape. Judge Howell said that, in their condition as imported, the hats were not fitted for use without furher manipulation. The Collector was reversed.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning 1000 Bryant.

ALLENTOWN, Penn.—H. Leh & Co.; Miss B. Hoover, infants' wear; Breslin.

ALLENTOWN, Penn.—Marsh & Albert; M. Albert, men's, women's clothing; Grand.

ATHENS, Ga.—Head & McMahon; H. V. Head, clothing, men's furnishing goods; Longacre.

ATHOL, Mass.—J. F. Higgins & Co.; J. F. Higgins, furniture; Bristol.

AUGUSTA, Ga.—Edwards Bros. Co.; A. S. Edwards, clothing; Collingwood.

BALTIMORE, Md.—Baltimore Bargain House; H. S. Messersmith, remnants; 354 4th Av.

BALTIMORE, Md.—Hochschild, Kohn & Co.; J. W. Waldorf, house furnishing goods, china, glassware; 220 5th Av.

BALTIMORE, Md.—The Hub; A. P. Clark, men's hats; Navarre.

BALTIMORE, Md. — Baltimore Bargain House; C. A. Miller, house dresses, kimonos, petticoats; 354 4th Av.

BALTIMORE—Stewart & Co.; D. A. Richards, perfumery; Prince George; A. J. Bernard, cloaks, suits; 18 W. 35th.

BALTIMORE, Md.—Rosenbaum & Levy; S. Levy, manufacturers shirts; Broadway Central.

BALTIMORE—John E. Hurst & Co.; A. C. Wilson, underwear; Imperial.

BALTIMORE—Schloss Bros.; H. Lieberman, furn. goods, umbrellas; 354 4th Av.

BALTIMORE—L. & I. Greenbaum; I. Greenbaum, piece goods; 1,182 Bwy.

BALTIMORE—The Hub; Mrs. H. Floman, ladies' wear; Gregorian.

BERKELEY, Cal.—Woodward & Schuessler; F. E. Schuessler, men's furnishing goods, tailoring, hats, clothing; Algonquin.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y.—Economy Furniture Store; H. A. Freedman, furniture; Park Avenue.

Central Illinois Light Co.
First & Refunding Mortgage Five Per Cent. Gold Bonds

Authorized by the State Public Utility Commission of Illinois.

Secured by a mortgage on entire property of the Company now owned or hereafter acquired, subject only to $2,566.00 underlying bonds which must be paid at maturity in 1922 and 1923. Earnings 2.77 times all bond interest charges.

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FINANCIAL MARKETS

Industrials Lead Spirited Recovery—Forces Back of a Change in Market Sentiment.

Wall Street was in different mood yesterday. Among traders a good many recent bears, for sake of change, if for no more substantial reason, had become bulls, and were inclined to help along the improvement which manifested itself in a good many parts of the list. But it was not to trading sentiment alone that one had to turn for the explanation of the more active and much stronger market.

Money had become easier, new reasons had been found for laying emphasis upon the extraordinary financial position of this country, which makes all the world tributary to it in terms of gold, and in the keen demand for the newly offered French loan was found at one and the same time evidence of the sort of opportunity which comes out of the foreign trade which we are now doing and of this market's ability to take advantageous hold of those opportunities. Even more definite as a market force, however, were the reports which gained circulation, and were credited in well-informed circles, that new large orders from abroad were on the eve of being placed in this market. The chief of these is for $25,000,000 of railroad equipment. The railway equipment shares were one of several groups of stocks which in rather vigorous fashion shook off the remnants of the market pessisism of last week.

There was still another not unimportant market factor in the background—the belief that at this month-end meeting the Directors of the Steel Corporation will declare some additional payment on the common stock. Even aside from the intimations upon which banking circles are baseing the expectation of an additional payment, the Street and the public at large are familiar with the extraordinary earnings which the Steel Corporation is deriving from the present prosperity in the steel trade, and it is but a step from that knowledge to the hope that something more than the bare 5 per cent. will be paid. Estimates of this last quarter's earnings range from about $70,000,000 all the way up to $80,000,000. Either figure would be extraordinarily good and ample justification, considered by itself, for a supplemental distribution to the common stockholders. These considerations give market force to the hope of an extra dividend. Whether that hope will be fulfilled or not remains to be determined by the outcome of the Directors' meeting.

Orders for great quantities of railroad equipment are not, strictly speaking, war orders, nor, in a narrow sense, are orders for raw steel. Practical proof is now being afforded that the business of this sort still coming to this country is great enough to make the possible loss of further orders for munition orders a matter of indifference. The further we get away from dependence upon the sale of things which are needed only in war before the war ends the better it will be for us in the trade readjustments which the return of peace will bring.

Extremely improbable as a country-wide railroad strike is, the fact that the time is near for announcement of the result of the strike vote which is being taken by the four brotherhoods helped in the face of the strength which developed in the market yesterday to reverse the relative position of the railroads and of the industrials. The rail-roads which last week withstood so well the influence of decided weakness in some other parts of the list were in poorer state yesterday than most of the industrials, many of which were decidedly strong. It is natural, perhaps, for railroad stocks to hold back when a matter of such universal importance is under discussion, but it is very difficult to bring one's self to believe that a strike will be declared, or, if it is, that the public will permit it to occur.

LONDON STOCKS STEADY.

Business Fails to Increase with Market's Stronger Tone.

LONDON, July 19.—The stock market was steadier today on lighter offerings, but business did not increase. Argentine rails hardened on good traffic returns, shipping shares were firm and consols advanced half a point. American securities were moderately active and a fraction over yesterday.

Money was in increased demand and discount rates steady.

Sales of Treasury bills and exchequer bonds last week amounted to $130,000,000. The demand for the former has increased during the last few days. The Stock Exchange will be closed every Saturday during August.

Paris Bourse Prices Are Firm.

PARIS, July 19.—Prices were firm on the Bourse today. Three per cent. rentes, 64 francs 60 centimes for cash. Exchange on London, 28 francs 16 centimes. Five per cent. loan, 90 francs 55 centimes.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

RESERVE BANKS DISCOUNT RATES.

	Days. 10 or Less.	Over 10 to 30 up to 30.	Over 30 to 60 up to 60.	Over 60 up to 90.
Boston	3	3½	4	4
New York	3	4	4	4
Philadelphia	3½	4	4	4
Cleveland	3½	4	4	4
Richmond	3½	4	4	4
Atlanta	3½	4	4	4½
Chicago	3½	4	4	4½
St. Louis	3	4	4	4½
Minneapolis		4	4	4½
Kansas City	4	4	4½	4½
Dallas		4½	4½	4½
San Francisco	3	3½	4	4½

Trade Acceptances.

	Agricul. Over 90.	Up to 60.	60 to 90.	Commodity.
Boston	5	3	3	3½
New York	5	3½	3½	3½
Philadelphia	4½	3½	3½	3½
Cleveland	5	3	3½	3½
Richmond	5	3½	3½	3½
Atlanta	5	3½	3½	3½
Chicago	5	3½	3½	3½
St. Louis	5	...	...	...
Minneapolis	5	3	3½	3½
Kansas City	5	3½	3½	3½
Dallas	4½	3½	3½	3½
San Francisco	5½	3	3½	3

*Up to 30 days; over 30 to 60, 4 per cent.; over 60 to 90, 4½ per cent., and over 90, 5 per cent.

BANK ACCEPTANCES.

Eligible for rediscount with Reserve Bank, 60 to 90 days.....2½@2¾
Not eligible, 60 to 90 days.....3 @3½

COLLATERAL LOANS.

Call. High.	Low.	Last.	Renewal Rate.
2½	2¼	2¼	2½

Time.
60 days.....3@3½ months.....4
90 days.....3¾@4 months.....4
4 months.....4 @4½

COMMERCIAL PAPER.
Best-Known Names.
30 to 90 days.....3¾
4 to 6 months.....4@4¼
Other Names.
4 to 6 months.....4½@4¾

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.
Range of Rates.

Sterling—	High.	Low.	Last.	Ch'ge
Demand	$4.75¼	$4.75¼	$4.75¼	+ .00¼
Cables	4.76⅛	4.76⅛	4.76⅛	..
France—				
Demand	5.91	5.91	5.91	—.00¼
Cables	5.90¾	5.90¾	5.90¾	—.00¼
Marks—				
Demand	72.98¾	72.87½	72.87½	..
Cables	73.00	72.93¾	72.93¾	..

Closing Rates.

Following are yesterday's closing rates, compared with the normal rates of exchange based on the mint par of exchange adapted to the customary way of quoting the several exchanges. Sterling is quoted at so many dollars to the pound; German exchange so many cents to four marks, and French, Italian, and Swiss exchanges so many francs or lire to the dollar. The other exchanges in this list are quoted so many cents to the units of currency in the several countries:

Normal Rates of Exch.	Yesterday's Close Demand or Check.	Cable.
4.8665 London	4.75⅛	4.76⅛
5.1826 Paris	5.91	5.90¾
5.1826 Berlin	72.87½	72.93¾
19.295 Greece	5.30	5.29
51.45 Russia	19.37	19.42
5.1826 Italy	30.00	30.05
20.20 Austria	6.40¾	6.40¾
26.73 Scandinavia	12.55	12.60
19.20 Spain	28.30	28.40
40.19 Holland	20.10	20.20
China—	41.43¾	41.50
.... Hongkong	49.00	49.12½
.... Shanghai	67.50	67.62½
India—		
32.44 Bombay	33.00	....
32.44 Calcutta	33.00	....
Japan—		
49.84 Kobe	50.50	50.62½
49.84 Yokohama	50.50	50.62½
Philippine Islands—		
50.00 Manila	50.25	50.37½
South America—		
42.44 Buenos Aires	41.74	41.78
32.44 Rio	24.57	24.63

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers.— 60 Days.	90 Days.	Commercial.— 60 Days.	90 Days.
$4.71¼	$4.69¼	$4.70⅝	$4.68⅜

Clearing House Exchanges.

Clearing House exchanges, $432,341,435; balance, $20,281,038; Sub-Treasury credit balance, $686,488.

Domestic Exchanges.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston, par; Chicago, 15c discount; St. Louis, 15@10c discount; San Francisco, 15c premium; Montreal, $2.50.

Silver.

Bar silver in London, 20⅝d, off ⅛d; in New York, 62½c, off ½c; Mexican dollars, 48@52c.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

WEDNESDAY, JULY 19, 1916.

	Shares.
Total sales	
Same day last year	453,198
Same day two years ago	745,224
Year to date	163,269
Same period last year	91,293,881
Same period in 1914	69,865,959
	41,734,208

Closing Bid.	Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
52	53	300	Acme Tea	52⅝	52⅝	52½	52½	..
96	97	100	Acme Tea pf	96	96	96	96	— ½
14	15¾	200	Advance Rumely	15¼	15¼	15	15½	+ ½
30	35	300	Advance Rumely pf	32½	32½	32½	32½	+ ¼
65	65⅝	100	Ajax Rubber	65	65	65	65	+1
72½	73	1,200	Alaska Gold Mines	18	18	17⅝	18	..
69¼	70	600	Allis-Chalmers Mfg	19½	20¼	19	20	+ ¼
88⅝	88⅞	8,100	Allis-Chal. Mfg. pf	71½	73	71½	72⅝	+ ¼
55⅝	55⅞	13,400	Am. Agricul. Chem	68	69	68	69	+ ⅞
108½	110½	100	Am. Beet Sugar	89	89	89	89	+ ⅞
56¼	56⅝	6,400	Am. Can	54½	55⅞	54½	54⅝	+ 1½
138½	139½	400	Am. Can pf	100	100	100	100	+ 1½
33¼	33¾	100	Am. Car & Fdry	54½	57	54½	56½	+ 2½
98	102	10	Am. Coal Products	137½	139	137½	137½	+ 1
10¼	10½	100	Am. Cotton Oil	53¾	53¼	53¼	53¼	— ¼
50¼	50⅝	700	Am. Cotton Oil pf	100	100	100	100	..
28⅝	29	300	Am. H. & Leather	10¼	10¼	10¼	10¼	+ ⅛
18½	19	500	Am. H. & Leath. pf	50¼	50⅝	50¼	50¼	+ ⅛
42¾	42⅝	100	Am. Ice Securities	29	29	28⅝	28⅝	— ⅜
63¼	64	8,700	Am. Linseed	18	18½	17⅞	18½	+ ½
99⅞	101	100	Am. Linseed pf	42½	42½	42½	42½	+ ½
6	8	100	Am. Locomotive	61⅞	64⅜	61¾	64	+ 3¼
93⅜	93⅞	2,470	Am. Locomotive pf	101	101	101	101	+ ¼
92½	93	300	Am. Malt	6½	6½	6½	6½	—1½
140	145	300	Am. Smelt. & Ref	93	93⅞	92¾	93⅝	+1⅛
46¼	47	600	Am. Smelt. S. pf. A	93½	93½	93	93	..
109½	110	100	Am. Snuff	140	143	140	143	+5½
129½	129¼	100	Am. Snuff pf	46	46½	46	46	+ ½
215	218	1,200	Am. Steel F'dries	100¼	100¼	100¼	100¼	+ ⅛
106	108	400	Am. Steel Sugar Ref	129½	129½	129½	129½	+ ⅛
43	44	47	Am. Teleph. & Tel	219½	219½	217	217	—2
95¼	96¼	200	Am. Tobacco	108	108	108	108	..
27½	28	300	Am. Tob. pf. new	43¾	43¾	43¼	43¼	+ ⅛
34	34½	1,100	Am. Woolen	93½	95¼	94½	94½	+ ½
80⅞	81	1,900	Am. Writing P. pf	27½	28	27½	27½	..
104½	104⅞	25,500	Am. Zinc L. S	32½	34¾	32½	34¼	+1¾
98¾	99	1,200	Anaconda Cop. Co	78¾	81	78¾	81	+2½
63	63¾	200	Atch., Top. & S. F	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞	..
63½	64	2,000	Atch., Top. & S. F. pf	99	99	99	99	..
70	70½	400	At., Gulf & W. I	59	63	59	63	..
89⅝	89½	8,700	At., Gulf & W. I. pf	63	64	63	64	+3½
87½	87⅝	400	Baldwin Loco	68⅝	70¾	68⅝	70½	+2⅜
76¼	76½	400	Baltimore & Ohio	89½	89⅝	89¼	89¾	+ ⅝
440	445	200	Baltimore & Ohio pf	76½	76½	76¼	76¼	— ½
84½	84¾	200	Bethlehem Steel	445	449	445	449	+5
128	131	200	Bklyn Rapid Tran	94¾	94¾	94¾	94¾	..
65½	65⅞	1,900	Bklyn Union Gas	130	130	130	130	..
44¾	46	100	Butte & Superior	64¼	65¾	64	65¾	..
179¾	180	500	California Pet. pf	45	45	45	45	..
53½	54	600	Canadian Pacific	179¾	180	179¾	180	+ ¾
105½	106	300	Central Leather Co	55¾	53¾	53¼	53¼	+1
61¾	62	1,200	Chandler Motor	105½	106¼	105½	106¼	..
96¾	97¼	500	Chesapeake & Ohio	61¾	62	61¾	62	+ ⅞
130	150¾	400	Chi., Mil. & St. P	97	97	97	97	+ ⅝
20¾	20¾	800	Chi., M. & St. P. pf	129¾	130	129¾	130	..
47⅝	48	1,600	Chi., Rock Isl. & P	20½	20½	20½	20½	..
43¾	43⅞	5,500	Chino Copper	47¼	48	47⅛	48	+1⅝
94½	98	225	Col. Fuel & Iron	42¾	42¾	42¼	42¼	..
141⅜	143½	600	Continental Can	94½	94½	94½	94½	+1⅝
90¾	90⅞	100	Corn Products Ref	13⅝	14⅛	13⅝	14⅛	+ ⅛
67¾	68⅛	18,900	Corn Products Ref. pf	90¼	90¼	90¼	90¼	+ ⅛
111½	111⅝	100	Crucible Steel	68	68⅛	66	68	+2
221	223	100	Crucible Steel pf	114¾	114¾	114¼	114¼	..
57⅞	58¼	4,200	Cuban-Am. Sugar	225	225	225	225	..
93½	94	1,100	Cuba Cane Sugar	58	58½	58	58	— ½
15¼	15⅝	100	Cuba Cane Sugar pf	95½	96	94	94½	+ ⅛
37	37⅜	1,200	Dayton, P. & L. pf	95½	95½	95½	95½	..
43⅝	43¾	1,700	Den. & Rio Grande	15¾	15¾	15¼	15¼	— ⅛
60	63	100	Den. & Rio Gr. pf	37½	37⅝	36⅞	37	— ⅛
35⅝	36	1,700	Distillers' Securities	42¾	43¾	42¼	43⅝	+1¼
165	167	500	Elec. Storage Bat	62½	62¾	62½	62½	..
485	500	500	Erie	35⅝	35⅞	35¼	35¼	— ⅛
100½	112½	700	Erie 1st pf	53¼	53½	53¼	53¼	+ ⅛
113⅜	114	200	General Electric	164	165	163¾	165	+1
118⅜	118⅝	400	General Motors	490	490	490	490	..
35	35	3,500	General Motors pf	110	110	110	110	..
45¾	46	200	Goodrich (B. F.) Co	72	73⅝	72	73½	+1
117	118	400	Goodrich pf	68	69	68	69	..
35⅞	36	200	Great Northern pf	113¾	113¾	113¾	113¾	+1½
45	45½	200	G. N. ores.ore prop	118½	118½	118½	118½	— ½
150	155	10	Greene-Cananea	35	35	35	35	..
163⅞	164½	1,200	Homestake Mining	45¾	45¾	45¾	45½	— ½
483⅜	485½	7,050	Illinois Central	132	132	132	132	..
163¾	163¾	200	Inspiration Copper	104½	104½	104	104	..
45	47	400	Interboro Consol	47¼	47¾	47¼	48½	+ ½
116	117	800	Int. Agricultural pf	107⅝	107⅝	107⅝	107⅝	— ⅛
117	120	100	Int. Harvester, N.J	45	44	45	44	— ½
25⅝	25⅞	8,200	Int. Harv., N.J. pf	117½	117½	117	117	..
88⅝	88⅞	24,350	Int. Mer. Mar. t. r	120	120	120	120	+2
45¾	45¾	4,200	Int. Mer. Mar.pf.t.r	25	28	24¾	25⅝	+1
13	13¼		Int. Nickel	87½	89¼	86⅞	88⅝	+1¾
70	80	100	Int. Paper	44½	45½	44½	45½	+1
68	69¼	200	Jewel Tea	13¼	13¾	13¼	13¾	+ ⅛
57	58	100	Kansas City South	58	58	58	58	..
68	69¼	200	Kan. City South. pf	25	25	25	25	..
45¾	45⅞	17,300	Kelly Spring Tire	60	60	60	60	— ½
127	128	100	Kennecott Copper	68	69	68	69	+3
68½	69¼	800	Kings Co. El. & P	45	45¾	44¾	45⅝	+ ⅝
105	105½	100	Lackawanna Steel	127	127	127	127	..
68	68½	1,800	Laclede Gas	68½	68½	68	68½	+1
21	22	400	Lake Erie & West	105	105	105	105	+ ⅝
43	44	400	Lake Erie & W. pf	22	22	22	22	..
239	239	100	Lee Rubber & Tire	44½	44½	44	44	— ½
44	44	100	Lorillard (P.) Co	44	44	44	44	+1⅜
239	240	100	Lorillard, (P.,) pf	239	239	239	239	+9
118½	119	300	Louisville & Nash	118½	118½	118½	118½	+ ⅝
132¼	132½	100	Mackay Cos. pf	132¼	132¼	132¼	132¼	+ ¼
68¾	69	9,100	Maxwell Motors	68¾	69¾	68¾	69¾	+ ⅝
73¾	74	400	Max. Mot. 1st pf	73⅝	73⅝	73⅝	73⅝	+ ⅛
85	85¼	13,100	Max. Mot. 2d pf	85	85¼	85	85¼	+3½
55	55½	400	Mexican Petroleum	54⅝	55½	54⅝	55½	+ ¼
97⅝	98	100	Miami Copper	99⅛	99⅝	99⅛	99⅝	+ ⅛
34⅜	34⅝	200	Minn. & St. Louis	34⅜	34⅝	34⅜	34⅝	+ ⅛
51¼	51¾	200	Minn., S.P. & S.S.M.	51¼	51¾	51¼	51¾	+ ⅛
126¾	126¾	60	Do., odd lot	126¾	126¾	126¾	126¾	+ ⅛
127	127	300	Mo., Kan. & Tex	127	127	127	127	..
4¼	4½	900	Missouri Pacific	4¼	4½	4¼	4¼	..
7	7¼	400	Montana Power	7¼	7¼	7¼	7¼	..
91¼	91⅝	100	Nat. Biscuit Co	91¼	91⅝	91¼	91¼	+1
121	121	200	Nat. Biscuit Co. pf	121	121	121	121	+1
125¾	126	1,100	Nat. Enam. & Stpg	125¾	126	125¾	126	+ ⅛
24	25	200	Nev. Cons. Copper	24	25⅛	24	25⅛	+ ⅛
16¼	16⅝	500	N. Y. Air Brake	16¼	16⅝	16¼	16⅝	+ ⅛
122	125	1,100	N. Y. Central	122	125	122	125	+3
103¼	103⅝	400	N. Y., N. H. & H	103¾	103¾	103¾	103¾	..
60¾	61¼	1,400	Norfolk & West	60¾	61¼	60¾	61¼	+ ¼
128⅝	129	3,300	Northern Pacific	128⅝	129	128⅝	129	+ ⅛
111¼	111¾	200	Penn. Railroad	111¼	111¾	111¼	111¾	+ ⅛
57	57	200	Peoria & Eastern	57	57	56⅞	56⅞	+ ⅛
12	12	100	Philadelphia Co	12	12	11⅞	11⅞	+ ⅛
39	39	100	Pressed Steel Car	39	39	39	39	+ ⅛
44¼	47⅜	100	Public Service, N. J	44¼	44¼	44¼	47⅜	+3½
130	130	200	Pullman Company	130	130	130	130	..
161¾	162	12	Do., odd lot	161¾	161¾	161¾	161¾	..
162	162	100	Quicksilver	162	162	162	162	..
2⅜	2¾	3,300	R'way St. Spring	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	..
4,200	4,200	9,100	Ray Cons. Copper	21½	22¼	21½	22¼	+ ⅝
97⅞	98	400	Reading	43½	45½	43½	45½	+2¾
44¼	44½	100	Rep. Iron & Steel	21¾	22¼	21¾	22¼	+ ⅝
108½	109½	100	Rep. Ir. & St. pf	97¼	98¼	97¼	98	+ ⅛
16⅜	16⅞	200	St. L. & San Fran	43¾	44¼	43¾	44¼	+ ⅜
6⅝	6⅞	300	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	+ ⅛
39	39½	100	Seaboard Air L. pf	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	..
195	195¼	700	Sears, Roebuck	39	39	39	39	+ ⅛
25¼	25¾	200	Shattuck-Ariz	194⅝	195¼	194⅝	195	+ ⅛
97⅞	98¼	800	Sloss-Sheff. St. & I	25	25¼	25	25¼	+ ⅛
23⅜	23⅞	2,900	Southern Pacific	40½	42	40½	42	+ ⅝
68	69½	1,700	Southern Railway	97⅝	97⅞	97⅝	97⅞	+ ⅛
		300	South. R'way pf	24½	24½	23⅞	23⅞	+ ⅛
		2,364	Std. Mill. pf rgts	68¼	68¾	68¼	68¾	+ ⅛
128¼	128¾	27,400	Studebaker Co	5⅞	6	5⅞	6	..
25½	25¾	10,300	Tenn. Copper	127¼	127¾	126½	127	+ ⅝
193½	194	1,900	Texas Co	24⅝	26	23½	25⅝	+1⅝
104	104	200	Texas & Pacific	190	194	190	194	+3
13	13	100	Third Avenue	13	13	12¾	12¾	— ⅛
66	66	100	Tob. Products pf	66	66	66	66	..
103	103	100	Underwood T'writer	103	103	103	103	+2
98	98	2,800	Union Bag & Paper	6	6	6	6	—1
105	105	200	Union Pacific	137½	138⅝	137⅜	138⅜	+ ⅛
53	56	50	United Cigar Man	53	53	53	53	—1½
97	98	100	Do. odd lot	52⅞	52⅞	52⅞	52⅞	..
155½	156	1,800	United Cigar Stores	98¼	98¼	98¼	98¼	+3½
9⅝	10	100	United Fruit	155½	156½	155½	156	+1¾
112	112	400	Un. R'ways Inv	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	..
32,300	32,300	100	U. S. Cast I. P. & F	20	20	20	20	+1½
108	108	400	U. S. Ind. Alcohol	105	112¼	105	112	+7¼
110	110	100	U. S. Rubber	53¼	53¾	53¼	53¾	+ ⅜
100	100	2,800	U. S. Rub. 1st pf	106¾	108¾	106¾	108¾	+ ⅝
47,800	47,800	1,100	U. S. Sm. R. & M	68¼	69¾	68¼	69¾	+ ⅝
800	800	24,350	United States Steel	84⅝	85¼	84⅝	85¼	+ ⅛
200	200	4,200	U. S. Steel pf	117¾	118¾	117¾	118¾	+ ⅝
200	200		Utah Copper	75½	76	75½	76	+ ⅝
800	800		Utah Securities	17	17	17	17	+ ⅛
200	200		Va.-Caro. Chemical	38	38	37	38	+ ⅛
100	100		Va. Iron, Coal & C	45	45	45	45	+ ⅛
1,200	1,200		Wabash	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	+ ⅛
800	800		Wabash pf. A	50¾	51⅛	50¾	51⅛	+ ⅝
300	300		Wabash pf. B	27¼	27½	27¼	27½	+ ⅛
100	100		Western Md	27¾	28⅛	27¾	28⅛	+ ⅜
			West. Union Tel	93⅞	94	93⅞	94	+1
7,900	7,900		W'house, (E. & M.)	93	93	93	93	..
21,500	21,500		Willys-Overland	54¼	56	54¼	56	+1½
400	400		Willys-Overland pf	59¼	60¾	59¼	60	+ ½
11,300	11,300		Wisconsin Central	105¾	106	105¾	106	+ ⅛
				52¼	54¼	52¾	54	+1⅝

SECURITIES AT AUCTION.

The following securities were sold at auction at the Exchange Salesroom yesterday by Adrian H. Muller & Son, auctioneers:

For account of guardian.
38 shares Corn Exchange Bank, $100 each, 326½ and 326¾.
2 shares Fidelity Bank, New York, $100 each, 153.
4 shares Fidelity and Casualty Co., $100 each, 490.
6 shares New York Produce Exchange Safe Deposit Co., $50 each, $100 per share.
8 shares United States Trust Co., $100 each, 1013.
For account of whom it may concern.
100 shares American Exchange National Bank, $100 each, 219.
90 shares Home Insurance Co., $100 each, 431½.
50 shares Brooklyn Academy of Music, $100 each, 117½.
715 shares Alaska Telephone & Telegraph Co., $10 each, 50c per share.
110 shares United States Stoker Corporation common, $5 per share.
For account of whom it may concern.
3,000 shares United Profit Sharing Co., $1 each, 84c per share.
30 shares Southern Paper Co., Ltd., preferred, $100 each, 42.

THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 19.—Receipts and expenditures:

Customs	This Mo.	Fiscal Yr.
Ordinary int. revenu	$8,623,101	$8,623,101
Income tax receipts	17,565,646	17,565,646
Miscellaneous	6,274,445	6,274,445
	4,388,388	4,388,388
Total receipts	36,851,580	36,851,580
Excess of ord. disburse. over ord. receipts	9,035,705	9,035,705
Excess of total disburse. over total receipts	10,556,855	10,556,855
Expenditures	45,887,285	45,887,285

MARKET AVERAGES.

STOCKS.
YESTERDAY'S RANGE.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
25 railroads	80.00	79.67	79.93	+ .16
25 industrials	90.28	88.89	90.10	+1.56
50 stocks	85.14	84.18	85.01	+ .86

DAILY RANGE OF FIFTY STOCKS.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
July 19	85.14	84.18	85.01	+ .86
July 18	84.38	83.84	84.15	..
July 17	84.63	83.66	84.15	— .10
July 15	84.36	83.83	84.25	+ .53
July 14	84.09	82.91	83.72	+ .22
July 13	84.59	82.95	83.50	— .86
July 12	84.74	83.93	84.36	— .11
July 11	85.21	84.26	84.47	— .87

MONTHLY RANGE OF FIFTY STOCKS.

July.	—High.—	—Low.—	Last.
*1916	87.04 July 6	82.91 July 14	85.01
1915	75.34 July 20	66.96 July 10	73.55
1914	69.08 July 1	57.41

New Amsterdam Gas Company

(Consolidated Gas Company of New York.)

First Cons. Mortgage 5s

DUE JANUARY, 1948.

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Price at Market to yield about 4.90%

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WANTED

10 Atlantic Refining	@	13
50 American Piano	"	72
50 Draper Mfg. (Old Stock)	"	320
3M U. S. Finishing	"	82
25 American Snuff Com.	"	135
25 International Silver Pfd.	"	97
25 International Silver Com.	"	45
5M International Salt 5s	"	74 & Int.
100 Niles-Bement-Pond Pfd.	"	106
100 Peck Stowe & Wilcox	"	31
100 Southington Hardware	"	12
100 Hartford, Conn. & West	"	25
5M Birmingham, Ensley & Bess. Rcpts		
200 Parker Cotton Mills Pfd.		Offerings
5M Henderson Bridge 6s, 1931		

FOR SALE

100 American Piano Com.	@	13
50 National Casket	"	78
100 Eagle Lock Co.	"	70¾
100 U. S. Finishing Com.	"	36
50 U. S. Finishing Pfd.	"	75
200 American Thread	"	41½
50 Pacific Gas Com.	"	59
10 U. S. Envelope Pfd.	"	114½
35 Broad Brook Co.	"	19⅞
100 Manning-Bowman	"	65
200 Art Metals Cons.	"	8½
3M Amer. Real Estate 6s	"	14
5M International Salt 5s	"	76 & Int.
5M New River Power 5s, 1934		
5M Shawinigan Power 5s, 1934		
5M Sandusky, Freemont & Southern 5s		

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WEATHER REPORT AIDS COTTON BEARS

Crop Conditions in the Southeast Give Impetus to Liquidation.

10 TO 14 POINTS LOSS

Crop In the Southwest Making Fine Showing—Liverpool Market Weak.

Bears in cotton yesterday received some welcome help from the weekly weather report, which was much more favorable than had been expected, and as a result considerable scattered liquidation took place. It had been expected that considerable stress would be laid upon damage resulting from the recent storm in the Eastern belt, and it turned out that the emphasis was placed on the good progress that had been made west of the Mississippi River. After making a rather firm showing in the first half hour, the market turned unsettled and closed at a net loss of 10 to 14 points.

The summary of the weekly weather report was in part as follows:

"The weather during the week was favorable for development of cotton west of the Mississippi River and in Tennessee, except that it is beginning to need rain in Oklahoma and Arkansas. In Oklahoma the crop improved, is generally clean, and is blooming and in fine condition, showers were favorable in Southern Texas, and picking is under way in central and southern portions of that State. Boll weevil are less active in Texas. Bolls are forming and hold well in Louisiana and plants are in good to excellent condition in most places in Arkansas. Plants show considerable improvement in North Carolina, although still short. Conditions were less favorable, however, in Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia, South Carolina and Western Florida, especially in low lands. There is considerable complaint of shedding and some rust is reported in Alabama and Georgia."

Favorable crop progress in the Southwest was reported from other sources. A letter from Paris, Texas, states that prospects in that locality are simply too good to be true, and that something was bound to happen, otherwise the crop in Lamar and adjoining counties could not be picked.

Probably on account of the lower freight rates and the increased amount of cotton now being exported, Liverpool has shown a less buoyant tone. Private cables from there yesterday said that the market was affected unfavorably by poor trade demand and the entire absence of speculation.

Theodore H. Price, in this week's issue of Commerce and Finance, says spinners are well supplied for the present and are deterred from making future commitments by the seemingly high price and the uncertainties of the war. He adds:

"Under the circumstances we are entirely dependent upon the future market for an interpretation of current events, and even there initiative is conspicuously lacking."

The market closed barely steady.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
July.	12.87	12.91	12.77	12.77@12.78	12.87@12.89
Oct.	13.05	13.07	12.91	12.92@Flat	13.04@13.05
Dec.	13.20	13.23	13.07	13.07@13.08	13.19@13.20
Jan.	13.26	13.28	13.11	13.11@13.12	13.25@13.26
Mar.	13.41	13.44	13.26	13.26@13.27	13.40@13.42
May.	13.56	13.49	13.42	13.43@13.44	13.56@13.57

The local market for spot cotton was steady; 15 points decline; middling, 12.95c. Southern spot markets as officially reported were unchanged, 5@10 points decline. New Orleans, 13c, sales 670 bales; Galveston, 13.70c, sales 619; Savannah, 13c, sales 6x2; Memphis, 13.12c, sales 250; Augusta, 12.75c, sales 556; Houston, 13.50c. New Orleans market closed barely steady.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
July.	12.84	12.84	12.67	12.67@12.68	12.80@12.82
Oct.	12.90	12.91	12.73	12.74@12.75	12.84@12.85
Dec.	13.03	13.03	12.87	12.88@12.89	12.98@12.99
Jan.	13.10	13.10	12.95	12.96@12.97	13.07@13.08
Mar.	13.29	13.30	13.15	13.15@13.16	13.27@13.28
May.				13.30@13.31	13.44@13.46

The Liverpool market opened quiet. There was a quiet business in spot cotton, with middling 2 points decline, at 8.02d; sales, 5,000 bales; receipts, 8,000, all American; closed quiet and steady.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
July-Aug.	7.87	7.87	7.84½	7.86	7.85½
Oct.-Nov.			7.76	7.80	7.75¾
Jan.-Feb.	7.71½	7.75	7.69¾	7.74	7.69¾
Mar.-Apr.	7.70½	7.76	7.70	7.73½	7.69¾
May-June.	7.70	7.72	7.69	7.72½	7.68¾

The I. A. M. bids to Liverpool were: July, 12.87c; October, 13.04c; January, 13.24c; March, 13.40c; May, 13.56c; August, 12.90c. The market there was due to open today 5@7 points decline.

PORT RECEIPTS AND STOCKS.

	Receipts.	Last Year.	Stocks.	Last Year.
Galveston	2,263	2,818	75,066	125,664
New Orleans	3,215	1,220	165,872	164,707
Mobile	1,892	10	20,225	15,033
Savannah	1,011	428	80,973	70,196
Charleston	4	89	29,813	43,712
Wilmington	894	26	38,487	40,329
Norfolk	200	24	35,752	49,121

INTERIOR RECEIPTS AND STOCKS.

	Today.	Week.	Last Year.
Augusta	118	831	62,784
Memphis	270	115	48,048
St. Louis	49	1,229	10,185
Houston	564	1,583	81,219

ESTIMATED RECEIPTS.

	Today.	Week.	Last Year.
Galveston	1,750 to 2,500	1,960	2,253
New Orleans	1,700 to 2,200	1,506	173

Exports yesterday were 10,857 bales; total thus far for this season, 5,800,851; total last season, 8,250,705.

NEW YORK CITY BONDS.

		Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Tuesday. Bid.	Asked.
6s	Sept., 1916	100½	100½	100½	100¾
6s	Sept., 1917	102⅜	102⅝	102⅜	102⅝
4½s	June, 1963	107⅛	108	107⅛	108
4½s	Mar., 1963	107⅛	107⅞	107⅛	107⅞
4½s	Nov., 1957	107⅛	107⅞	107⅛	107⅞
4½s	May, 1957	107⅛	107⅞	107⅛	107⅞
4½s	Nov., 1917	100¾	..	100¼	..
4½s	May, 1917	100½	..	100¼	..
4½s	April, 1966	102⅜	103¼	102⅜	103¼
4½s	Mar., 1964	102⅜	102⅞	102⅜	102⅞
4½s	Mar., 1962	102⅜	102⅞	102⅜	102⅞
4½s	Sept., 1960	102⅜	102⅞	102⅜	102⅞
4½s	Mar., '60, op. '30	102¼	102⅝	102¼	102⅝
4s	May, 1959	100	100¼	100	100¼
4s	Nov., 1958	100	100¼	100	100¼
4s	May, 1957	100	100¼	100	100¼
4s	Nov., 1956	99¾	100¼	99¾	100¼
4s	Nov., 1955	99¾	100¼	99¾	100
4s	Nov., 1936	99¾	100¼	99¾	100¼
3½s	Nov., 1955	89½	91	89¾	91
3½s	May, 1954	90	91	90½	91½

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

4½s	June, 1917	4.00	..	4.00	..
4½s	1918-1923	4.05	3.90	4.05	3.90
4½s	1924-1930	4.10	4.00	4.10	4.00
3½s	1956-1954	4.05	3.95	4.02	3.95
3½s	1930-1956	4.05	3.95	4.02	3.95
3½s	1930-1940	4.05	3.95	4.05	3.95
3½s	1924-1930	4.10	3.95	4.10	3.95
3½s	1918-1924	4.10	3.95	4.10	3.95
3½s	1918-1919	4.10	..	4.00	..
3s	1940-1942	4.05	3.95	4.05	3.95
3s	1918-1925	4.10	3.95	4.10	3.95
3s	1916-1918	4.05	..	4.05	..

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Con.	.01	Mexican	.15
Andes	.10	Occidental Con.	.70
Best & Belcher	.05	Ophir	.24
Bullion	.01	Potosi	.02
Challenge Con.	.04	Seg. Belcher	.02
Confidence	.15	Sierra Nevada	.31
Con. Cal. & Va.	.08	Union Con.	.70
Gould & Curry	.03	Utah Con.	.01
Hale & Noreross	.08	Jacket Con.	.01
Justice	.08		

TONOPAH.

Belmont	4.00	Florence	.45
Jim Butler	.65	Goldfield Con.	.88
MacNamara	.04	Goldfield Merger.	.07
Mizpah Ext.	.18	Jumbo Ext.	.80
Montana	.25	Kewanas	.10
North Star	.14	Lone Star	.23
Rescue	.25	Red Lion	.06
Tonopah Ext.	5.05	Silver Pick	.13
West End	.89	Spearhead	.05
GOLDFIELD.		OTHER DISTRICTS.	
Big Jim	.10		
Atlanta	.10	Nevada Hills	.14
Booth	.13	Packard	.30
C. O. D.	.03	Rochester Mines	.55
Comb. Fraction	.06	Round Mountain	.26
Diamondf'd Dalsy	.02	White Caps	.19

COLORADO SPRINGS.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Dr. J'kpot	8¼	9½	Isabella	17⅜	18¼
Elkton	15	16	Granite	65	69
El Paso	75	80	Jackpot	5	8
Findlay	3¼	4½	McKinley	90	40
Golden Cy.	206	214	Portland	167	169
Gold Sov.	3¾	4	Vindicator	218	230

STEEL DEMAND CONTINUES.

In their weekly reviews of the iron and steel trade the trade periodicals comment on the continuance of heavy export demand and the pressure upon the mills to meet demands for deliveries of the near future. The Iron Age says:

The increasing tonnage of export sales and of foreign inquiry overhanging the steel market is strengthening the position of the steel works in respect to this year's deliveries. Most domestic consumers, having bought what they will require in the next four or five months, are not actively competing for steel with foreign buyers as they were earlier in the year. But with light home buying, each week is increasing the proportion of export steel on the makers' books, and the question of the amount available for home use in the first quarter of 1917 will soon be of live interest.

The week has brought out a fresh installment of foreign requirements, in which 100,000 tons of shell steel for France is prominent, and about 50,000 tons of six-inch to twelve-inch beams, to be shipped at the rate of 8,000 tons a month through this year. Russia has made some redistribution of barb-wire business, by which 50,000 tons go to three indepedent makers.

The Iron Trade Review says:

Some large steel makers state the industry will not have sufficient steel ingot output to complete the present business in hand or in sight under nine to twelve months. It matters little whether some finished products are more active than others, as the whole situation is dominated by the amount of crude steel that can be produced. There are signs in the market that another buying movement of some extent in finished shells and shell steel is impending as inquiries both from foreign Governments and from domestic munition makers have increased considerably during the last week. The United States Government also has entered the market for 1,000,000 shells for the navy.

Munition works now will consider steel for delivery beginning in the last quarter of this year and running well into 1917. Heretofore they have been insisting generally on shipments to be completed before Jan. 1.

SHORT TERM NOTES.

Government and Municipal Issues.

Security.	Rate.	Due.	Bid.	Asked.	Yld.
Prov. of Alb.	5	May, 1928	97½	98¼	5.20
Argen. Govt.	6	Dec. 15, '16	100	100½	3.35
Argen. Gvt. Disc		Feb. 21, '17	95¾	96	5.20
Argen. Govt.	6	Dec. 15, '17	100¼	100⅜	4.20
Argen. Govt.	6	May 15, '20	100¼	100⅜	5.05
City of Mont.	5	May, 1918	99¼	100¼	4.30
City of Mont.	5	Dec., 1917	99¾	100¼	4.50
City of Q'bec	5	Apr., 1920	99½	100¾	4.90
Prov. of Q'bec	5	Apr., 1920	99¾	100¼	4.80
Dom. of Can.	5	Aug., 1916	100	100¼	4.90
Dom. of Can.	5	Aug., 1917	100¼	100¾	5.05
Italian Govt.	6	Oct. 15, '16	99¾	100¾	5.00
Prov. of Man.	5	Feb., 1920	98¾	99½	5.10
Norweg. Gov.	6	Feb., 1923	105¾	107½	4.75
Norweg. Gov.	6	Oct. 15, '16	100¾	101¼	1.50
Norweg. Gov.	6	Oct., 1917	101¼	103	3.75
Prov. of Ont.	5	Feb., 1920	99¾	100¼	..
Prov. of N. S.	5	Dec., 1919	99¾	100½	4.90
G. of N'T'd.	5	July, 1919	99½	99¾	5.20
Prov. of Sask.	5	Feb., 1918	99	99¾	5.00
Swedish Govt.	6	Dec., 1916	100½	101¼	2.65
Swiss Govt.	5	Mar., 1918	99	100	5.00
Swiss Govt.	5	Mar., 1920	99	100	5.00

Company Issues.

Am. Cot. Oil.	5	Nov., 1917	100¼	100¾	4.45
Am. Loco.	5	July, 1916	100	101	4.00
Am. P. & L.	6	Aug., 1921	99½	100½	5.75
Am. S. T. Co.	5	Jan. 15, '19	96	98½	5.95
Am. T. & T.	4½	Feb., 1918	98¼	98½	4.50
Am. Thread.	4	Jan., 1919	97½	98¾	4.50
Anacon. Cop.	5	Mar., 1917	100¾	100⅞	3.95
A., T. & S. F.	5	June, 1917	101¼	101⅜	3.45
A. V. R. L. & P.	6	July 1, '19	99	100	6.00
At. & Pac. T.	6	June, 1921	101¾	102¼	5.50
B'klyn R. T.	5	July, 1918	100	100¼	4.95
Can. North.	5	Sep., 1917	98½	99¼	5.40
Can. Pac.	6	Mar. 2, '24	101¾	102¼	5.30
C. P. R. & L.	6	May, 1918	102½	103¼	4.50
C., B. & Q.	4	July, 1921	97¾	98¾	4.43
C. & W. Ind.	5	Sep., 1917	99¾	99¾	5.35
Chicago Elev.	5	July, 1916	99	99¾	..
Cities Service.	7	May, 1918	102	102⅜	..
Den. G. & E.	6	Apr., 1917	101	101¾	..
East. P. & L.	5	Mar. 1, '18	98	98	7.00
Erie R. R.	5½	Apr., 1917	100¾	101¼	3.38
Gen. Rubber.	5	Dec., 1918	99¾	100	5.00
G. T. of Can.	5	Nov., 1917	98½	99½	5.35
Hocking Val.	5	Nov., 1917	100¾	100⅝	4.30
Inter. Harv.	5	Feb. 15, '18	101¾	101¾	4.58
L. Gas & El.		Apr., 1918	100¼	101½	5.75
Mich. Ry.	6	June, 1919	101	101¾	5.45
Min. Gen. E.	6	June, 1917	101	..	8.00
Mo. Pacific.	6	June, 1918	98	98	..
Mont. T. & P.	6	Apr., 1917	96	98¾	7.50
Morgan & W.	5	Dec., 1918	99¼	100	5.00
N. Y., N. H. & H.	4½	May, 1947	99¾	100	4.50
N. Eng. Nav.	6	May, 1917	99½	99¾	6.00
Nor. S. Pow.	5	Apr. 1, '41	98¾	99¼	5.00
Penn. Co.	4½	June 5, '21	100¼	100⅜	4.30
P. S. C., N. J.	5	Mar., 1919	99¾	100⅜	4.75
Penn. A. Un.					
Met. St. Co.	5	Feb. 19, '19	95⅝	96¼	6.10
Southern Ry.	5	Mar., 1917	100¼	100½	4.20
U. Ry. G. & E.	5	Apr., 1919	98¾	99¼	5.30
U. S. P. S. Co.	5	Apr., 1918	98¾	100¼	5.75
United Fruit.	5	May, 1918	100⅝	100⅝	4.50
Whouse El. & Mfg. Co.	5	Oct., 1917	100¾	101	4.15
W. F. Trac.	6	Mar., 1917	100¾	101¾	4.90
Wm. R. Arms.	5	Mar., 1918	98¼	98⅝	5.75
W. N. T. & E.	6	June, 1917	99	100	6.00
W. S. G. & E.	6	Oct., 1917	100	101	5.30
Winn. E. Ry.	6	Jan. 15, '18	100¾	101	5.45

BONDHOLDERS BUY FRISCO RAILROAD

Price Paid Is Only $200 More Than That Fixed by the Federal Courts.

WILL FORM NEW COMPANY

Old Securities Will Be Made Exchangeable for New Under Reorganization Plan.

ST. LOUIS, July 19.—The St. Louis & San Francisco Railroad, better known as the Frisco system, was sold to representatives of the road's bondholders here today for $45,700,200, $200 more than the minimum price fixed on March 31 by United States Judge Sanborn.

The sale ends the receivership and the road will be returned to the stockholders under a plan recently approved by the Missouri Public Service Commission. There was no contesting bid.

Under the reorganization plan the new Frisco system is to have a capital of $321,688,000, including bonds. It is expected that a new company will be organized soon, and that early in August the new company formally will take over the road from the receivers. The reorganization managers are J. & W. Seligman & Co. and Speyer & Co.

Under the reorganization plan, the capitalization, exclusive of the bonds of the Kansas City, Fort Scott, and Memphis road, an integral part of the Frisco system, is in round numbers as follows:

Prior lien bonds	$95,600,000
Adjustment mortgage 5s	25,000,000
Adjustment mortgage 6s	40,000,000
Non-cumulative income bonds	85,000,000
Non-cumulative preferred stock	7,000,000
Common stock	48,000,000

Provision was made for the exchange of securities of the old company for those of the new.

RAILWAY EQUIPMENT BONDS.

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

Name.	Maturity.	Rate.	Bid.	Asked.
Atl. Coast Line	1916-'23	4	@4½	4.40 4.20
Balt. & Ohio	1916-'26	4	@4½	4.40 4.20
Buff., Roch. & P.	1916-'30	4½	@5	4.90 4.30
Canadian Pacific	1916-'28	4½		4.55 4.35
Ches. & Ohio	1916-'20	4½		4.55 4.35
Chi. & N. W.	1916-'23	4½		4.32 4.12
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	1916-'27	4½	@5	5.25 4.75
C., St. L. & N. O.	1916-'24	5		4.52 4.30
C., C., C. & St. L.	1916-'29	5		4.70 4.40
Del. & Hudson	1922	4½		4.30 4.15
Erie Railroad	1916-'26	4½	@5	4.55 4.40
Hocking Valley	1916-'23	4½	@5	4.35 4.20
Illinois Central	1916-'26	4½	@5	4.35 4.20
Louis. & Nash.	1916-'23	5		4.35 4.10
Mo., Kan. & Tex.	1916-'23	5		5.80 5.00
Missouri Pacific	1916-'22	5		5.80 5.00
N. Y. Cent. Lines	1916-'28	4½	@5	4.60 4.35
Norf. & West	1916-'24	4½		4.35 4.15
N. Y., N. H. & H.	1916-'28	4½	@6	4.75 4.45
Pa. Gen. Freight	1916-'23	4	@4½	4.30 4.15
St. L., I. M. & S.	1916-'24	5		5.25 4.75
Seaboard Air Line	1916-'26	5		4.75 4.40
Southern Pacific	1916-'26	4½		4.40 4.15
Southern Ry.	1916-'24	4½	@5	4.65 4.35

METAL MARKET REPORT.

These prices were quoted on the local Metal Exchange yesterday:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Tuesday. Bid.	Asked.
Tin, spot	36.75	37.50	....	37.75
Lead	....	6.40	....	6.40
Spelter	9.62½	....	9.87½	....
Antimony	....	....	14.00	....
Quicksilver	*80.00	....	*81.00	....
Aluminium	*58.00	60.00	*58.00	60.00
Iron, No. 2X foundry	19.75	20.25	19.75	20.25

*Nominal.

London quotations were:

	Yesterday. £	s.	d.	Tuesday. £	s.	d.
Copper, spot	89	0	0	88	0	0
Copper, futures	87	0	0	87	0	0
Tin, spot	168	0	0	168	10	0
Tin, futures	163	10	0	164	5	0
Spelter	50	0	0	48	0	0
Lead	28	10	0	28	10	0

OUT-OF-TOWN MARKETS

BOSTON.

MINING.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
100	Adventure	2½	2½	2½	2½
751	Alaska Gold	18	18	17¾	17¾
10	Algomah	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
101	Allouez	58	60	58	60
1,795	Am. Zinc	32½	34	32½	34
120	Am. Zinc pf.	63	64¾	63	64
140	Anaconda	78¾	80¾	78¾	80¾
200	Arizona Com.	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾
50	Butte & Bala.	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
760	Butte & Sup.	64⅛	65¼	64⅛	65¼
188	Cal. & Arizona	66⅞	68	66⅞	68
87	Cal. & Hecla	520	525	520	525
5	Chino	47¾	47¾	47¾	47¾
415	Copper Range	65¾	67	65¾	67
20	Daly West	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
310	East Butte	11¾	12	11¾	12
100	Helvetia	25c.	25c.	25c.	25c.
100	Indiana	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
15	Island Creek	45	45	45	45
25	Isle Royale	25	25	25	25
120	Lake	11¾	12	11¾	12
150	Mason Valley	2	2	2	2
669	Mass Con.	11¾	11¾	11¾	11¾
40	Mayflower	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
23	Mohawk	81	81¾	81	81½
170	New Idria	9¼	9¼	9	9
5	Nipissing	7	7	7	7
250	North Butte	20¾	20¾	20¼	20¾
90	Old Dominion	61¾	62	61¾	61¾
25	Osceola	80	80	80	80
55	Pond Creek	12	12	12	12
45	Quincy	83	83	83	83
100	Santa Fe	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
175	St. Mary's	73	74	73	73½
160	Sup. & Boston	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
35	Sup. Copper	12¼	12½	12¼	12⅜
50	Trinity	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾
1,590	U. S. Smelting	68¼	69¾	68¼	69¾
100	U. S. Sml pf.	59¼	60¼	59¼	60¼
285	Utah Apex	4	4	3¾	4
355	Utah Con.	12¾	13¼	12¾	13¼
915	Utah Metal	6⅝	7	6¼	6⅞
230	Victoria	3	3⅛	3	3
5	Winona	6	6	6	6
60	Wolverine	48	49	48	48½

RAILROADS.

5	Bos. & Alb.	183	183	183	183
80	Bos. Elev.	73	73¼	73	73
220	Bos. & Me.	44	44	44	44
15	Bos. & Me. pf.	68	68	68	68
28	Fitchburg pf.	78½	78½	78½	78½
10	Mass. Elec.	6	6	6	6
2	Mass. Elec. pf.	32	32	32	32
61	N. Y., N. H. & H.	60¼	61	60½	61
20	Rutland pf.	28½	28½	28½	28½
80	West End	58	58	58	58

MISCELLANEOUS.

20	Am. Ag. Chem.	68½	68½	68½	68½
20	Am. A. C. pf.	99	99	99	99
15	Am. Sugar	109¾	110	109¾	110
204	Am. Tel. & T.	129½	129¾	129½	129¾
45	Am. Wool. pf.	95½	95½	95	95
80	Amoskeag	70	70	70	70
8,248	A., G. & W. I.	63¾	64	63¾	64
60	A., G. & W. I. pf.	62½	64¼	62½	64¼
1,510	Cuban Cement.	23¼	24¾	23	24½
200	East Boston L.	9¾	10	9¾	10
18	Edison Elec.	237	237	237	237
16	Gen. Electric.	163¾	163¾	163¾	163¾
65	Gn. Ry. & E.	128	128	128	128
4	Mass. Gas	80	80	80	80
37	Mass. Gas. pf.	83	83	83	83
7	N. E. Tel.	133	133	133	133
15	Nipe Bay	150	150	150	150
10	Pullman	162	162	162	162
60	Swift	134	134	134	134
43	Torrington	44½	44½	44	44
100	Torrington pf.	31	31	31	31
198	United Fruit.	155¾	156	155¾	156
229	United Shoe M.	53¾	54	53¾	53¾
62	Un. S. M. pf.	29¾	29¾	29¼	29¾
160	U. S. Steel	84¾	85¼	84¾	85¼
400	Ventura Oil	8	8	8	8
2	Western Union	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾

BONDS.

$8,000	Am. T. & T. 4s	91½	91⅝	91½	91⅝
11,000	A., G. & W. I. 5s	82	82	81¾	81¾
10,000	C., B. & Q. gen. 4s	92¼	92¼	92¼	92¼
2,500	Pond Creek 6s	93½	93½	93¾	93¾
2,000	Swift 5s	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜
14,000	U. S. Sm. 6s	111⅞	112¼	111⅞	112¼
1,000	West. Tel. 5s	100½	100½	100½	100⅝

BOSTON CURB.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Alvarado	.50	1¼	Iron Blos.	1⅝	1¾
Am Oil	.25	.28	Iron Cap.	3

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OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Important Issues in Outside Market Yesterday Showed General Firmness—Bonds Active.

Transactions in the outside security market yesterday amounted to 318,372 shares of stocks and $185,000 of bonds.

The sales of stocks were divided as follows: Industrials, 47,308; oil, 56,149, and mining, 214,915. The range of prices of all issues in which transactions were recorded was:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
8,000	‡Aetna Exp.	8⅝	9	8¼	8⅝
2,000	‡Am. Wr. P.	3½	3¼	3	3¼
100	Argonaut Sal.	81	81	81	81
100	‡Butler Chem.	4⅝	4⅝	4½	4⅝
3,300	Can. Nat. Gas	1½	1½	1	1½
25	Car. Lt. & P.	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼
200	Charcoal Iron Co. of Am.	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝
2,000	Chev. Motor.	198	200	193	193
150	Curtiss Aero. v. t. ctfs.	30	35	30	35
270	Driggs-Seab.	104	104	98½	98¼
2,300	‡Emer. Motor.	4	4⅛	4	4⅛
1,305	Emer. Phono.	11	11	11	11
1,000	‡Fl.-L. Phon.	3⅜	3½	3	3½
150	Federal P. C.	38⅜	39⅛	38⅜	39⅛
250	‡Gas., W. & W.	41	42	41	42
1,800	Grant Mtr. C.	10	10	9¾	10
300	Hartm. Corp.	71	71	70½	70½
500	Hask. & Bar.	34½	34½	34	34
600	Hupp Motors.	7	7	6¾	6¾
1	Holly Sug. pf.	96½	96½	96½	96½
175	Intercon. Rub.	13	13	12½	12½
1,300	‡Jop. Ore Sp.	2⅝	2⅝	2½	2⅝
300	Kath. B'ze pr.	23¾	24¼	22	23½
400	‡S.S.Kres.pf.	10¾	10¾	10	10
1,100	‡Lake Tor. B.	7⅞	8¼	7½	8¼
50	‡Lake Tor. B. 1st pf.	82	84½	84½	84½
500	Lynn Phono.	7	7	5	6
200	Marconi of A.	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
380	‡Maxim Mun.	5	5	4¾	4¾
5,900	‡Midv. Steel.	60	61¼	60	61¼
225	N. Y. Trans.	15½	16½	15½	16½
1,152	‡Princess Mo.	1⅛	1	1	1⅛
250	‡Pullman Ven.	2¼	2⅜	2¼	2⅜
200	xP. Vent. pf.	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼
100	R. & R. Cl.	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾
450	‡Saxon Motor Car Co.	77	77	75	75
95	Sp'f'd Body.	74¾	76	74¾	76
1,500	‡Stutz Motor.	60⅛	61	60½	60⅝
400	Subma. Boat. v. t. ctfs.	33½	34	33½	34
200	‡Toh. Prod.	44	44¼	44	44
20	‡Todd Sh'yds.	75	75	75	75
800	Triangle Film v. t. ctfs.	2⅜	3	2⅜	3
200	U. S. S'ship.	6⅞	6⅞	6¼	6¼
5,500	‡Un. Motors.	65¾	68¼	65¾	68¼
200	United Zinc.	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾
600	White Motors	52⅞	53½	52⅞	53
200	World Film, v. t. ctfs.	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
500	‡Zinc Concent.	4	4¼	4	4¼

STANDARD OIL GROUP.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
300	Anglo-A. Oil.	15¼	13¼	15¼	+ ¼
5	Illinois P. L.	170	170	170	+ 1
1	N. Y. Transit.	200	200	200	−23
15	Ohio Oil.	230	230	230	− 1
4	South. P. L.	194	193	194	+ 3

OTHER OIL STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
1,600	††Alberta Pet., a prospect.	56	57	56	57
900	A. Oil & Gas	7/8	7/8	7/8	7/8
425	‡Barn. O.&G.	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
1,500	‡Dunden (Oil Ref.) cash.	24½	25¼	24½	24⅝
2,500	‡xCos. (O. R.)	16	16¾	16	16⅝
4,500	‡Cos. O. & G.	15½	15⅞	13½	15½
700	‡C. O. & G. pf.	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
2,400	‡Federal Oil	¾	¾	¾	¾
2,500	Kenova Oil, a prospect	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
400	††Keystone Oil	75	75	75	75
3,500	††Midwest Oil	50	50	48	49
2,000	‡Muskogee R.	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
5,000	††N. Y.-O. O.	82	82	78	82
12,000	‡Oklahoma O.	11	11	10½	10¾
1,500	Okla. P. & R.	7⅛	7⅛	7	7
200	Penn. Gasol.	⅜	⅜	⅜	⅜
1,700	‡Sapulpa O&R	11	11⅝	11	11⅝
100	Savoy Oil.	11	11	11	11
300	‡Sinclair Oil.	42⅜	42	42⅛	42⅛
6,700	††Tex. M. P.	70	73	70	72
4,000	‡U. W. Oil.	1¼	1¼	1⅛	1⅛
800	‡Victoria Oil.	1¼	1¼	1⅛	1⅛
600	Way. O. & G.	4⅝	4⅝	4½	4½

MINING STOCKS.

12,600	††Ala'a-West.	½	⅝	½	⅝
2,000	††Atlanta	10½	11	10½	11
2,000	‡Adanac Sil.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
4,300	‡A.-E. C. M. (a pros.).	63	64	62	64
8,000	††Ariz. Cop.	35	35	35	35
1,100	Big L. C. Co.	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
2,500	‡Bboth Co.	15	16	15	16
1,200	Bost. & Mont.	1	1	1	1
2,500	B. C. & Z.-v. t. ctfs.	5	5¼	5	5
400	‡Cala. Cop.	4¾	5	4¾	5
2,700	Caledonia	67	67	66	66
500	Canada Cop.	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
2,700	††Cashboy	4½	5	4	5
200	Cerro de P. C.	34	34½	34	34½
3,000	C. O. D.	3½	3½	3½	3½
1,500	Con. A. S.	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
1,500	Con. C. M.	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
3,000	Con. Nev.	1	1	1	1
8,500	‡Dome Exten	36	36	35	36
1,500	††D.-H. Silver	57	60	57	60
925	D.-A. C. (a pros.)	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
6,000	††Emma Cop.	42	42	40	42
3,100	First Nat. C.	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
3,000	††Florence S.	70	72	70	72
4,000	††Gold Hill	18	22	18	22
2,500	‡Gold'd Con.	87	88	86	88
5,500	Green Monster	1⅝	1⅝	1¼	1⅝
7,000	††Gold. Merger	9	9½	8½	8½
1,800	††Hecla Mining.	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
1,400	‡Hemple Cop.	1	1	1	1
4,300	‡Ins. Needles Cop. (a pros.)	52	52	52	52
350	‡Iron Blossom	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
1,300	Joplin Ore S.	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
3,000	Jerome Verde (a prospect).	1⅝	1⅝	1⅞	1⅝
1,200	††Jim Butler.	84	85	84	84
2,500	††Jumbo Ext.	77	80	77	79
200	Kerr Lake.	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
1,500	††Kewanas	10	10	10	10
1,800	‡Louisi'a Con.	17	18	17	17
1,400	Majestic Mines	¾	¾	¾	¾
9,500	††Marsh Min.	14	14	13¾	13½
100	Mason Valley.	2	2	2	2
300	‡Mojave Tun.	4½	4⅝	4½	4⅝
1,000	††Mon. Gold M.	75	77	75	77
1,500	Monitor Silver	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
28,000	††Mother Lode	28	31	28	28½
500	‡Mtual Min. & Leas. pf.	1¼	1¾	1¼	1¾
4,800	††Newray M.	41	42	41	41
600	N. Y. & Ontario Min.	15¼	15⅝	15½	15⅝
1,000	†Oatman Lex. (a prospect).	62	63	62	63
600	†Oatman So., (a prospect).	30	30	30	30
20,000	††Rex C. M.	20	32	19	19
2,500	†Rochester M.	57	57	56	56
300	‡Round Mt.	50	50	50	50
1,500	‡San Toy	14½	14½	14	14
8,000	††Silver Pick.	10½	11	10	11
1,500	Stand. Sil.-L.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
6,500	††Success M.	57	57	56	56
700	††Temiskamg.	53	53	53	53
100	Unit. Eastern	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
700	xU. Verde Ex.	28½	28½	28	28
1,200	††U.S.Con. M.	8	8	8	8
1,500	††West End C.	91	91	90	90
2,340	‡Wh. Oaks M.	6	7½	6	7½
200	‡Yuscaran C.	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞

BONDS.

$55,000	‡Am. For Sec., 5s, w. i.	98	98	98	98
13,000	C. Ariz. S. 5s.	40	41	40	41
17,000	‡Cos. Oil 6s, w. i.	109	109	109	109
50,000	‡Russian Gov. 6½s, w. i.	100¼	100¼	100¼	100¼
20,000	Sulzberger 6s.	99½	99½	99½	99½

xEx dividend. †Sells cents per share. ‡Unlisted.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bid and asked quotations of stocks not traded in compared with those of previous day:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Tuesday. Bid.	Asked.
Am. Drug Syndicate.	12	13½	11	13
British-Am. T., ord.	18	18¾	18	18¾
B.-Am. T. ord. bearer	18½	19	18½	19
Charcoal I. of A. pf.	6¼	6½	6¼	6½
Essex Motors	72	73	72	73
Holly Sugar Corp.	47	50	47	50
Mitchell Motors	5¾	6	5¾	6
Mitchell Motors, w. i.	66	68	66	68
Standard Motors	5¾	6½	5¾	6½
St. Joseph Lead	14¾	15	14¾	15
U. S. Light & H.	2¼	2½	2¼	2½
U. S. Light & H. pf.	5½	6	5½	6
United Drug	67	71	67	71
United Drug 2d pf.	89	92	89	92
United Drug 1st pf.	50	53	50	53
Wab. Pitts. T. w. i.	19	20	19	20
Wab. Pitts. T. pf.	51	52	51	52

OIL STOCKS.

Midwest Oil pf.	85	90	85	90
Oklahoma Oil pf.	⅝	⅞	⅝	⅞

MINING STOCKS.

Comstock Tunnel.	8	10	8	10
Crystal Copper M.	⅞	1½	90	1¼

MUNITIONS STOCKS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Tuesday. Bid.	Asked.
Aetna Explosives pf.	65	70	65	70
American Brass.	282	286	282	286
Atlas Powder.	160	170	160	170
Atlas Powder pf.	99	101	99	101
Babcock & Wilcox.	117	120	117	120
Bliss (E. W.).	550	560	560	575
Bliss (E. W.) pf.	75	84	75	84
Can. Fdy. & Forg.	185	200	185	195
Canadian Explosives.	300	350	300	350
Can. Explosives pf.	100	110	100	110
Coit's Arms.	820	830	820	840
Du Pont Pow., new.	240	243	240	242
Du Pont Pow., deb.	101	103	100	102
Hercules Powder.	275	325	330	350
Hercules Powder pf.	112	114	112	114
International Arms.	15	16	15	16
Niles-Bement-Pond.	165	170	165	168
Niles-Bement-Pd. pf.	103	105	103	105
Scovill Mfg. Co.	550	560	555	560
Worth. Pump & Mchy.	1500	1550	1500	1550

EARNINGS.

Railroads.

	1916.	Increase.
CANADIAN NORTHERN—		
2d week July	$874,900	$425,200
CHICAGO, INDIANAPOLIS & LOUISVILLE—		
2d week July	162,398	41,639
DENVER & SALT LAKE—		
1st week July	43,600	4,652
MINNEAPOLIS & ST. LOUIS—		
2d week July	211,551	7,646
PERE MARQUETTE—		
2d week July	393,783	48,980
July 1-July 14	815,331	120,410
TEXAS & PACIFIC—		
2d week July	346,995	10,775
July 1-July 14	700,480	43,316

Public Utilities.

CITIES SERVICE COMPANY for June—

	1916.	1915.	Increase.
Gross	$740,849	$294,520	$446,329
Net after exps.	724,329	280,497	443,832
Sur. aft. chgs..	695,470	239,664	455,806
Bal. aft. pf. divs.	322,706	108,831	413,875
6 mos. gross..	4,065,135	2,085,658	1,979,497
Net after exps.	3,952,202	2,003,689	1,948,513
Sur. aft. chgs..	3,705,723	1,758,691	1,947,032
Bal. aft. pf. divs.	2,080,252	983,692	1,715,560
12 mos. gross.	6,450,298	3,977,783	2,481,565
Net after exps.	6,255,457	3,839,563	2,415,804
Sur. aft. chgs..	5,761,977	3,339,563	2,424,414
Bal. aft. pf. divs.	3,962,498	1,739,567	2,222,931

DETROIT EDISON for June—

Gross	716,740	541,561	175,179
Net after tax..	286,196	177,088	50,108
Sur. aft. chgs.	150,785	89,402	61,383
6 mos. gross..	4,850,290	3,730,731	1,119,529
Net after tax..	1,878,076	1,407,422	471,654
Sur. aft. chgs.	1,332,044	900,038	432,008

MOHAWK VALLEY COMPANY and subsidiaries, controlled by New York Central Railroad, combined earnings for the six months ended June 30—

Gross earnings	2,192,655	1,882,841	309,814
Net after tax..	875,606	723,831	151,775
Sur. aft. chgs.	465,734	300,882	164,852
Net inc. applic. to M'k Y. stk.	417,672	252,851	165,321

NEW YORK STATE RAILWAYS, controlled by the New York Central Railroad, earnings for the six months ended June 30—

Gross earnings	4,119,254	3,549,237	570,017
Net after tax..	1,330,602	1,116,245	214,447
Sur. aft. chgs.	642,891	412,065	230,826

REPUBLIC RAILWAY & LIGHT COMPANY and subsidiary companies eliminating intercompany items (based upon earnings officially reported by subsidiary companies) for June—

Gross	321,024	246,600	74,333
Exp., dep. & tax	188,705	*155,947	32,757
Net	132,319	90,742	41,576
Other income..	207	449	233
Gross income..	132,526	91,183	41,343
Int. and disc..	72,081	55,954	16,077
Net income	60,495	35,229	25,266
Divs. pf. stock	26,038	25,957	81
Balance	34,456	9,272	25,183
Jan. 1 to June 30—			
Gross	1,933,918	1,456,918	476,999
Op. exp., dep. & tax	1,143,436	*916,302	227,134
Net	790,481	540,616	249,865
Other income..	1,635	764	871
Gross income..	792,117	541,380	250,736
Int. & disc..	411,089	332,302	78,786
Net income..	381,028	209,078	171,950
Divs. pf. stock	156,106	155,742	364
Balance	224,922	53,336	171,586

*Depreciation for 1915 was not carried in operating expenses.

VIRGINIA RAILWAY & POWER for June—

Gross	484,208	430,201	54,007
Total income	240,264	224,711	15,542
Sur. aft. taxes, int., sk'g. fds., dep'n, &c.	248,379	231,287	17,063
Gross	94,171	85,706	8,466
Net	2,965,158	5,100,622	535,536
Total income..	2,965,079	2,640,548	328,431
Sur. aft. taxes, int., sk'g. fds., deprec'n, &c.	1,222,922	985,049	237,873

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., July 19.—Thirty-one corporations, having aggregate capitalization of $1,252,000, were chartered today. They include—

Famous Players-Lasky Corpn., Millbrook, acquire stock of Famous Players Film Co., a Maine corporation, and the Jesse L. Lasky Feature Play Co., Inc., a New York corporation, 125,000 shares, no par value, carry on business with $025,000, (tax paid $6,250.) Manhattan.

Property Owners' Coal Corpn., coal, stevedoring in connection therewith, $200,000; J. Prior, W. N. Eichberg, P. Kemp, 3 West 8th St.

Paris Spring Water Co., Inc., distilled, mineral, soda, carbonated waters, $100,000; R. Buchner, H. W. Booth, E. C. Searles, 120 Broadway.

Little Players of America, Inc., motion-picture films, cameras, projection, theatrical properties, exhibitions, $100,000; H. S. Heidenheimer, C. D. Harris, H. W. Harwell, 130 West 46th St.

Arthur Lindner, Inc., Rochester, devices, novelties, laundry, machinery, materials, $25,000; C. E. Day, J. Plant, A. Lindner, 151 Driving Park Av., Rochester.

Johnson-Biermann Co., Inc., Port Chester, hardware, machines, motor engines, farm tools, $25,000; F. G. Biermann, H. P. and N. S. Johnson, Glenville, Conn.

Boyd-Spencer Co., Inc., Gloversville, insurance, realty brokerage, $25,000; A. H. Spencer, W. C. and R. D. Boyd, 104 Prospect St., Gloversville.

Rowan French Pastry Co., Inc., Brooklyn, French pastry, confectionery, $25,000; C. Rowan, H. J. Curtis, J. F. Nugent, 439 Manhattan Av.

Herman Ullman & Co., Inc., chiffons, nets, laces, dry goods, $15,000; S. M. Kohn, H. Zendman, H. V. Ullman, 708 Ocean Av., Brooklyn.

Frontier Engraving Co., Inc., plates for printers, engravers, $12,000; F. Macher, E. C. Sack, L. A. McMillan, 873 Richmond Av., Buffalo.

American Lady Underwear Co., Inc., ladies', children's underwear, $10,000; H. Landy, A. S. Steinberger, M. Nussbaum, 15 East Broadway.

Nippon American Co., Inc., straw goods, wearing apparel, groceries, household articles, $10,000; H. Frank, S. L. Stein, M. Herzog, 1306 Madison Av.

M. Helfgott & Son, Inc., paper mill supplies, cardboard, twine, $10,000; F. Brooks, M. Helfgott, P. Brooks, 4,219 12th Av., Brooklyn.

Ideal Medical Appliance Co., Inc., drugs, chemicals, surgical, scientific apparatus, $10,000; A. D. Nielsen, G. W. and L. N. Vause, 15 Broad.

Thomas & Guzman Co., Inc., tires, merchandise, $10,000; A. M. Lazarowitz, A. Guzman, W. W. Thomas, 51 Leonard St.

Klein Wagon Works and Garage, Inc., Hancock, wagons, sleighs, autos, $10,000; P. N., C. N., and J. Klein, Hancock.

176 West 87th Street Corporation, realty, $6,000; S. Forshay, W. and R. Ferguson, 103 Park Av.

Laguna Shipping Co., Inc., Eddyville, transportation, navigation, $5,000; S. B. Howard, C. J. Schramme, H. Triest, 35 South William St.

Abbey Leasing Co., Inc., realty, $5,000; J. P. Herz, V. and M. Herz, Sr., 500 West 144th St., Brooklyn.

W. and W. Dress Co., Inc., wearing apparel, $5,000; M. Weinberg, A. Wahrenberg, L. Schulman, 13 North Hamilis Av., Rockaway Beach.

Monroe Realty Co., Inc., realty, brokerage, construction, managerial, capital no par value, begin business with $1,000; C. A., E. A., and A. R. Smith, Arlington, N. J.

Authorization—The Martin Kelley Co., Inc., Toledo, Ohio, advertising space in publications, $200,000; representative, Russell A. Field, 171 Madison Av., New York.

Capital Increases—Arthur McMullen Co., New York, $25,000 to $250,000; Babylon Ice Co., Inc., Babylon, $25,000 to $35,000.

Capital Reduction—Gunn, Richards & Co., New York, $150,000 to $100,000.

Voluntary Dissolutions—William E. Reed Corpn., Saratoga Springs; Knickerbocker Button Co., Manhattan; F. H. S. Land Co., Inc., Syracuse; S. Berezow & Co., Brooklyn; A. Blen Braid Co., Manhattan; Riverside Heights Improvement Corpn., Manhattan.

New Jersey Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., July 19.—Charters filed: Indian Tire and Rubber Co., New Brunswick, manufacture and deal in tires; $100,000; Elmer W. Vanness, Mountainview; Adelbert Hauschild, New Brunswick; Willard P. Fraley, Highland Park.

Leygrand & Co., East Orange, mechanical and electrical engineers, $100,000; Charles O. Geyer, Felix R. Smith, Gordon Grand.

Elm Bldg. Co., Montclair, builders and contractors, $20,000; Peter H. Winn, Joseph Stammelman, Alex. Greenfield.

R. U. Rue Co., South Amboy, mine clay and sand, $50,000; Richard U. Rue, Alfred T. Kerr, Blanche C. Rue, Carrie Kerr, all of South Amboy.

Japan Silk Co., Paterson, manufacture and deal in silk, wool, and textile fabrics, $25,000; David Seidel, Wolf Hcrowitz, Charles Bleschymski, Abram Gold, Rubin Males, all of Paterson.

New York Silk Co., Paterson, manufacture and deal in silk, wool, and textile fabrics, $25,000; Harris Berg, New York; Nathan Miller, Aaron Bohn, Paterson.

Delaware Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

DOVER, Del., July 19.—Charters filed: Consolidated Mining and Refining Co., to acquire by purchase or otherwise, locate, lease, and sell mines and mining rights and to develop the same, $1,500,000; William O'Keefe, Charles W. Bush, E. E. Wright, local Wilmington (Del.) incorporators.

Southern Fertilizer and Oil Co., carry on fishing business, especially that of Menhaden fishing; $225,000; Charles H. Menger, Charles P. Sawyer, Jacob H. Lazarus, all of New York.

Imogen Copper Co., Inc., carry on a general business of mining, $250,000; F. D. Buck, George W. Dillman, M. L. Morty, local Wilmington (Del.) incorporators.

Sapulpa Co. Increases Dividend.

The Sapulpa Refining Company, an Oklahoma oil corporation, yesterday increased its dividend from 1½ to 2 per cent. a month, payable Aug. 1 to stockholders of record July 20. The company has $1,000,000 capital on which earnings, according to official reports, have been running at late at the annual rate of 30 per cent.

PUBLIC UTILITIES

Transactions in Stocks and Bonds—Quotations for Railway, Light and Power Issues.

The following range of prices and closing quotations were reported to THE NEW YORK TIMES yesterday by dealers in public utility securities. The trading in these securities is done privately over the counter, and this record gives only those trades which are reported by the dealers making them:

STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Closing. Bid.	Asked.
100	Am. Cities pf.	49	49	48	50
50	Am. W. W. partic. pf.	16¼	16¼	15½	17
†86	Am. St. & Tr. Co.	370½	368	368	370
975	Cities Service.	302	290	301	305
444	Cities Serv. pf.	87½	86½	86⅝	87⅛
575	Commow'th pf.	65½	64	64½	65½
650	Com'w'th pf.	86	85	85	86
5	Int. Electric.	35	35	35	36
10	Int. Electric pf	94	94	94	95
400	Lincoln S. & E.	50¼	50½	50	51
1,200	Ohio Gas, new	67¼	66⅛	66¾	67¼
40	Rep. Ry. & Lt.	87½	87¼	37	38
181	Toledo Trac. pf.	50½	50	50	51

BONDS.

$2,000	Birm. Ry., Lt. & Power.	90⅝	90¼	90	90⅜
10,000	Southern Cal. Edison 5s, '39	97¼	97	96⅞	97¼

Closing quotations for issues not included in the table of transactions above were as follows:

	Bid.	Asked.
American Cities	5	12
Adirondack Electric Light	23	25
Adirondack Electric Power pf.	77	80
American Gas Co.	120	123
†American G. & E. pf.	49	51
†American Light & Traction pf.	100½	111
American Power & Light	68	70
American Power & Light pf.	84	86
American Public Utilities	42	47
American Public Utilities pf.	77	87
American W. W. & E.	7	8½
Am. W. W. & E. 1st pf.	55	60
Atlantic P. & L. pf.	82½	95
Baton Rouge El. pf.	88	91
Baton Rouge notes	99½	
Carolina Power & Light	26	30
Carolina Power & Light pf.	97	100
Central Miss. Valley Prop. pf.	74	81
Colorado Power	24	26
Columbus Electric pf.	99½	101½
Connecticut Power pf.	75	
Consumers Power pf.	92	95
Dallas Electric notes	96	98
Dayton P. & L.	98¾	99½
†Dayton P. & L. pf.	62	64
Eastern Texas Electric	95½	96½
Eastern Texas Electric pf.	61	65
Eastern Texas Electric pf.	92	94
Eastern Texas Electric notes	100	101
El Paso Elec.	125	130
Electric Bond Deposit pf.	85	
Electric B. & S. pf.	99½	100
Emp. D. E. pf.	88½	93
Federal Light & Traction	11	13
Federal Light & Traction pf.	45	49
Galveston-Houston Electric	32½	
Galveston-Houston Electric pf.		77½
Gas & Electric Securities	295	
Gas & Electric Securities pf.	97	102
International Traction	49	52
International Traction pf.	90	94
Mississippi River Power	14	16
Mississippi River Power pf.	38	42
Northern Ontario Lt. & Power	15	18
Northern Ontario Lt. & Power pf.	60	65
Northern States Power	87	88
Northern States Power pf.	96	96¼
Northern Texas Electric	57	62
Northern Texas Electric pf.	85	87
Ozark Power & Water	46	50
Pac

ORDERS MARSHALL BACK INTO CUSTODY

Court Dismisses United States District Attorney's Writ of Habeas Corpus.

HIS ARREST CALLED LEGAL

Friends Say Federal Prosecutor May "Face Music" In Congressional Contempt Case.

Judge Hand of the Federal District Court yesterday dismissed the writ of habeas corpus obtained by United States Attorney H. Snowden Marshall to relieve him from arrest by Sergeant at Arms Gordon of the House of Representatives for arraignment before that body on a charge of contempt. Mr. Marshall was returned to the custody of Mr. Gordon. Just what the next step will be could not be learned definitely. John C. Spooner, Mr. Marshall's counsel, was out of town, and Mr. Marshall refused to discuss the matter for publication.

It was suggested by some of Mr. Marshall's friends that Judge Hand would be asked for a stay and that if the application were granted the legal proceedings that would follow might delay any final result until after March 4 next, when a new House of Representatives would come in.

Some close friends of Mr. Marshall were somewhat inclined to think he might decide to "face the music" and take whatever punishment the House saw fit to inflict, leaving the matter then to public opinion. The House has the power to imprison for contempt, to purge rebuke or to permit the accused to purge himself of the contempt. Mr. Marshall, his friends said, was not the sort of man who would submit to a rebuke.

The warrant held by Mr. Gordon may be served forthwith, or its service may be withheld to permit Mr. Marshall to decide what steps to take if he should desire to continue the fight. Anyway, the District Attorney's friends were sure he was not afraid.

History of the Case.

The contempt charges grew out of a letter, written by Mr. Marshall to the sub-committee of the Judiciary Committee of the House which had investigated his official conduct. In the letter he branded the work of the sub-committee as "irregular and extraordinary," and declared that it was "trying to protect a member of Congress by ruining a District Attorney."

The member of Congress referred to was Representative Buchanan, who had been indicted after Mr. Marshall had investigated the alleged unneutral activities of Labor's National Peace Council. The charges made against Mr. Marshall by the sub-committee related to his conduct of the Rae Tanzer perjury case and the general manner in which his office was conducted.

The letter written by Mr. Marshall on which the contempt charge was based was dated May 8, and referred to many acts of the sub-committee which Mr. Marshall severely criticised. He admitted having been the person quoted by a reporter in a published statement and said:

I pointed out to him that you, contrary to the usual practice, had come here and had held public hearings; that among your witnesses you had invited every rogue that you could lay your hands on or could find you and Mr. Sapiro and slander me and my assistants under the full privilege of testifying before a Congressional committee."

Precedents for the Case.

In his opinion dismissing the writ Judge Hand cited many authorities showing that legislative bodies had the power to punish for contempt, and mentioned similar proceedings by the English House of Lords.

One case cited was that of an editor in the island of Jamaica who had published matter held by the Assembly to be "a breach of privilege." The editor sued the Sergeant at Arms who had arrested him, and Baron Parke, who delivered the judgment on appeal, held that all legislative assemblies had the right to protect themselves, not only against direct impediments to the exercise of their duties, but against libels reflecting upon their authority.

A decision in another case by the same Justice was in a case in which a man was charged with threatening, both within and outside the House, to assault a member of the Assembly. The court excluded that part of the offense committed within the Assembly on the ground that there it had the power to protect itself.

Judge Hand did not refer to the legal right of any person arrested on such proceedings to sue the Sergeant at Arms for making an arrest on a bankrupt charge, and Mr. Marshall might have the right, friends said, to begin a new legal proceeding by suing Sergeant at Arms Gordon.

Another case cited was that of a reporter who was committed to the Sergeant at Arms of the Senate for printing certain things relating to a treaty. He refused to tell who had given him the information and was committed to the custody of the Sergeant at Arms.

Commitment Not Reviewable.

The Circuit Court held that the commitment by the Senate was not reviewable by a court, in analogy with the practices of the houses of Parliament, but that "it appeared that the Senate was acting in a matter over which it had full powers and that the inquiry and contempt as a means of effectuating the inquiry were incidents to the discharge of its constitutional powers."

Judge Hand said the House of Representatives had not inherited the prerogatives in matters of contempt of the House of Commons, and that its commitments were open to inquiry at least to the extent of discovering whether the commitment was an incident to the exercise of some constitutional power. Then he said:

Nevertheless it has a limited power to commit, and in the exercise of that power it enjoys immunity from review by a court which necessarily has no appellate jurisdiction. That the House was in fact engaged in a constitutional inquiry admits of no doubt.

Of course, the manner of the discharge of those duties by the sub-committee is not relevant to the case now at bar, so long as they assumed to be acting under the resolution. It was the substance of the argument that contumelious language directed toward the sub-committee was different from that directed to the House as a whole, but I scarcely think that question deserves much discussion, and I pass it by.

The court withheld its opinion as to whether the letter written by Mr. Marshall justified any punitive action by the House because that was within its own jurisdiction. Then he said:

The Power of Congress.

The questions whether the conduct of these members was such as justified the comment, and, if so, whether the dignity of the House suffers more by the punishment of the just indignation than by a recognition of its justice, are quite without the scope of this inquiry.

I am, of course, aware that the implications of such a holding are to make it possible for the House to treat as a contempt criticism of its conduct pending impeachments by the press generally. Such a power involves the possibility of abuse like every other power, especially when in the hands of one who is at once the judge and the victim.

On the other hand, it must be conceded that the absence of such power puts the House at the mercy of a public pressure that may at times actually prevent a fair and impartial determination of an individual's rights. It may be better that such offenses should come before a separate tribunal unaffected by the sting of personal insult, but there is at present no such tribunal. It has been the traditional method of the law we have inherited to trust to the magnanimity of courts to disabuse themselves of such motives.

Finally, it must be remembered that public criticism of courts has in any event no propriety until the case be decided. The ruling in the case at bar does not imply the right of the House to treat as a contempt statements made while legislative questions are pending before it.

At such times discussion and criticism are indispensable; it is useful that the conflict of public interests, of which legislation is a legitimate resultant, should be voiced and free. Were the duty merely that is judicial, the case is quite different. In such cases a habit of public appeal breeds a state of mind in the tribunal at variance with the first duties of a Judge, and any value it could have, even in extreme cases, is not a counterweight to the dangers of its recognition as lawful.

In fact, however, all such matters are beside the point, if the power be fairly deducible from the existing law. This, I think, it is, and, if so, speculation upon its value is irrelevant.

The opinion concluded with a dismissal of the writ and the remanding of the relator.

TO PRESS CONTEMPT CHARGE.

House Drops Impeachment Plan, but Insists on Arrest.

WASHINGTON, July 19.—Although the impeachment proceedings have been dropped after an extended investigation of Representative Buchanan's charges, the House has voted to hale Mr. Marshall before it for contempt because of his criticisms of the investigating subcommittee.

The Sergeant at Arms was authorized to fight the case through the courts and execute his warrant. It has been generally understood that if the District Attorney was brought before the bar of the House his punishment would be a reprimand by the Speaker.

Tax Excess Profits 77 Per Cent.

LONDON, July 19. — Announcement was made in the House of Commons today by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Reginald McKenna, that the Government had decided to take in taxation 77 per cent. of the excess profits of shipping firms.

COMMODITIES MARKETS

WHEAT.

The market was less responsive on the bull side to rust reports, and values were slightly lower, closing with net losses of ½@¾c. Reports of cooler weather in Canada and prospects of lower temperatures in the American Spring wheat belt were rather reassuring, and were largely responsible for some of the selling pressure, as the trade felt that with cooler weather there was less liability of the spread of rust.

In the local cash market No. 1 durum was quoted at $1.21½; No. 2 hard, $1.22¾; No. 1 Northern Duluth, $1.31¾; No. 1 Northern Manitoba, $1.30, all free on board, New York.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Close.	Prev. Year.	Last Year.
July	1.10¼	1.10¼	1.10¾	1.11¾	1.32¾	1.00¼
September	1.12¼	1.11¾	1.12¼	1.13¾	1.32¾	1.05¼
December	1.15¾	1.13¾	1.15	1.15¾	1.32¾	1.07⅝

CORN.

The corn market was easier under active selling, especially of the new crop positions, owing to reports of scattered showers and cooler weather over the West and predictions of a further fall in temperatures. The July position showed resistance to pressure and closed ½c higher, but the later months were ⅝c to 1c net lower.

In the local cash market No. 2 yellow corn was quoted at 91 cents, cost, insurance, and freight, New York.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Close.	Prev. Year.	Last Year.
July	75⅛	70	70½	70⅝	78	78
September	75¾	74⅝	74⅞	75½	78⅝	78⅝
December	65⅛	63⅝	64¼	65⅝	63⅝	63⅝

OATS.

The cooler weather had a bearish influence on the oats market, and prices closed easy, with net losses of ½c to ¾c. Harvesting operations are now progressing, and there was some disposition to anticipate hedging pressure. The local cash market was easy. Standard quoted at 47½@47¾c; No. 3 white, 46¾@46¾c; No. 4 white, 45½@46c; fancy clipped white, 47½@48¾c; ordinary clipped white, 45½@47½c, all elevator.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Close.	Prev. Year.	Last Year.
July	40¾	40¾	40¾	40¾	41¼	47⅜
September	40¾	40¼	40¼	40¼	41	37⅝
December	42⅜	42	42¼	42⅜	39¼	

PROVISIONS.

The provision market was irregular, with lard and ribs easier, while pork was steady. The domestic cash demand was said to be slow, and, while there were prospects of some further export sales to the Belgian relief, they were not yet consummated.

CHICAGO PRICES.

Lard—	High.	Low.	Close.	Close.	Prev. Year.	Last Year.
July	12.90	12.82	12.85	12.97	8.25	
September	13.05	12.85	12.90	13.05	8.52	
Ribs—						
July	13.35	13.27	13.35	13.37	10.07	
September	13.42	13.32	13.37	13.46	10.10	
Pork—						
July	25.90	25.90	25.90	25.87	14.85	
September	24.65	24.40	24.65	24.80	15.00	

COTTONSEED OIL.

The cottonseed oil market was again weak and lower under a continuation of Tuesday's liquidating movement, and at one time values showed losses of 23 to 30 points from the previous close. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Spot	....	....	9.60@ 9.75	10.00
July	9.71	9.66	9.65@ 9.67	9.95
August	10.05	9.90	10.00@10.01	10.14
September	9.96	9.79	9.95@ 9.96	10.02
October	9.15	8.85	9.10@ 9.12	9.09
November	8.36	8.15	8.35@ 8.37	8.88
December	8.30	8.06	8.24@ 8.25	8.81
January	8.32	8.10	8.27@8.28	8.33
February	....	....	8.28@ 8.35	8.34

SUGAR.

After opening 3 points lower to 2 points higher, with sales on the call of 1,750 tons, the market for sugar futures became more active and on covering and bull support prices showed early net gains. Closing prices showed net gains extending from 4 to 11 points. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
July	....	....	5.19@5.28	5.15
August	5.20	5.20	5.21@5.23	5.17
September	5.32	5.24	5.31@5.32	5.26
October	5.25	5.21	5.28@5.30	5.23
November	5.11	5.11	5.17@5.19	5.13
December	5.00	4.95	5.01@5.02	4.95
January	....	....	4.70@4.72	4.65
February	4.42	4.39	4.44@4.46	4.39
March	4.44	4.41	4.46@4.48	4.41
April	....	....	4.49@4.51	4.43
May	....	....	4.52@4.53	4.45
June	....	....	4.58@4.60	4.47

COFFEE.

Continued strength in Brazil again had a stimulating influence on values in the local coffee market and, while the volume of business was not large, there was little pressure to sell, and final quotations were 3 to 6 points net higher.

The local spot market was quiet, but prices remained steady, with Rios 7s quoted at 9¾c and Santos 4s at 10¼c.

Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
July	....	....	8.44@8.45	8.38
August	....	....	8.44@8.45	8.42
September	8.51	8.49	8.50@8.51	8.46
October	....	....	8.55@8.56	8.51
November	....	....	8.60@8.61	8.56
December	8.65	8.63	8.65@8.66	8.61
January	....	....	8.71@8.73	8.67
February	....	....	8.78@8.79	8.74
March	8.86	8.84	8.85@8.87	8.80
April	....	....	8.90@8.92	8.87
May	8.97	8.95	8.96@8.97	8.93
June	....	....	9.01@9.02	8.98

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts yesterday, 13,987 packages. Generally quiet trading, but a steady market for most grades of creamery. The proportion of high qualities is much less than last week. Renovated slow. Ladies quiet and in buyers' favor, and packing stock is also easy. Creamery, extras, (92 score,) per lb, 29c; higher scorings, 29½@30c; extras (88 to 91 score,) 27@28¼c; seconds, (83 to 87 score,) 25@26½c; thirds, 24@24½c; creamery, unsalted, extras, 29@29½c; higher scoring, 30@31c; firsts, 27@28½c. State dairy, tubs, finest, 27½@28¼c; good to prime, 25½@27c; common to fair, 22@25c; renovated, extras, 26½@26¾c; firsts, 24½@25½c; lower grades, 22½@23c; imitation creamery, firsts, 24½@25c; ladles, current make, firsts, 23½c; seconds, 22¼c; lower grades, 21¾@22c; packing stock, current make, No. 1, 22½c; No. 2, 21¾c; lower grades, 20@21c.

EGGS.—Receipts yesterday, 21,527 cases. The market is generally quiet and the tone unsettled and irregular. Very fancy qualities of fresh gathered stock were in scarce, and such are generally reported firm, although the average prime, medium, and lower grades are moving slowly, and holders have every difficulty in obtaining quotations prices. Dirties rule easier, and both dirties and checks must be very prime to command out top quotation. Nearby white eggs of usual quality are plentiful and moving slowly, at unimproved; strictly fancy goods are scarce and tend in sellers' favor. Fresh gathered, extra fine, per dozen, 27½@28c; fancy extra, 26½@27c; average extra, 25½@26c; seconds, 23@24c; thirds and poorer, 19@22c; dirties, No. 1, 21@21½c; No. 2 and poorer, 18@20½c; checks, good to choice, dry, 19½@20c; undergrades, 18@19c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby hennery whites, fine to fancy, 29@33c; ordinary to good, 26@28c; gathered whites, ordinary to fine, 25@29c; Western and Southern, gathered, 24½@26c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby hennery browns, 29@30c; gathered brown and mixed colors, 23@28c; duck eggs, State and nearby, Indian runner, 28@30c.

COURT CALENDARS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(*) This character means *versus* or *against*.

FEDERAL.

Southern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Learned Hand, J.—In Room 235, P. O. Bldg., at 10 A. M.
Motion calendar:
Bouker (Saville.
Wright & Cobb (Royal Typewriter Co.
Mail.
Maloy (Great A & P Tea Co.
Sheplipes (Erie R. R.
Jorle (Hudson & Manhattan R. R.
Goodwin F & C Co (Lumiere Jougla Co.
Leonard et al. (Chadeloid Chem Co (Chalmers Co. (2.)
Rodgers (Benedict.
Chadeloid Chem Co (Chalmers Co. (2.)
Emboss Sales Co (Hydraulic Press Mfg. Co.
Friedley, Voshard & Co (Stolzer.
Atlas (Whitman.
Berger (Rich.
L. Crooks Eng Co (Cohen.
Weltmann (Fellman.
May (Steffens Trucking Co.
Siegel (Ehring.
Loeffler (Mark Aron, Inc.
Schwefelgelst (Brand.
Meyer (Hereford Ry Co.
Schweifelgelst (Brand. (3.)
Scheiner (Grand.
Stillwell Co (Hamburger.
Leifer (Sheinman.
Seltzman (Glucklin.
Sherman & Russell (Robertson.
Kamenitsky (Corcoran.
Enison (N Y Life.
M. Kaempfer & Sons (Royal Insurance Co.
Ingnoor (Ellicott.

PART II.—Schmuck, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.

TRIAL TERM—Parts I., II., III., IV., V., VI., VII., and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Hendrick, J.—Re John D. Inc.—Max Salomon. Broadway Savings Bank (Frankenberg—Bernard J Tierney.

Receivers Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Giegerich, J.—Sarah J Shaw (Helen E Dodge—Chester J Byrnes.

SUPREME COURT—Hendrick, J.—Moss Estate (Louise A Phillips—Francis P Murphy.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM (Chambers) — Mullan, J. — Ex parte business at 10 A. M.

SPECIAL TERM—Mullan, J.—Motion calendar to be called July 25.

TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Mullan, J.—No day calendar.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schulz, S.—Ex parte business.

TRIAL TERM—Schulz, S.—No day calendar.

County Court.

SPECIAL TERM (Chambers)—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.

SPECIAL TERM FOR MOTIONS—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.

TRIAL TERM—Gibbs, J.—No day calendar.

Referee Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Mullan, J.—Sudbrink (Baukal—Arthur N. Giegerich.

KINGS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Second Department—Recess.

APPELLATE TERM—Second Department—Recess.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Kelly, J.—Motions at 10 A. M.
N Y. B'klyn & Manhattan Beach R Co (Board Taxes & Assessm'ts, N Y.
L I R R Co (same.
Valentine (Valentine.
People (Ganoff.
Alcot (Bussman.
Arena (Arena.
Re C N Y.
Re Borough Box & Lumber Co.
Loyd (Loyd.
Honig (Schaer.
Roe (Heidelberger.
Silberman (Silkey.
Collins (Thompson.
Thompson (Sidenberg.
Lehrman (Chalkowitz.
Schroeder (Elfeln.
Harris (Harris.
Dons (Doris.
Re Rogers. (West 19th and 20th Sts.)
Lisowski (L I R R Co.
Johann (Duryea.
Heitkamper (Hoffman.
Ballard (Silverman.
Cohn (Cohn.
Ralston (Jackson.
McGovern (McGovern.
Swartz (Cesarec.
Met By-Products Co (Langevin, (2.)
Schwefelgelst (Brand. (3.)
Scheiner (Grand.
Stillwell Co (Hamburger.
Leifer (Sheinman.
Seltzman (Glucklin.
Sherman & Russell (Robertson.
Kamenitsky (Corcoran.
Enison (N Y Life.
M. Kaempfer & Sons (Royal Insurance Co.
Ingnoor (Ellicott.

PART II.—Benedict, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Adjourned for the term.

TRIAL TERM—Adjourned for the term.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Ketcham, S.—Day calendar, at 10 A. M.
Wills of:
Imogene Crumm,
Henry Kruse,
George H. Day,
Elizabeth Healy,
Maria Mardas,
Elinor O'Connor,
Frank Conlon,
T. L. Hoover.
Administration of:
Emma R. Rolls,
William Reardon.
Accounting of:
Aaron Grayzel,
Lena Happel,
Daniel Dougherty
Frederick Kropp,
Sarah E. Clark,
Elizabeth Boyce,
Florence Brynner,
August Elsis.
Chas. Lindstrand,
Hamilton Salmon,
Lene Settig,
Johanna Messenger,
Thomas Stitrich.
Estate of:
Bridget Concannon.

County Court.

Calendar.

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD.

Telegraph Company Adds to Lower Broadway Holdings—$150,000 East Side Residence Sale—Equitable Company Buys In Wall Street Building—National Guard Leases Building.

A deal on lower Broadway and a residence deal in East Seventy-seventh Street, near Fifth Avenue, were the prominent features of realty interest yesterday which contributed to another active day. The downtown transaction involved the purchase of the four-story business building at 205 Broadway, adjoining the southwest corner of Fulton Street, by the 195 Broadway Corporation, which is the holding realty company for the American Telegraph & Telephone Company. The property covers a plot 16.9 by 96.10, and was purchased through William Milne as trustee for Mrs. Grace T. Gray, widow of the late Judge John Clinton Gray. It has been held at $350,000. The assessed value is $275,000.

By acquiring this little parcel the Telegraph & Telephone Company own all of the Broadway frontage on the west side from Dey to Fulton Street, except the immediate Fulton Street corner. The frontage owned is 137.4 feet. The company also owns all of the block through to Church Street, with the exception of four small lots on the Dey and Church Street corner, owned by William Waldorf Astor. A 33-foot frontage on Fulton Street is held under a long lease, but the remainder is held in fee.

The Douglas Robinson, Charles S. Brown Company acted as brokers. They sold the other recent purchases, including the Mail & Express Building. Vice President F. H. Bethell said that no plans for improvement are contemplated.

$150,000 Dwelling Opposite Senator Clark's Mansion Sold.

Mrs. Charles H. Marshall has sold to a client of Douglas L. Elliman & Company, for occupancy, 6 East Seventy-seventh Street, a five-story American basement dwelling, on a lot 25 by 102.2. The house is one door east of Fifth Avenue and opposite Senator Clark's mansion. It was held at $150,000. Recently the dwelling at 14 East Seventy-seventh Street was sold to Reginald Vanderbilt.

East Seventy-second Street Sale.

The three-story dwelling at 212 East Seventy-second Street, 17.10 by 102.2, between Second and Third Avenues, has been sold by the William S. Anderson Company, Frank Kropp, President, for Louis Freedman, executor. The property has been owned by the Freedman family since 1879.

36th Street Plot in Trade.

John I. Downey, the builder, was the buyer of the nine-story apartment house at 122 East Seventy-sixth Street, 87 by 102.2, sold on the preceding day by Julius Tischman & Sons through Douglas L. Elliman & Co. A trade was involved, Mr. Downey giving in part payment the plot with two old buildings at 15 and 17 West Thirty-sixth Street, 48 by 98.9, held at $195,000. The Tischmans, it is said, will erect a twelve-story loft structure on the site.

Equitable Buys in Smith Building.

The Equitable Life Assurance Society, as plaintiff in the foreclosure action, bought in the twelve-story Smith Building at 3 to 7 Wall Street, southwest corner of New Street, with an extension to 84 Broadway, at auction yesterday. It was sold by Herbert A. Sherman and bought in on a bid of $1,575,000. There was no other bidding. Action had been brought against Catherine H. B. Smith and others to recover a mortgage judgment of $1,435,614, with back taxes of $16,777.

Investors Buy Tenements.

The Lawyers Mortgage Company sold 352 Madison Street, a five-story tenement, on lot 23.3 by 95.1, near Scammel Street; also 324 East 112th Street, a six-story tenement, on lot 35 by 100.11, between First and Second Avenues. The buyers are individual investors. Both properties were taken over by the selling company in foreclosure. Given to-day.

Samuel Weitzen has purchased from Joseph Harris for investment 146 and 148 West 143d Street, a six-story tenement on a plot 41.8 by 99.11.

Franklin Pettit Buyer of Broadway Corners.

Franklin Pettit is the buyer of the two corners at Broadway and Eighty-first Street, sold by the Jesup estate. The property was held at $800,000.

$165,000 Bronx Trade.

An investor has purchased from the William Picken Construction Company the southeast corner of 188th Street and Creston Avenue, a six-story apartment house with stores, on a plot 65 by 96, irregular. In part payment three properties in New Rochelle were taken, as follows: 7 Kress Park, an eleven-room house with garage, on a plot 100 by 180, and the southeast corner of Lockwood and Howe Avenues, two ten-room houses, each on a plot 50 by 100.

The Creston Avenue corner was held at $115,000, and the New Rochelle properties at $50,000. James E. Barry and Knap & Wasson negotiated the sale.

Bronx Sales.

An investing client of Selkin & Mintz has purchased 617 Faile Street, a two-story dwelling on a lot 24½ by 100 from the Superior Finance Company.

Rose Fisher sold to Kathryn A. Donnelly 2,006 Washington avenue, a four-story flat, on a lot 20 by 93.2, just south of 179th Street.

Brooklyn.

John Pullman sold 24 St. John's Place, on the Park Slope, a four-story single brick apartment house on a plot 22 by 120, for Robert Kerr to F. C. O'Brien for investment.

Deals in Queens.

The Degnon Realty and Terminal Company has purchased from the John Clarke estate a tract of twenty-five acres on the Flushing Meadows, adjoining their other holdings.

The Queens-Nassau Mortgage Company has sold to H. L. Scutt a plot 100 by 120, on the south side of Pacific Street, west of Vine Street, Jamaica.

Staten Island Buyers.

Cornelius G. Kolff has sold for Mrs. Lena Biechy to Mrs. Francis Canrilli the dwelling on lot 50 by 100 at 146 Fourth Avenue, between Westervelt Avenue and Bismarck Avenue, St. George.

Moffatt & Schwab have sold four lots on the northwest corner of Sherman and Fourth Avenues, New Brighton, for C. F. Grieshaber, to Henry G. D. de Meli, who previously bought the lots and house on Sherman. Fifth and Westervelt Avenues, formerly the home of Mrs. Kahle.

North Plainfield Sale.

Steven B. Ayres has sold for the Wheeler Corporation to Evarts L. Prentiss eight plots at North Plainfield, N. J., having a frontage of 400 feet on Rockview Avenue.

Buys at Bronxville.

J. F. Donnell has sold at Bronxville a plot 50 by 165, on Front Avenue, extending to the Bronx River Pakway, for H. E. Hinehart, and for B. B. Becker an adjoining plot, 50 by 175. John W. Harris of Bronxville was the buyer.

Suburban Estates Sold.

The estate of the late H. Prescott Whittaker at Greenwich, Conn., has been sold by Thomas N. Cooke for $51,200 to Robert Franklin Adams, President of the Adams Manufacturing Company of New York City.

The former country estate of Ferdinand P. Earle at Monroe, Orange County, N. Y., has been sold to William J. Carey. It consists of 123 acres, and was held at $60,000. E. A. Valler and John P. Paul were the brokers.

National Guard Leases Building.

The National Guard, State of New York, has leased for the Commissary Department the eight-story building at 156 West Thirty-sixth Street, covering a plot 60 by 98, abutting the old Arsenal on the northeast corner of Seventh Avenue and Thirty-fifth Street, recently damaged by fire. The lease was made through Lewis B. Preston for Archibald D. Russell, owner of the property. It has been taken for one year, at the end of which time the Arsenal Building is expected to be ready for use.

Commercial Leases.

The Charles F. Noyes Company has leased the store at 224 and 226 Pearl Street for Clayton Rockhill to George Nash Company; the store at 320 and 322 Pearl Street for Robert B. Lawrence to Ralph L. Nixson; the store at Fordham Road and Webster Avenue for Jacob Leitner to Michael Wolf, and the store at 70 Wall Street for the Index Realty Company to Fowler & Furman.

Unger & Watson, Inc., have leased the three-story building at 679 Lexington Avenue to the Litwin Decorating Company, also the three-story dwelling at 424 East Fiftieth Street to K. Heppe, and the store at 137 and 139 East Fifty-seventh Street to Julius I. Cohn, upholsterer.

$5,500,000 in Mortgage Loans.

Wm. A. White & Sons have, since Jan. 1, closed over $5,500,000 in mortgage loans. Among the more recent ones were: $255,000 on the twelve-story loft 29-33 West Thirtieth Street for the Wallack Construction Company; $39,000 on the southwest corner of 122d Street and Third Avenue for I. Blyn & Sons, $21,000 on the five-story tenement 60 East Broadway for A. Zubrinsky, $9,000 on the one-story building 5,596-5,600 Broadway, $360,000 for the 324 West Thirty-ninth Street Corporation on the twelve-story building at 318-26 West Thirty-ninth Street, and $210,000 on the apartment at the southeast corner of West End Avenue and Eighty-second Street.

$66,000 Bronx Loan.

The New York Title and Mortgage Company has made two loans of $33,000 each to the Dubar Realty Company on two five-story apartment houses on the south side of Freeman Street, between West Farms Road and Westchester Avenue. The buildings have just been finished and the owners have already rented over 70 per cent. of the apartments, the renting of which did not begin more than two weeks ago.

Queens Building Breaks Record.

The Building Bureau of the Borough of Queens has since July 1 approved of plans for 149 new buildings estimated to cost $571,620. The total for the year is over $2,000,000 thus far in excess of last year's total for the first six months. Over 1875 new factories have been begun and are now under way or have been completed since the beginning of the year.

Realty Notes.

Leon S. Altmayer has negotiated a mortgage of $8,000 at 4½ per cent .on the four-story building at 346 First Avenue.

The recently organized Parisian Realty Company is the buyer of the building 810 Broadway.

Goodale, Perry & Dwight and William H. Archibald were the brokers in the Long Island City deal whereby the City of New York acquired a two-acre plot as an addition to Rainey Park.

RESULTS AT AUCTION.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Herbert A. Sherman.

Wall St, 3 to 7, s e s and 84 New St, extending to 84 Broadway, 63.2x32x30.8x30.10x106.2x56.4, twelve-story Smith Building; Equitable Life Assurance Society against C. H. B. Smith et al.; Stillman & Stillman, attorneys; due, $1,435,614.68; taxes, &c., $16,777.80; to the plaintiff for $1,575,000.

By Joseph P. Day.

Riverside Drive, e s, 101st St, 27.6x142.10x100.11x irregular, vacant; Mutual Life Insurance Co. against Douglas Realty Co. et al.; F. L. Allen, attorney; due, $62,445.79; taxes, &c., $918; to Maurice Morales for Dr. Charles V. Paterno for $64,000.

62d St, 414 West, s s, 175 ft w or 9th Av, 24x100.5, five-story flat; M. J. Murray and another, executors, against Frederick Wilenbroch et al.; B. L. Becker, attorney; due, $16,035.15; taxes, &c., $865.49; to the plaintiff for $15,000.

12th St, 438 East, s s, 172.9 ft w of Avenue A, 24.3x130.3, five-story tenement and stores; Jonas Well and another against Llebowitz Realty Co. et al.; I. S. Heller, attorney; due, $4,560.86; prior mortgage, $19,000; to the plaintiff for $20,000.

13th St, 440 East, s s, 148.6 ft w of Avenue A, 24.3x130.3, five-story tenement and stores; same against same; same attorney; due, $2,704.29; prior mortgage, $19,000; to the plaintiff for $19,500.

85th St, 315 East, n s, 200 ft e of 2d Av, 25x102.2, four-story flat; Knickerbocker Hospital against W. H. Hoyt et al.; Cary & C., attorneys; due, $13,307.42; taxes, &c., $385.35; to William P. Zwinge for $12,000.

By Samuel Marx.

3d Av, 1,551-1,555, s e corner of 87th St, 50x90, six-story building with stores; J. W. Bohlman et al. against Aaron Goodman et al.; H. S. J. Flynn, attorney; due, $16,-858.60; prior mtg $75,000; to the plaintiff for $90,500.

By Philip Smith.

St. Nicholas Place, 48, e s, 75 ft s of 153d St, 50.11x100, four-story and basement house; Falkenan & Hamershlag against Strathcona Construction Co. et al.; Goldsmith, R., M. & B., attorneys; to the plaintiff for $155,000.

By Henry Brady.

11th Av, 764, e s, 75 ft n of 53d St, 25x125x irregular, three-story frame house and four-story rear stable; Sheriff's sale; all right, title, &c., which R. J. Murphy had on April 18, 1916, or since; J. K. Ellenbogen, attorney; to H. A. Caussirat for $800.

123d St, 417 East, n s, 190.6 ft e of 1st Av, 19x100.11, three-story dwelling; Farmers' Loan and Trust Co. against M. T. Mulry et al.; Godfrey & Hall, attorneys; due, $3,884.29; taxes, &c., $127.93; to the plaintiff for $3,000.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.

By Joseph P. Day.

Eagle Av, 709, w s, 182 ft s of 156th St, 18x96.2, three-story tenement; Jacob W. Post against F. W. Seybel et al.; F. F. de Rham, attorney; due, $6,543.84; taxes, &c., $471.81; to the plaintiff for $6,000.

TODAY'S AUCTION SALES.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Henry Brady.

146th St, s s, 175 ft w of Lenox Av, 100x99.11, vacant; W. N. Bavier, as trustee, against I. A. McBride et al; Young, S. & R., attorneys; due, $31,028.83; taxes, &c., $204. 146th St, 216 West, s s, 116.4 ft w of Broadway, 18.7x100.3, five-story building and store, leasehold; Sheriff's sale of all right, interest, &c., which Annie Moore had on Jan. 1, 1916, or since; D. J. Early, attorney.

By Joseph P. Day.

119th St, 308 East, s s, 120 ft e of 2d Av, 20x100.11, five-story tenement; Manhattan Life Insurance Co. against Solara Holding Co. et al.; Samford, R. & W., attorneys; due, $16,744.41; taxes, &c., $750.

By Samuel Marx.

St. Mark's Place, 30, s s, 172 ft w of 2d Av, 26x120, six-story tenement; Frank Gens & Co. against Ella Frankel et al.; M. A. Rabinowitz, attorney; partition.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.

By Joseph P. Day.

Jackson Av, 900, e s, 174.8 ft s of 163d St, 38x87.6, five-story flat; Rhinelander Real Estate Co. against Norcorth Realty Co. et al.; Bowers & S., attorneys; due, $28,516.17; taxes, &c., $2,210.12.

By James J. Donovan.

147th St, 429 East, n s, 438 ft w of Brook Av, 42.3x99.0, five-story flat; East River Savings Institution against Rosalie Singer et al.; O. F. Hilbert, attorney; due, $30,-005.98; taxes, &c., $788.05.

Tinton Av, 916, e s, 154.4 ft s of 163d St, 26.7x135, two-story frame house; S. D. Kay against Louis Holzer et al.; Blumenthal & L., attorneys; due, $2,646.15; taxes, &c., $100.

180th St, 746 and 748 East, s s, 100.1 ft w of Prospect Av, 40x160x irregular, two-story frame house and vacant; Lawyers Mortgage Co. against Antonio Galiani et al.; Cary & C., attorneys; due, $21,127.81; taxes, &c., $462.25.

By J. H. Mayers.

Hull St, 3,407, n s, 150 ft e of Mosholu Parkway North, 27x110, four-story flat; Rhinelander R. E. Co. against Samuel Keeler et al.; Bowers & S., attorneys; due, $19,003.39; taxes, &c., $695.07.

By George Petit.

Park Av, 4,691, w s, 180.6 ft n of 187th St, 40.4x100, four-story flat; M. A. Moller against M. C. Schnackenberg et al.; Miller & B., attorneys; due, $17,923.36; taxes, &c., $538.88.

By Daniel Greenwald.

Mosholu Parkway South, w s, 132.1 ft n of 203d St, 31.6x71.4x irregular, two-and-a-half story frame dwelling; E. R. Moon and another against Elisa Levy et al.; Robert Godson, attorney; due, $7,631.91; taxes, &c., $782.50.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Nagle Av, n s, 100 ft e of Dyckman St, for two five-story tenements, 100x106; 302 Fifth Avenue Co., Inc., Harry Falk, President, 320 5th Av, owner; George F. Pelham, Inc., 30 East 42d St, architect; cost, $200,000.

172d St, n s, 280 ft w of Fort Washington Av, for a six-story tenement, 100x81.3; James Bradley, 1 Madison Av, owner; E. H. Janes, 124 West 45th St, architect; cost, $80,000.

Alteration.

Items under $5,000 omitted.

West End Av, 841 to 851, to a five-story private dwelling; A. R. Stern, 44 West 87th St, owner; S. Rosenblum, 31 Chambers St, architect; cost, $7,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 19.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

AUDUBON AV, 185, n e corner of 174th St, 63x100; Delta Holding Corp. to Anna Vogel, 918 Leggett Av, mtg $70,000,

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"On the Sound, at Centerport, N.Y."

For $10,750.

Small First Payment, Balance on Your Own Terms.

This beautiful new residence of most distinctive design, built of brick and stucco with every modern improvement, including gas, electricity and steam heat, containing large living room, open fireplace, dining room, kitchen, butler's pantry, four master's bedrooms with two baths and maid's room, on magnificently located, large-sized plot, heated garage built to match house. The exceptional value of this offering must be seen to be fully appreciated.

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or rent, with privilege of purchase, new house, Gregorian Colonial, built by private gentleman for his own occupancy at COLONIAL HEIGHTS, Westchester's exclusive colony, 30 minutes from Grand Central; all improvements; high elevation; 9 large rooms 2 baths, attractive sleeping porch, large open fireplace. Particulars apply H. E. Wilson, Room 200, St. George Hotel, Brooklyn.

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New, built of stucco; few but large rooms. Artistic in design. Hardwood floors, white woodwork, mahogany doors; 2 baths, fireplace, finest plumbing and electric fixtures. Enclosed veranda, sleeping porch. Finest section of Mount Vernon. Price $10,-. As Owner must sell less than rent.

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HANDSOME 12 ACRE ESTATE AT SCARSDALE.

High elevation, modern dwelling, 3 baths, sleeping porches, garage, chauffeur's quarters; orchard; near country club. Sacrifice price $25,000.

FOX REALTY COMPANY

51 East 42nd Street. 2875 Murray Hill.

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In Its Entirety,

SOUND—HUDSON—HILLS

Fish & Marvin 527 5TH AV.

FOR SALE OR RENT

At COLONIAL HEIGHTS, attractive 8-room house, 2 baths, open fireplace, hot water heat; high elevation, shade; near station and schools. A. Reimer, Room 1,118 Tribune Bldg. Phone Beekman 4500.

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On Ocean and Bay 40 minutes out

Restricted Residential Community

Homes and building sites, reasonable prices and convenient terms.

Detailed information upon request.

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Rental $1,000 per annum. Modern 14-room house, 2 baths; acre plot; trees, etc.; in developed hill section of Jamaica. Photo and diagram on application. Immediate possession.

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HUNTINGTON 10,000 SQUARE FEET

$100 HIGH AND DRY; NEAR TROLLEY AND MAIN ROAD. CHURCHES, SCHOOLS, AND STORES; 10,000 POPULATION; WILL GIVE WARRANTY DEED. FINEST SOIL FOR FARMING.

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Call or write for free R. R. tickets.

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Beautiful cottage, just finished; built for all-year home; owner cannot occupy; 8 large rooms, bath; open fireplace in living room; all the very latest improvements; electricity, gas; full cellar; hot water heat; new model gas range with extra hot water attachment; large plot 9,800 sq. feet; abundance of shrubbery and large shade trees; price $4,950; worth $6,000; responsible party can take possession for $990 cash, balance very easy terms; 40 minutes from city. B. Great Bargain, 243 West 34th St.

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Rights, elegant sandy bathing beach, enjoy all water sports in refined community; elegant all-year home and swell bath, gas, electricity, steam heat, range, tubs, open fireplace; all hardwood finish, magnificent in every detail; grounds all laid out in shrubs, etc. Don't miss this chance; a gift at $3,150; $200 cash and $20 monthly. OWNER, B. E., Room 608, 1 West 34th St.

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Magnificent five-acre estate, Patchogue, overlooking Bay; beautiful grounds; excellent neighborhood; residence, 15 rooms, 4 baths, garage, stables, barns, numerous outbuildings; $20,000, worth double.

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Modern in every detail, 5 rooms and bath; one minute's walk to bathing beach; boating, fishing, etc.; 40 minutes from city; price $2,800; $500 cash, balance $18 per month. B., Bungalow, 243 West 34th St.

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$5000 Old English 10% Down

Tapestry brick dwellings on beautiful parked street 2 minutes from Kings Highway station of new Sea Beach Subway now running from Municipal Building, Chambers St., N. Y. See these unique homes today. Nothing like them in Greater New York. Booklet upon request. OTTO SINGER, 26 Kings Highway, Brooklyn.

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217 CHOICE LOTS and 4 ATTRACTIVE COTTAGES

60% on Mortgages. Title Policies Free.

Every lot will positively be sold to the highest bidder.

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$2,500, EASY TERMS

$4,500 Can Remain on 1st Mtge.

English Home

NEAR THE WATER.

40 Min. on Train.

9 Rooms 2 Baths

A picturesque home with every convenience. In healthiest section near N. Y. 800 ft. elev. Artesian well water free from contamination. Reception room with open fireplace, dining room, pantry and kitchen. Six large bedrooms, 2 baths. Parquet floors, electric light. Ideal boating, bathing, golf; country club nearby. Send for photo.

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Can Pay ... for 6 months, and Then Easy Monthly Payments Like Rent, YOU CAN OWN THIS DESIGN GRAY-WALL HOUSE, built on large shaded plot in attractive Northern New Jersey Club Colony 14 miles out; 6 large rooms; tiled bath; wide porches; big open fireplace in living room; model gas kitchen; steam heat; 5 minutes' walk from Club House and Golf Course. For particulars, write TREASURER, P. O. Box 416, N. Y.

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at a bargain; business necessitates removal to California; house contains 10 large rooms, 2 baths; every modern convenience; handsome fixtures, &c.; located on large corner plot, nicely laid out; flower and vegetable garden, all well cared for; a big bargain for quick sale; good transportation facilities; cut.

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to get your family away from the City's germs and heat and get for them at bargain price a beautiful California bungalow at Madison, N. J., 9 living rooms, billiard room, bath; handsome finish; steam heat; garden, lawn, shrubbery, trees. Lot 75x165; immediate possession; cost $7,500; business change demands removal and will sell at real sacrifice. Owner, Room 703, 141 Broadway, N. Y.

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New Jersey farm, near Red Bank; 160 acres good farm land and 90 acres timber. Fruit trees; ten-room house, three baths. Good outbuildings; two brooks through property.

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Corner house; 9 rooms, bath, 2 toilets; electric light; American basement; newly decorated; suitable for physician or dentist. Apply to

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Estate of Emma F. McNall, Bankrupt.

Consisting of 2 Pieces of Real Estate.

AT 3 P. M. on the premises, 91 Field Point Road, ±1.888 acres. Dwelling, 5 master's and 4 maids' bedrooms and 3 baths; stable, 3 stalls and living apartment.

AT 4 P. M. on the premises, South Greenwich Ave., near Indian Harbor Yacht Club, 118 feet water frontage; stucco dwelling, 5 master's and 2 maids' bedrooms, 3 baths; garage, 2 cars and living apartment.

BOTH TO BE SOLD SATURDAY, JULY 22, 1916.

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$1,600 to $2,700 per annum

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8 Rooms, 2 Baths.

EXCEPTIONAL APARTMENTS and arrangement of rooms, every one being outside and large; abundance of closet room; modern in every detail and first class in every respect; elevator, all night service.

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7, 8, 9 rooms, 2 and 3 baths. Fireproof building and modern in every respect. Renting agent on premises, or

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High Class Elevator Apartments, *directly opposite Spanish Museum grounds.*

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New 9-story Fireproof Apartment. 3-4-5-6 ROOMS, 1 & 2 BATHS. ALSO DOCTOR'S APARTMENTS. RENTS $720 TO $1,500. Convenient to "L" and Subway.

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Two New Buildings

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NORTHWEST CORNER OF

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And

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MODERATE RENTALS

5, 6 and 7 Rooms, 2 and 3 Baths

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Entire Block Opposite Apthorp

Broadway, 78th to 79th St.

Subway Station at Door.

5-6-7 Rooms, 2 & 3 Baths.

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Three 8-Story Buildings.

Two Blocks from Subway Station.

Overlooking campus and buildings of Columbia University; block entirely residential.

Apartments of 5-6-7 & 8 Rooms, Baths.

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One Block from Subway Station.

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All large, light rooms; abundant closet space; modern, up to date.

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NOW UNDER CONSTRUCTION

A FEW CHOICE APARTMENTS OF TEN ROOMS AND THREE BATHS

APPLY ON PREMISES OR TO

DOUGLAS L. ELLIMAN & CO., 414 MADISON AVE.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

4, 5 & 6 Rooms

All Front Apartments

from $780 to $1,200.

214-220 West 110th St.

At Broadway

The MARC ANTONY and PRINCE HUMBERT

MARK RAFALSKY & COMPANY

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56 West 45th St. Tel. Bryant 7848

CARLISLE DWELLINGS

450 West End Ave., S. E. Cor. 82d

11 ROOMS

$2,600-$2,700

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BEDFORD PARK MOSHOLU ARMS APTS.

199th St., Briggs to Bainbridge Av., 3 Minutes to Botanical Gardens. N. Y. Central Sta., 4 Minutes 198th St., 3d Av. "L" Express Station.

4-5-6 Rooms..$26-$34-$42

BROOKLYN.

MODERN

FLATBUSH APARTMENT

7 Large Outside Rooms, $50.

WESTWOOD REALTY CO.,

685 Flatbush Ave., Brooklyn

THE STRAFFORD

777 West End Ave., S. W. Cor. 98th.

8 and 10 Room Duplex Apts., $2,200—$2,650

MARK RAFALSKY & COMPANY,

Managing Agent

56 West 45th St. Tel. Bryant 7848

THE DORCHESTER

131 Riverside Drive, N. W. Cor. 85th.

6 Rooms $1,300-$1,500

7 Rooms $1,500

9 Rooms $2,500

MARK RAFALSKY & COMPANY,

Managing Agent

56 West 45th St. Tel. Bryant 7848

JUST COMPLETED in West Bronx two high-class apartment houses, having the exclusiveness of a private house.

2635-2639 SEDGWICK AVE.

NEAR KINGSBRIDGE ROAD.

Convenient 225th Broadway Subway and University Av. and Van Cortlandt Park cars. Beautiful rooms and bath; every newest improvement, including rear balcony which overlooks Harlem River.

BERLIN RENTING AGENCY ON PREMISES.

ELSLEIGH HALL.

530 MANHATTAN AVENUE, COR. 122d

HIGH CLASS ELEVATOR APARTMENTS.

2-3-4-5 Rooms, Kitchenettes, Kitchens, **$30-$60**

Tel. Morn. 3297. Owner on premises.

Skylight Studios

5 West 16th Street

Bachelor Apartments

$30 to $60

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

Just Completed. Palisades Apartments

N. E. Cor. Haven Av. & 170th St.

A few blocks west of B'way.

These high-class houses command a beautiful view of the Palisades, the Hudson, and surrounding country.

3, 4 and 5 Rooms

AT MODERATE RENTS.

Every up-to-the-minute improvement, electricity, telephone, etc.

Renting man on premises, or

Aud. 9080 **Nehring Brothers,** St. Nicholas Ave., Cor. 174th.

A—601 WEST 141ST ST. Cor. Broadway—Garnet Hall.

4 to 7 large outside rooms; all night elevator; large closets; moderate rents. Elegant foyer; choice location; possession. Apply Superintendent.

THE PLAZA

795 ST. NICHOLAS AV. (COR. 150TH ST.) Attractive eight-room apartments with every improvement. All night elevator service. RENT $65.

MANHATTAN—East Side.

GRAMERCY PARK.

Attractive Studios, also two-room and bath Studio Apartments facing the Park.

INNES & CENTER, 30 East 20th.

BRONX.

BEDFORD PARK MOSHOLU ARMS APTS.

199th St., Briggs to Bainbridge Av., 3 Minutes to Botanical Gardens. N. Y. Central Sta., 4 Minutes 198th St., 3d Av. "L" Express Station.

4-5-6 Rooms..$26-$34-$42

BROOKLYN.

MODERN

FLATBUSH APARTMENT

7 Large Outside Rooms, $50.

WESTWOOD REALTY CO.,

685 Flatbush Ave., Brooklyn

Summer Homes

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

To Let—Furnished.

For Rent—Furnished country home, Montclair, N. J., Aug. 1 to Labor Day, $100; large living room 18x30, screened-in porch, 3 master's bedrooms, 3 maids' rooms, 3 baths; grounds 100 feet front; shade trees; fine view; owner going away for Summer. Apply at once, Mr. Roberts, 150 Broadway, N. Y. Cortland 8064.

LONG BEACH.

FOR RENT.

New, handsomely furnished house in quiet and restricted part of Long Beach; 5 bedrooms, 2 baths; private dock and motor boat; best bathing and fishing on Long Island. John Lundstadt, 5 Park St., Long Beach, L. I.

Nantucket.—Furnished cottage, six rooms and bath; near water and near town; $100 for August. G. L. Wentworth, 53 State St., Boston.

Furnished cottage, seven rooms, bath; electric lights; bathing, boating, fishing; garage; $100 a month. Box 624, Stonington, Conn.

For rent, whole or part of 12-room furnished house. Address S. D., 600 7th Av., North Asbury Park, N. J.

Apartments Wanted

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Furnished.

For furnished apartments, all sizes, write J 115 Times.

Unfurnished.

Wanted, Oct. 1, by two business women, two or three room apartment, unfurnished, southern exposure, between 30th and 50th Sts.; about $50. B 145 Times.

Five-room apartment, with kitchenette, vicinity of Columbia University. B 137 Times.

REAL ESTATE

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

PEASE & ELLIMAN, Real Estate and Insurance, 340 Madison Av.

BRYAN L. KENNELLY, REAL ESTATE, 156 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

LOTON H. SLAWSON COMPANY, 171 Madison Avenue, New York.

ARNOLD, BYRNE & BAUMANN, Real Estate and Mortgages. 115 Broadway.

CHAS. F. NOYES & CO., Real Estate. 92 William St.

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

A Comfortable Home in a Splendid Neighborhood. 20 East 83d St., to let. WM. A. WHITE & SONS, 46 Cedar St. Telephone 5700 John.

Have some attractive bargains in private houses, west side, north of 72d. Particulars, Goodale, Perry & Dwight, 2,705 Broadway, at 103d. Tel. Riverside 975.

Valuable booth to let in downtown arcade building; low price. Van Norden & Wilson, 1 West 34th St. Telephone Greeley 949.

Four-story and basement brownstone front, 323 East 17th St., opposite park. Chas. Bohlen, owner, 296 3d Av.

162d, 550 West, (Near Broadway.)—Ten rooms and two baths; very attractive house. W. D. Morgan, 3,573 Broadway, (147th St.)

Brooklyn—For Sale or To Let.

See our ad. Sunday, easy housekeeping homes, Crown St. Realty Associates, 102 Remsen St.

Queens—For Sale or To Let.

Beautiful home near lake, every modern improvement, big, airy rooms finished in A1 style; large veranda, nice garden plot; few minutes from trolley and station and near lake with a fine view; only 25 minutes out. Owner will take $300 cash and balance can be arranged easy. "Lake Home," Box 253 Times Downtown.

FOR HOME SITES at Little Neck Hills see Joseph P. Day, Sales Agent, 31 Nassau St.

Richmond Borough—For Sale or To Let.

For Rent or Sale, at New Dorp, S. I.—Several new and very pretty homes; New Dorp combines city facilities with the beautiful country and has fine transit facilities. L. C. Butler, New Dorp, S. I.

Real Estate Wanted.

Loft, buildings, and improved property to rent, sell, and manage. Knickerbocker Realty Co., 141 West 20th St.

Apartment house management a specialty. Hall & Bloodgood, 542 5th Av.

Real Estate for Exchange.

Four tenements with stores; East 125th St.; one mortgage; equity, $90,000; must have some cash. B 71 Times.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

SCARSDALE.

Bargain at Scarsdale—9 rooms—easy terms. GRIFFEN, PRINCE & RIPLEY, 18 East Forty-first Street, New York City.

A BARGAIN AT $9,500.

Chester Hill, Mt. Vernon, opposite park; 10-room modern dwelling, 2 baths. Anderson Realty Co., New Haven Station.

Country Estates—Westchester, Orange Counties. Seaman Lowerre & Co., 15 East 40th.

Suburban houses and country estates in Westchester Co., N. Y. George Howe, 527 5th Av.

Come and see homes and bungalows at Larchmont. Leo Bugg, 40 West 32d St.

Write for list of attractive homes. Hastings Homes Co., Hastings, N. Y.

New York State—For Sale or To Let.

ELLENVILLE, ULSTER COUNTY, N. Y. For Sale—Five acres, near Yama Farms Inn,) with old Colonial dwelling; modern conveniences; good water supply; can be purchased at attractive price and terms. Photos and further information from

HORACE S. ELY & COMPANY, 21 Liberty Street, New York.

Out of City.

For sale, a bargain, splendid seashore residence, 10 rooms, 3 baths, steam heat, all improvements, in cultured, restricted community; 30 minutes from business and shopping centres. H. L. Simpson, Room 509, 1 West 34th St., N. Y. C.

FARMS—ALL PRICES—EVERYWHERE. BATSON FARM AGENCY, 489 5TH AV.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

Pretty 5-room bungalow, 1 block from bathing beach and harbor; large living room, panelled walls, open fireplace, airy, light dining room, beamed ceiling, modern kitchen, 2 beautiful, large bedrooms with connecting bath; steam heat; veranda full width of house; will decorate interior to suit owner's taste; makes ideal year-round home; few blocks from trolley; only $250 cash and $18 monthly. "Water Front Bungalow," Box 123, Times Downtown.

Cosy little chicken farm, with 6-room cottage, poultry house, &c.; soil all cultivated; ready to move in; near harbor, trolley, and town of 10,000, where there is a demand for poultry, eggs, and farm products; small amount down and $12 monthly to responsible party. Kuch, Box 192 Times Downtown.

Owner wishes to dispose of fine little farm with a 6-room house, barn, etc.; room for chickens; garage, lawn, paths, shrubs, all fenced in; cannot occupy; will sell for $300 down and balance easy to reliable family; healthy location. B Owner, 105 Flatbush Ave., Brooklyn.

Want to sell my cosy 6-room house, with a nice, large garden plot; for $100 down and $12 monthly; near city and trolley; right price to good party. B. Welch, 105 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

Brightwaters.—Lake section; very attractive cottage on corner; cost over $10,000; executor wants offer to close an estate. T. B. Ackerson Co., 1 West 34th St., New York.

To let by the year, furnished, $100; unfurnished, $85; nine-room house. R. E. O'Hara, 152 Livingston, Forest Hills, L. I.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE. L'ECLUSE, WASHBURN & CO., Murray Hill 403v. 18 East 34th St.

RICKERT-FINLAY REALTY CO., Phone Greeley 5900. 1 West 34th St.

Country Homes, Farms, Shore Fronts. Daniel Gerard, 1,270 B'way, (38d,) N. Y.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

A MANSION SITE.

Private estate, or for physician's sanatorium; overlooking beautiful valley in Ramapo Mountains; thirty acres; abundance of pure spring water; electric current; secluded location, yet only a mile and a quarter from depot; good train service; one hour and ten minutes from New York; twenty-eight miles by splendid automobile road; price ten thousand dollors. Write for particulars. B 110 Times.

Escape doctors' bills by moving to healthful Woodcliff-on-Hudson, near Palisades Park, convenient all ferries and trolleys; desirable neighbors; modern eight-room stucco detached house, lawns front and rear; cost $7,000. Sacrifice; easy terms. Day, 201 East 30th. Agents ... per cent.

450 ACRES ALL UNDER CULTIVATION, producing great crops of wheat, corn, oats; 3 sets of buildings; on macadam road near 2 R. R. stations; the best big practical farm in Warren Co.; at less than $100 per acre. Slocum Farm Agency, 141 Broadway.

Roseville section of Newark; a 12-room detached brick dwelling on North 7th St., on a plot 80x100; will sell much below value and on easy terms. W. H. Silk, 138 East 38th St.

EAST ORANGE, N. J.

Free booklet of new homes mailed; 7-12 rooms, 1, 2 and 3 baths; $6,500 to $12,500. Philip T. Bowers & Co., Newark, N. J.

Montclair.—If seeking a home amid refinement and wealth, send for illus. folder of beautiful homes. E. E. Murdoch, Montclair.

ALL THE ORANGES Modern houses, every description, sale or rent. Frank H. Taylor, Op. Brick Church Station.

MONTCLAIR, N. J. Sale or rent. Send for illustrated booklet B. Hugnes-Taylor Co.

BRAY & MACGEORGE, VINELAND, N. J. Write for our Vineland Farm Catalogue.

MOORE & WYCKOFF, 346 5th Av., 45th St. } Country Property.

Connecticut—For Sale or To Let.

For sale, 64-acre farm; fertile land; large house, good condition; plenty of water; ice-house and pond; sugar orchard, trout streams; cream taken at door; five miles from city; very pleasant, profitable farm. M. E. Minor, Terryville, Conn.

Large, double house, four acres, shady, city water, line of trolley, near Long Island Sound, $3,600. C. R. Marin, Deep River, Conn.

Connecticut farms and shore front; especially Westport and Greens Farms. John Crawford, 7 East 42d St.

Mortgage Loans

Forty-five cents an agate line.

Mortgage money in any amount at 4½%. S. A. Israel & R. M. De Leeuw Co., 35 Nassau.

M. MORGENTHAU, JR., CO. Real Estate. 25 Pine St.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

OFFICES and LOFTS, large or small, to sublet at saving in rental. All parts of city; long or short periods; furnished or unfurnished. We save you both time and money in locating just what you want. THE SUBLEASING CO., 1,476 Broadway, (cor. 42d.) Bryant 5786.

34TH ST., 140 WEST, (bet. Broadway and 7th Av.)—STORE and BASEMENT and 2d floor front OFFICE, with large windows. Apply on premises, or to WM. A. WHITE & SONS, Real Estate, 46 CEDAR ST. Tel. JOHN 5700.

CORNER STORE and Basement. 147TH STREET AND 7TH AV. New Subway Express Station at Corner. E. S. WILLARD & CO., 52 WILLIAM ST.

OFFICES, LARGE AND SMALL. Attractive offices, import and export district, $17.50 up. 109 Broad St. All modern conveniences.

We have applicants for offices and lofts in all parts of this city. List your vacancies with us. Realty Subleasing Co., 220 Broadway.

A small store, 1,165 Madison Av. Duff & Conger, Madison Av., 80th St.

Established cloak and suit commission business will sublet office and showroom, sell fixtures. Room 1,011, 1,261 Broadway.

Lofts to Let—200x80; fire sprinklers; low insurance; 5-cent fare from New York. L. & M. Bruckerman, Ozone Park, L. I.

Stores and showrooms on 23d St. and 3d Av.; small and large; $720-$2,500. Bohlen, 296 3d Av.

Large, light loft for rent reasonable. 15 East 17th St.

Broadway corner store, extra large; will divide. George W. Martin, 1,947 Broadway.

WM. H. WHITING & CO., 41 PARK ROW. Business property, sale, rental, management.

RULAND & WHITING CO., 5 Beekman St. 710 Madison Av.

19TH ST., 106 EAST, (near 4th Av.)—Showrooms, lofts, offices. Apply Supt.

Wanted for Business Purposes.

Wanted to rent, one-story building, about 50x100, with railroad siding preferred, suitable for smelting metals, in L. I. City, Brooklyn, or Jersey City. Z 325 Times Annex.

APARTMENTS TO LET

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Furnished—East Side.

Attractive apartments, two rooms and bath, handsomely furnished; one block from subway; full hotel service; $10.50 weekly up. Summer rates. Hotel St. Louis, 34 East 32d St. Hotel Oxford, 35 East 27th St.

Furnished—West Side.

Hotel Conveniences; apartment house rates. Inspect our specially attractive apartments. R SPECIAL SUMMER CONCESSIONS G O MONTHLY OR WEEKLY. A O CATHEDRAL PLAZA, R F 100 CATHEDRAL PARKWAY, L 110TH ST. AND COLUMBUS AV. E Special Rates to Columbia Students. N WE HAVE 1, 2, 3, 4 ROOM APARTMENTS. $80, $40, $50, $60 UP MONTHLY. Fully furnished, dishes, silver, cooking utensils; maid service optional; apartment has private bath and kitchenette; concessions leave or unfurnished; near subway and "L"; must be seen to appreciate. Phone Academy 613. 5th Av. bus stops at door.

THE WILSONIA,

225, 227, 229 West 69th St., near Broadway. 2 rooms, kitchenette, and bath, $42.50. 3 rooms, bath, and kitchenette, $50. SPOTLESSLY FRESH AND CLEAN. No questionable or objectionable tenants; 'phone, elevator service; maid service optional; near subway, "L," 5th Av. bus, street cars; references absolutely essential.

SCHUYLER ARMS HOTEL, 307 West 98th, between Broadway and Riverside.—Newly furnished two, three, four, five rooms; shower baths; all-night maid, bell boy, elevator, and telephone service; immediate possession; $12.50 to $25 weekly; $50 and $100 monthly; restaurant in building. Telephone 8964 River.

A-A—SUMMER RATES—A-A

The city's largest assortment desirable apartments, 2 to 6 rooms, with kitchen or kitchenette. For particulars see inside back cover telephone directory. Office, 215 Manhattan Av. Phones 1647 and 1611 Academy.

Studio apartment with north light and all conveniences; also furnished two and three-room apartments.

THE BEVERWYCK, 39 West 27th St.

Very attractive furnished apartment of 8 rooms and 2 baths for rent until September 15th at $125 per month. Apply to Superintendent on premises, 307 West 79th St.

West End Av., (Convenient Subway.)—Immaculate 7 rooms, 2 baths apartment, beautifully, completely furnished; possession Saturday. Telephone Vanderbilt 1450.

Some unusual Summer opportunities, furnished sublet apartments, choice localities. J. Wickliffe Gray, Specialist, 269 West 73d. Columbus 3974.

Apartment, exceptionally desirable, 9 rooms, 2 baths; furnished or not; reasonable. Apt. D, Belnord, 86th St. and Broadway.

57th, 58 West.—Three months, outside small apartment; piano, elevator; references. Baxter.

Riverside Drive, 120, (corner 84th.)—11 all light, well-furnished rooms. Call, address W. R. & J. M. Stewart.

Beautifully furnished four-room apartment; French furnishings. Apply Apt. 3G, 219 West 81st St.

203 West 81st.—Handsomely furnished elevator apartments; free rent Aug. 1. Coyle.

Apartments HANDSOMELY Furnished. CLARK REALTY, 30 E. 42d. Vanderbilt 1450.

Nagle Arms, 65 Nagle Av.—Furnished five-room apartment, $50; no children.

Unfurnished—East Side.

77 IRVING PLACE.—Two rooms and bath; corner; overlooking Gramercy Park; $65, including service; meals served in rooms if desired. Apply on premises, or to WM. A. WHITE & SONS, Real Estate, 46 CEDAR ST. Telephone John 5700.

Madison Av., 121.—Hous

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, July 19.—The South Atlantic disturbance is apparently central tonight about latitude 33, longitude 73, with a northward movement. The highest wind velocity thus far reported was sixty-four miles an hour from the west at a point about 400 miles off the South Carolina Coast.

Thunder showers continued in the East Gulf States and extended into the South Atlantic States. There were also thunder showers in the central valleys, the upper lake and west lake lake regions, the south plains States, and the extreme Southwest and local showers in the Middle Atlantic States.

High temperatures continue east of the Rocky Mountains except in the East Gulf and South Atlantic States, and warm weather again prevails in the extreme West.

Thunder showers will continue Thursday and Friday in the East Gulf States, Georgia, Florida, and on Thursday in the Ohio Valley and the lake region, followed by generally fair weather Friday; in New England and the Middle Atlantic States the weather will be unsettled, with showers followed by fair weather Friday in the latter districts. It will be somewhat cooler Thursday in the lake region.

Storm warnings are displayed on the Atlantic Coast from Hatteras to Boston, except Baltimore.

Winds for Thursday and Friday along the North Atlantic Coast will be northeast and increasing, becoming strong Thursday night with rain; Middle Atlantic Coast, northeast to north gales, strong South Atlantic Coast, moderate south and southwest winds, except north and northwest gales Thursday off the North Carolina Coast; generally fair.

FORECAST TODAY AND FRIDAY.

Eastern New York—Partly cloudy Thursday; showers south. Friday showers.

Southern New England—Cloudy Thursday; showers by night. Friday showers.

New Jersey—Showers Thursday. Friday fair.

Western New York—Local thunder showers Thursday or Thursday night; somewhat cooler. Friday fair.

Eastern Pennsylvania—Generally cloudy Thursday; probably showers. Friday fair.

Northern New England—Partly cloudy Thursday. Friday showers.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at 11 o'clock last night, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1915.	1916.		1915.	1916.
8 A. M.	72	69	4 P. M.	85	76
6 A. M.	70	70	6 P. M.	83	77
9 A. M.	75	77	9 P. M.	76	73
12 M.	73	82	11 P. M.	72	72

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 78; for the corresponding date last year it was 79; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 74.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 73; at 8 P. M. it was 75. Maximum temperature, 80 degrees at 12 noon; minimum, 69 degrees at 5 A. M. Humidity, 86 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 81 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 30.16 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 30.05 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

A. M. Loss.
12:20—59 Vandam St.; Dan Decker.....Slight
12:50—231 S. 4th Av.; Block Shoe Co.....Slight
2:00—239 W. 125 St.; James T. Fay...Slight
2:15—1,211 Madison Av.; John Becker..Slight
4:30—825 6 Av.; Schwartz Novelty Shop
4:45—67-69 W. 131 St.; Manhattan Savings Bank Co.....Slight
8:28—Manhattan Bridge roadway, (automobile); Borden's Milk Co.....$1,200
6:56—652 Morris Av.; Gonapo Andero..Slight
10:55—Front 601 Bergen Av., (truck.) Rheinhart & Co.....$25
P. M.—
2:30—3,251 Broadway; Claremont Garage Co.....Trifling
5:00—54 W. 36 St.; Edward Kersey..Trifling
8:05—40 Wooster St.; A. A. Leather Co.....Not given
9:30—89 Vesey St.; Burns Printing Co.....Not given
11:35—147 Fulton St.; Fox & Co.....Not given
11:40—147-153 Waverly Pl.; Am. Refrigerator Co.....Slight

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Special to The New York Times.

Army.

WASHINGTON, July 19.—2d Lt. A. G. Rudd, 4th Cav., is retired on account of disability.

2d Lt. W. A. MacNicholl, Q. M. C., to Ft. Sam Houston, Texas, for temporary duty.

Orders of July 5, appointing a board, consisting of Majors J. A. Shipton, C. A. C.; D. E. Aultman, 6th Inf., and Lieut. Col. Armstrong, Q. M. C., to revise the Tables of Organization, U. S. Army, revoked.

Orders of July 11 relating to Capt. T. M. Anderson, Jr., 17th Inf., revoked.

Following officers will report to Col. E. A. Miller, 3d F. A., President of an examining board at Eagle Pass, Texas, for examination for transfer to the Field Artillery: Capt. and J. A. Mack, C. A. C., and 2d Lts. H. J. F. Miller and V. V. Taylor, both of 11th Cav. Upon completion of examination they will return to their stations.

2d Lt. G. H. Franke, C. A. C., will report to Col. C. G. Treat, F. A., President of an examining board at Washington, D. C., for examination for transfer to the F. A. arm, then to his station.

Capt. T. W. Barnett, M. C., now on duty at Ft. Michie, N. Y., is relieved from duty in Canal Zone and will proceed to U. S. and report to Surgeon General for temporary duty in Southern Dept.

2d Lt. J. T. McNarney, 21st Inf., is attached to the Aviation section of the Signal Corps at San Diego, Cal., as an aviation student.

Maj. F. F. Russell, M. C., is detailed as member of the board appointed June 27, to determine the location of posts for the accommodation of troops in the Canal Zone.

2d Lt. J. F. Sears, Q. M. C., to Ft. Sam Houston for duty. He will take station at San Francisco.

Following officers of the M. C. are relieved from duty in the Hawaiian Dept., and will proceed on first transport to United States, and on arrival at San Francisco report by telegraph to commanding General, Southern Dept., for temporary duty in that department: Majors G. McD. V. Poole and M. A. DeLaney; Capts. F. H. Foucar, J. D. Whitham, J. F. Johnston, S. S. Creighton, S. W. Frenoh, and N. N. Wood.

Capt. J. L. Siner, M. C., will report by telegraph to commanding General, Southern Dept, for temporary duty in that department.

1st Lt. J. G. B. Lampert, Corps of Engrs., to Wilmington, Del., Orange, N. J., New York City, and Schenectady, N. Y., on business pertaining to the purchase of unexpended and supplies for troops, then to his station.

2d Lt. E. M. Price, 14th Inf., will report to Brig. Gen. H. G. Sharpe, Q. M. C., President of an Army Retiring Board at Washington, D. C., for examination by the board.

Col. G. B. Davis, Q. M. C., is retired from active service, effective July 31, after 34 years' service.

Col. F. H. French, 21st Inf., is detailed a member of the General Staff Corps.

Capt. A. P. Upshur and 1st Lt. N. T. Kirk of the M. C. are relieved from further duty in the Canal Zone.

Following officers of the M. C. are relieved from duty in Canal Zone and will proceed to New Orleans, and on arrival report by telegraph to commanding General, Southern Dept., for duty in that department: Capts. H. G. Ford, J. E. Baylis, and D. W. McEnery, and 1st Lts. G. F. Lull and W. B. Borden.

2d Lts. C. F. Eddy and A. C. McKelvey, Q. M. C., will proceed to Ft. Sam Houston for duty in Southern Dept.

1st Lt. A. W. Lane, Inf., now at San Francisco, will join the 18th Inf. in Southern Dept. for duty.

1st Lt. F. C. Huff, M. R. C., to Ft. Sam Houston for duty in Southern Dept.

Capt. J. M. Kimbrough, Jr., 17th Inf., having accepted a commission as Lt. Col., 2d Inf., Georgia National Guard, will join that regiment.

1st Lt. J. G. Maxon, M. R. C., is ordered to active duty and will proceed to Ft. Sam Houston for duty in Southern Dept.

Leaves: 1st Lt. J. G. Donovan, C. A. C., 2 months; Col. W. D. McCaw, M. C., 1 month and 15 days; Col. G. B. Davis, Q. M. C., to and including July 31, and 1st Lt. J. W. S. Wuest, 28th Inf., 1 month's extension.

Navy.

Lts. E. G. Oberlin from temporary duty, State Department, to leave, and J. S. Woods, the Pittsburgh, home, wait orders.

Ens. H. N. Pillsbury, the Elcano, to receiving ship at San Francisco.

Boatn. M. J. Conlon to the South Carolina.

Gunner A. J. Holton, the Saturn, to radio station, Cordova, Alaska.

Marine Corps.

Capt. G. Van Orden, Staff, Commander, Cruiser, Squadron, to Headquarters Marine Corps.

1st Lt. Col. R. H. Lane, to temporary duty, First Brigade Marines, Port au Prince, Haiti.

1st Lt. R. E. Adams, to temporary duty, 1st Brigade Marines, Santo Domingo.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Arrived: Chicago, at Delaware Breakwater; Denver, at Kazatlan; Gloucester, at Provincetown; Illinois, at Ft. Pond Bay; Nashville, at Tampico; Prometheus, at Sewalls Point; Sylph, at Washington, and Roe, at Pensacola.

Sailed: Alabama, Louisiana, and Rhode Island, Montauk Point for Ft. Pond Bay; Amphitrite, New London for Smithtown Bay; Cassin, Newport News for York; Chattanooga, Mansanillo for Acapulco; Dolphin, Port au Prince for Hampton Roads; Jacob Jones, Newport to sea; Machias, Tampico for New Orleans; Marblehead and New Orleans, Port Angeles for Sitka; Neptune, Guantanamo for Puerto Plata; Nevada, Newport for Block Island; San Diego, La Paz for San Diego.

The destroyers now at Key West, Flusser, Lamson, Reid, Walke, and Sterett, will be sent north, stopping at Hampton Roads, Va., en route.

POLICE AND FIRE NEWS.

Police Department.

Transfers and assignments at 4 P. M., July 20: Lieuts. J. McKay, 14, to 163; J. H. O'Neill, 43, to 8 I. D., clerical duty; C. A. Wixson, 65, to C. O. Squad, duty in City Magistrates' Courts; R. F. Powers, 155, to 62; J. E. McGrath, 165, to 151; J. Rooney, 277, to 275; J. McAuley, 8 I. D., to 155, assignt. to clerical duty discontd.

From 74 to prects. indicated: A. Dagner, 39; E. D. Hoffman, 261; J. M. De Lay, 82. From prects. indicated to 74: W. J. Burns, 26; J. P. Treanor, 32; J. F. Shevlin, 30.

Sergts. J. Casey, 26, to 36; J. M. Lanigan, 151, to 159; N. J. Merrill, 159, to 199; R. J. Mahon, 100, to 156; J. Dolan, 162, to 26; T. McGauley, 274, to 26, assignt. to bicycle duty discontd.

Motor Cycle Sergts. W. H. Kiely, 74, to 276; P. Reilly, 276, to 74.

Mounted patrol, with horses and equipts. C. Daum, 168, to 283; G. Yost, 169, to 285.

Patrol, M. Hughes, 2 to 18; J. Garvin, 2 to 18; C. F. Roesch, (station house att.,) 4 to 28; I. Haspil and J. E. C. Rodriquez, 13 to 18; W. J. McKeever, 18 to 2; J. Wimmer, 18 to 2; J. Reinert, 18 to 152; J. Merwede, 18 to 149; G. M. Green, 35 to 18; H. Hagstrand, 36 to 37; J. Van Horn, 68 to 77, as station house att.; D. J. O'Leary, 148 to 1; P. J. McGowan, 148 to 169; H. Mauderer, 149 to 39; S. F. Mazurkiewicz, 144 to 143; W. H. Hough, 149 to 170; E. S. Franklin, 152 to 85; M. Woods, 183 to 173; J. J. Sullivan, 274 to 144; Frank O'Hanlon, 2 I. D. to 36; T. C. Dowd, 5 I. D. to 26; F. Sarlo, 9 I. D. to 149; T. F. Lillis, B. B. H. Squad to 31, assign. to office of Bor. Insp., Brooklyn and Queens, discon.; T. F. Kelly and J. Horn, B. B. H. Squad to 38, assign. to Special Squad 1 discon.; J. Imperial, B. B. H. Squad to 277, assign. to Special Squad 1 discon.; J. Larberg, I. Berger, and M. J. Brick, 283 to 277, mounted motor cycle duty.

From 40 to 18 Prects.: M. J. Connolly, W. J. Cummings, P. C. Becker, J. F. Boylan, W. C. S. McDonald.

From 18 to C. O. Squad, Traffic Court, 301 Mott St.: J. P. Culkin, 14, to clerical and house duty; W. F. Carey, 25, to 39, as driver of patrol wagon; H. A. O'Brien, 29, to 283, mounted duty; J. F. Lawlor, 26, to 274, motor cycle duty; J. E. O'Brien, 28, to 169, mounted duty; J. J. Murphy, 38, to 283, mounted duty; J. V. Vroom, 31, 274, motor cycle duty; W. Fox, 65, to 279, bicycle duty; H. M. Wilson, 159, to 168, mounted duty; H. C. E. Ruege, 165, to 279, bicycle duty; J. M. Carroll, 166, to 283, mounted duty; C. J. Glynn, station house att't, 32, to 74; E. J. Newman, 99, to bicycle duty; T. J. Maher, 63, to 160, recreation pier; F. Hammer, 143, to 170, bicycle duty; F. J. Springer, 170, to 165, assignt't to bicycle duty discont'd; H. W. Evans, 144, to 164, clerical duty; J. J. Clare, 148, to 143, assignm't, as station house att't discont'd; W. Kempf, 169, to 274, bicycle duty; P. Ryan, 274, bicycle to motor cycle duty; C. Traenkle, 275, to 278, motor cycle duty; J. J. Cox, 277, to 31, Queensboro Bridge; L. J. Anderson, 278, to 281, assignm't to motor cycle duty discont'd; E. B. Johnson, 278, bicycle to motor cycle duty; S. J. Brady, 29, to 160, recreation pier; E. Dunne, 276, to 12 I. D., station house att't, to messenger; J. H. Feeley, 278, to 278, assignm't to mounted duty discont'd; B. A. Sattig, 283, to 29, assignm't to mounted duty discont'd; M. Oppelt, 12 I. D., to 278, assignm't as messenger discont'd; D. J. Reynolds, Traf. Div., Subdiv. A, to 278, bicycle duty; L. Grey, C. O. Squad, to 38, assignm't as guard at the office of the District Att'y, N. Y. Co., discont'd; J. T. McCarthy, B. B. H. Squad, to 281, assignm't as chauffeur discont'd.

From 274 to prects. indicated: H. Mohrmann, 23; J. Sevins, 160; Preshel, Jr., 275; L. Juffey, 25; J. Clancy, 161; W. Hogan, 278; W. J. Hogan, 150; J. Mangan, 161.

From commands indicated to 274, assigned to motor cycle duty: J. H. Glimmann, 23; F. Sadlo, 28; J. P. McGannon, Tr. A.

From 276 to 274, assignts. changed from bicycle to motor cycle duty: D. J. Foley, W. Siefert, P. McCarthy.

To motor cycle duty, 277: C. McDonald, E. La Due, F. J. Grote, R. G. Dunham.

From bicycle to motor cycle duty, 274: G. W. Mercer, J. J. Lenninger, F. Holub, W. K. Cleaver.

To bicycle duty, 40: F. C. Kelly, J. P. Rocho, W. F. Barry, J. K. Thimble, P. J. Healy, G. Hines, A. Gamble, J. O'Neill, W. J. McCaffrey, G. J. Braendly, J. P. Boyle, A. J. Quovodo, C. J. Walters, M. Maxwell, J. A. Gonden, P. J. Finnegan, C. F. Weiss, J. H. Ackerman, J. A. McLaughlin, J. G. Beatty, E. Larkin, H. W. Bendt, J. Walsh, F. J. Maulick, J. J. White, N. Gibbons, J. A. Wall, E. J. Hefferon, J. R. Cahill, G. Salmar.

W. H. Harold, 274, to motor cycle duty.

Assigned as station house attdts.: O. Stewart, 6; J. Kent, 32; J. J. Wimmer, 61; O. O'Neill, 149; J. McHugh, 283; E. Comfort, 63, to 61; F. M. Campbell, 274, to 10.

W. Carroll, 29, to clerical and house duty.

Bicycle patrol, precincts indicated to 17th: A. C. Ackerly, 153; J. Hennessy, 153; W. R. Leach, Jr., 153; J. H. Mazigilla, 153; A. S. Rhodes, 153; J. W. Fink, 167; E. Regelman, 167; C. J. Cavanagh, 167; J. E. Ghier, 167; J. E. Donchue, 167; H. C. Grossarth, 167; T. Johnson, 174; C. Dowman, 174; M. McKeon, 174; W. F. Donico, 174. From 172 to precincts indicated: C. E. Boetig, 153; F. J. Dunne, 153; J. P. Fitzgerald, 153; W. F. Conant, 153; C. Hannemann, 153; L. P. Langler, 174; E. Murray, 174; M. McGarry, 174; C. J. Nagel, 174; W. C. O'Connor, 174; C. A. Sheehan, 167; D. J. Sheehan, 167; J. J. Shea, 167; D. Undermark, 167; F. White, 167.

Mutual transfers: Sergts. C. A. Liber, 10, to 81; bicycle duty; J. McCarthy, 81, to 10, assign. to bicycle duty discontd.; R. McHale, 149, to 270, motor cycle duty; J. B. Nestor, 276, to 149, assign. to motor cycle duty discontd.; P. J. O'Flaherty, 157, to 281; J. Downey, 283, to 157; H. F. Maguire, 274, to 276, bicycle to motor cycle duty; F. W. Voelbel, 276, to 274, motor cycle to bicycle duty.

Patrol, G. Green, 25 to 277; E. Lawless, 277 to 25; F. Conkey, 26 to 45; R. J. Scanlon, 43 to 26; H. B. Hill, 29 to 63; B. F. King, 63 to 29; J. E. McHugh, 143 to 167; A. D. Allen, 167 to 143; M. J. Clancy, 152 to 283; J. McMurray, 283 to 152; G. Vennert, 162 to 274, (bicycle duty;) H. J. McKillop, 274 to 162, (motor cycle duty;) J. Glynn, station house att't, 32, to 74; E. J. Newman, 99, to bicycle duty; T. J. Maher, 63, to 160, recreation pier; F. Hammer, 143, to 170, bicycle duty; F. J. Springer, 170, to 165, assignt't to bicycle duty discont'd; H. W. Evans, 144, to 164, clerical duty; J. J. Clare, 148, to 143, assignm't, as station house att't discont'd; W. Kempf, 169, to 274, bicycle to motor c

CATHOLICS APPEAL IN CHARITIES CASE

Call on Mayor's Committee to End Bitter Controversy Over Investigation.

WILLING TO CO-OPERATE

Wiretapping Records Against Priests Attacked as Inaccurate in Court.

A new note was sounded yesterday from the Catholic side in the bitter controversy with Mayor Mitchel and others over the charities investigations, when an open letter signed by thirty prominent Catholic laymen and addressed to officials of the Committee of One Hundred Citizens, which recently came to the support of the Mayor, was made public.

While communications from Catholics, priests and laymen, who have taken part in the discussion have hitherto been characterized by a controversial tone, this letter, made public in the John Doe proceedings which Justice Greenbaum is conducting in the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court, is distinctly conciliatory. It is in effect an appeal to the committee to unite with the signers in removing the religious element from the controversy, promising support in remedying defects in the Catholic charitable institutions.

The signers are Adrian Iselin, William D. Guthrie, Percy J. King, Louis H. Amy, James Byrne, Frederic R. Coudert, John D. Crimmins, Francis Burrall Hoffman, Alfonso De Navarro, Morgan J. O'Brien, Albert H. Boardman, John G. Agar, Condé B. Pallen, James Parrish Lee, John Quinn, Ernest Iselin, J. Lynch Pendergast, Ellery O. Anderson, Joseph P. Grace, Philip A. Carroll, Schuyler N. Warren, Thomas F. Woodlock, Dr. Edward L. Keyes, Jr., John Whalen, Edward A. Arnold, John J. Pulleyn, Edward J. McGuire, Henry Heide, Joseph Frey, and Outerbridge Horsey.

Ready to Co-operate.

The letter, dated July 18, was addressed to Cleveland H. Dodge, Chairman, and George W. Wickersham, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Committee of One Hundred Citizens. The signers say at the start they are anxious to co-operate in the "reform of anything that may be found to be lacking or subject to criticism in these charitable institutions, and especially in those associated with the Catholic Church." The following sentence says that the care of homeless children "essentially and properly involves the performance of a civic duty, and any attempt to obscure the issue by an appeal to sectarian prejudices deserves emphatic condemnation."

The semi-official nature of the communication is emphasized in a note of explanation to the newspapers which accompanied the letter, saying:

In an effort to state the attitude of the Church a committee of Catholic laymen have addressed the accompanying letter to Messrs. Cleveland H. Dodge, Chairman of the Committee of One Hundred Citizens, and George W. Wickersham, Chairman of its Executive Committee.

In this communication is set forth the position of Catholic charitable institutions in regard to inspection and accounting for public funds. There is likewise a tender of co-operation upon the whole subject of the care and rearing of homeless and dependent children.

The letter itself, after an introductory sentence referring to the letter which the Committee of One Hundred had sent the Mayor, dated June 6, defines the Catholic position thus:

We concur unreservedly in the view that the public authorities should adequately supervise and inspect these institutions, and that they should insist, as a condition to the receipt of public funds by any private charitable institution, that it maintain, as you express it, a proper standard of physical care and maintenance of these children.

Text of the Letter.

The letter then goes on to say:

"It will, we recognize, at present serve no useful purpose to discuss the nature and details of the unfortunate controversy which has arisen between the Department of Public Charities of the City of New York and the State Board of Charities as to their respective jurisdictions, powers, and duties. Commissioner Strong will undoubtedly advise Governor Whitman whether legislation seems necessary or desirable to remove any possible doubt or ambiguity, to fix unequivocally the duty and responsibility of inspection, and to vest ample power in the City of New York to control the disposition of the large funds raised annually by taxation for the care and maintenance of its dependent or delinquent children, as well as of other classes of the unfortunates and homeless whom the community at large must succor and protect.

"Whatever view may be adopted by Commissioner Strong or held by the courts as to the true intent and interpretation of the Constitution, the charities, law, and the city charter, the Catholic Church and the charitable institutions under its control and in receipt of any part of the public funds recognize that the city authorities have full power of inspection. These institutions, we understand, invite inspection by any public officer or officers authorized to inspect by the Mayor, the Commissioner of Public Charities, or the Controller.

"We ask the members of your committee or any sub-committee you may appoint to visit any or all Catholic institutions and determine for yourselves whether the published sensational criticisms are or are not justifiable, whether proper and decent standards are or are not being maintained, and whether the poor and homeless dependent children committed to their care are or are not being properly and humanely treated.

Rights of the City.

"Every charitable institution under the control of the Catholic Church further recognizes that the city authorities have the lawful right to demand and exact an accounting in respect of every dollar contributed from the public funds. We are informed that all such institutions now keep their accounts in conformity with rules, standards, and forms prescribed by the Controller of the City of New York. The Catholic institutions are prepared to permit any accountants selected and accredited by your committee to examine their books of accounts and vouchers relating in any way to the use of the public funds paid to them and the maintenance and treatment of the public wards committed to their care.

"We most earnestly plead that you shall ascertain from first-hand investigation the truth as to the Catholic charitable institutions and not accept the unfair, inaccurate and frequently sensational extracts of testimony published in the newspapers. These extracts have become current throughout the country, and naturally have created a widespread and entirely erroneous belief in regard to our charitable institutions.

"But what is to us of transcendent anxiety is the unfortunate impression unintentionally created by the publication of your letter to Mayor Mitchel, namely, that your committee had investigated the facts, and had concluded that its members were warranted in publicly condemning an alleged attempt on the part of representatives of the Catholic Church to interfere with the city authorities in the performance of their duty to require all charitable institutions to conform to proper standards of cleanliness, nourishment and care of the children committed to them, and that you had also concluded that representatives of the Catholic Church had sought to frustrate or hamper the due performance of public duties by responsible public officers in respect of such children.

"This charge is of grave concern to us as citizens, as it should be to the whole community. We assert that the Catholic Church and its representatives stand in no such attitude, and that it has not attempted to interfere in matters of government or to violate the American principle of the separation of Church and State, which alone guarantees full religious liberty to adherents of all religions.

Would End Controversy.

"We hope, above all else, that you will co-operate with us in endeavoring to prevent what was in its origin essentially a bitter and acrimonious quarrel between two bodies of public functionaries, as to their share of responsibility and blame, from becoming a religious controversy, which, we are convinced, would be wholly unwarranted and would work far-reaching injury to the cause of good government and impair the beneficent work the churches of all denominations are constantly doing and should continue to do.

"We tender to you our co-operation in lifting this whole matter of the care and rearing of the homeless dependent children of the City of New York out of the present atmosphere of controversy and recrimination up to the plane of real charity, where it belongs. We are prepared to do all in our power to remedy any defects that may be discovered in our charitable institutions, and to promote any comprehensive scheme of regulation which will provide for adequate supervision and inspection over all institutions in receipt of public funds for the care and support of poor and dependent children, whom it is our duty as citizens to aid and uplift according to our several abilities. We shall welcome any opportunity to confer with you or your representatives upon this most important public subject."

The reference to the Strong Commission is in striking contrast to one made to the same body last May, when 5,000 delegates at the quarterly convention of the Holy Name Society were instructed to send to Governor Whitman signed copies of a protest which said the Strong Committee was "arousing the worst form of bigotry in this community and bringing unmerited abuse and villification on the Catholic Sisterhoods. Inasmuch as this commission owes its existence to an executive order of your Excellency, I have no hesitation in saying that you will be considered responsible for its actions, and that I, as a Catholic, and others of my faith, most deeply resent a procedure that has brought so much injury and pain to those who have devoted their lives to the service of God's poor."

Father Farrell, who was supposed to have written the now famous pamphlets about the Strong investigation, in an open letter to Governor Whitman in February, said:

This Strong Commission in its course to date has made itself thoroughly distrusted, showing a lack of judicial impartiality as well as a nasty anti-Catholic animus.

Mr. Dodge was said to be out of town yesterday, and at Mr. Wickersham's office it was said that although he had received the letter he had been so busy that he had had no time to consider it. The Mayor could not be reached.

FIND WIRETAPPERS ERRED.

Records Not Always Accurate, Evidence Goes to Show.

More than 100 phonogram records or transcripts of overhead telephone conversations were read before Justice Greenbaum in the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court yesterday to establish Mayor Mitchel's charge of conspiracy and libel against Father William B. Farrell, Mgr. John J. Dunn, and Dr. Daniel C. Potter, as well as his accusation of perjury against ex-Commissioner Robert W. Hebberd. Although Justice Greenbaum conceded their eligibility as prima facie evidence, some of the phonograms by reason of inaccuracies betrayed the fallibility of the police wiretappers who obtained them.

One of them, for instance, purported to be the record of an alleged conversation on March 10 between Dr. Potter and some one at Cardinal Farley's residence, with Dr. Potter inquiring for Dr. J. H. Carroll, the Cardinal's secretary. As reported by the police, however, this particular conversation was between the home of Dr. Potter and the residence of "Cardinal Carroll." As the wiretappers heard it from the "listening-in" room at 50 Church Street it went as follows:

7199 Plaza—Hello.
948 Flatbush—Is Dr. Carroll in?
7199 Plaza—No. He is out with his ambulance. He won't be back until half-past seven.
948 Flatbush—Thank you.

Error in Record.

The attorneys for the defense pointed out that "his ambulance" meant "his Eminence," the Cardinal, the actual wording of the message being, "No; he is out with his Eminence." They considered this record in itself as sufficient proof that the police wiretappers must have mangled a great deal of what they heard over the telephones. To meet this contention Assistant District Attorney Embree for the prosecution spent several hours examining witnesses who told of matters referred to in the phonograms, showing that they were fairly accurate transcripts of conversations.

Of the records submitted, thirty-five were read before the Thompson Investigating Committee, seventy-five were in evidence before the Kings County Grand Jury which indicted Charities Commissioner John A. Kingsbury and his counsel, William H. Hotchkiss, for conspiracy, and twenty-five were entirely new, never having been made public before. The "ambulance" phonogram belonged to the last group. Russell L. Tarbox, Assistant Corporation Counsel, had the task of reading all of them to the court, after which he offered to produce a mass of documentary evidence in corroboration of their accuracy.

This evidence, according to Mr Tarbox, consisted largely of newspaper articles of which frequent mention was made by the defendants in their telephone conversations during the police investigations. Justice Greenbaum held, however, that corroboration would not be necessary until after the defense had entered a competent denial of the authenticity of the phonograms.

Some New Phonograms.

Among the new phonograms Mr. Tarbox read the following record of an alleged conversation on March 21 between Dr. Potter (Flatbush 948) and ex-Commissioner Hebberd, who was speaking from an outside wire, and whose name in the record appears as "Hubbard":

948—Hello.
Out—This is Hubbard again.
948—Oh, yes.
Out—Is it all right?
948—Yes, sure; go ahead.
Out—Anything that you know?
948—I had everything removed from the office this morning that I thought would do any damage to us.
Out—Did you send for them?
948—Sure; there is nobody can get into my office without breaking in. Even the people in the building cannot get in.
Out—Anything new from Albany?
948—No. He seems to be watching.
Out—I think they will stop either today or tomorrow, and I think we want (won?) the victory.
948—You think so?
Out—I think so.
948—They are certainly getting desperate.
Out—I believe there will be some changes in the personnel, but not in the board. I gave some very good strong testimony yesterday, but that was good when I called you up and you said you did not call me.
948—Yes, that was fine.
Out—I believe they will finish today or tomorrow. They inquired into that Sunday pamphlet today—the last Sunday pamphlet. They got no comeback on that; it was an anonymous pamphlet.

Another phonogram record of March 20, 948 Flatbush, (Dr. Potter's house,) calling Worth 748, (Board of Ambulance Surgeons, Municipal Building,) read:

948—Mr. Murry, please?
748—Who is this, please?
948—Never mind, let me have Mr. Murry.
748—Hello!
948—Mr. Murry?
748—Yes.
948—Well, what did you hear yesterday?
748—Well, I spoke to a whole lot of people and I asked them how do you think we can get it before the public, as the newspapers won't print it for us?
948—Yes, that is right. We can't get anything from them.
748—Well, that is what I told them, and that was the reason Father Farrell's pamphlet was printed.
948—That is right.
748—Are you coming over?
948—No, I won't be in the office all day.

Heard by Wiretappers.

A record of a call on March 20 from Dr. Potter's home to Plaza 4311, the chancery of Mgr. Dunn, read as follows:

948—Hello!
4311—Oh, is that you?
948—Yes; I think we got a pretty good deal in the press yesterday.
4311—Yes, we did. The Tribune had quite a piece on it.
948—Yes; it mentions Kingsbury and slams the Mayor as much as to say, "Now, Mr. Mayor, this is your Commissioner."
4311—Yes, that is right.
948—They had us distributing pamphlets yesterday—seven millions.
4311—Did you warn H. B. Brown?
948—Yes, I told them early this morning.
4311—Now, it won't be advisable to make statements for next Sunday. I was thinking about those committees you spoke about. I guess I'll speak to the Bishop about it and see what he says. Now, who would we be able to get?
948—Anybody—that is, Jews or any other religion; it would make no difference then.
4311—All right. Good-bye.

This phonogram was also attacked by the defense as revealing the inaccuracy of the wiretappers who listened in, because not more than 70,000 of the pamphlets referred to had ever been issued, while in the conversation "948" speaks of seven millions of them. The H. B. Brown mentioned in this conversation referred to Martin B. Brown & Co., the printing firm employed by Dr. Potter in the preparation of the pamphlets.

Another record of a conversation on March 26 between Greenpoint 1457, (Father Farrell's rectory,) and an outside wire read as follows:

1457—Hello!
Out—Hello! Father Bill?
1457—How are you?
Out—Fine. You don't have to be afraid to be served today, because it would not be legal. You are as free as the birds in the air and go and do as you please; for that matter, you can take a trip out of town for a week till this is all over.
1457—It would look bad to go out of town just now.
Out—What difference does that make? Can't you go out of town to deliver lectures or some other pretence?
1457—Yes, I could do that. Did you see the papers today?
Out—No. I'm at my office doing some work.
1457—The Standard Union has it on the outside page.
Out—Suppose I meet you tonight at Jack's house. I'll be there at 8 P. M. and see Luke and tald things over with him. You know the number, 191—Wait a minute, I'll make sure. No, its not 197; its 198 Berkely?
1457—Well I got to be in New York at 2:30 P. M. and then I think I will meet you there. What are you doing tomorrow?
Out—I have a case on for motion tomorrow morning in Special Sessions, good-by.

Priest a Witness.

One of the witnesses through whom Assistant District Attorney Embree endeavored to prove the libel charge was Father Ambrose P. Dunnigan, assistant to Father Farrell at the Church of St. Peter and St. Paul, in Greenpoint. At the time the Farrell pamphlets were published he was ill in bed, but Father Farrell brought the proofs to him and Father Dunnigan asked the priest to read them because he was "very much interested."

Alfred J. Tally, counsel for Father Farrell and Mgr. Dunn, conceded that Father Farrell had signed the pamphlets and had an active part in their publication. Father Dunnigan then testified to the tapping of the rectory telephone wire. He said he suspected that the wire had been tapped because of the mysterious delays he experienced in making connections. As soon as he was convinced that his suspicions were correct, he notified the telephone company and the Detective Bureau in Greenpoint of the fact. From both, however, he received assurances that the rectory wire had not been tapped.

Another witness was Mrs. John Leuscher, a sister of Father Farrell, who testified that her brother was at her home, 303 West Eightieth Street, on March 27, and left to visit his other sister, a Mrs. Ryan, at Passaic, where he remained until the evening of March 28. Her testimony was intended by the prosecution to establish the movements of Father Farrell in coincidence with an anonymous telegram which was sent to the Ryan home from Philadelphia on March 27. Previous to the introduction of the telegram, Mr. Embree had a phonogram of a conversation read in which Father Farrell is reported to be speaking to Dr. Potter on March 24. His words as reported by the wiretapper were as follows:

I will send you $50 and you slip out this P. M. Will send the address to my sister, and you write there and she will bring the letters over to me.

The hearing will continue today.

JEWISH COMMITTEES FOR EARLY CONGRESS

Agreement Reported Reached at Conference Just Closed in This City.

ASK ALL RIGHTS FOR RACE

Action May Make Necessary a Referendum Vote of Those Attending Philadelphia Meeting.

The agreement reached by committees representing the Jewish Congress Organization and the Conference of American National Jewish Organizations, of which Louis Marshall is Chairman, provided that a Congress be held at Washington, D. C., "as soon as possible," to demand full rights for Jews in countries that discriminate against them, according to unofficial information obtained yesterday. The advisability of holding such a Congress during the progress of the war in Europe has been widely debated in the United States since Aug. 30, 1914, when the gathering was suggested in a resolution introduced by Dr. Nachum Syrkin, Bernard G. Richards and B. Zuckerman at a meeting of Jews at the Marseilles Hotel, Broadway and 103d Street.

Members of the American Jewish Committee, and well-known Jews such as Oscar S. Straus, Jacob H. Schiff, and Louis Marshall, questioned the advisability of holding a Congress while the war in Europe was in progress, but were opposed by the members of the Congress organization, who decided at a preliminary conference at Philadelphia last March that it be held some time between Sept. 14 and Dec. 31, 1916.

The agreement reached by the conferees in Aeolian Hall, 29 West Forty-second Street, on Tuesday night, may make it necessary to take a referendum vote of those who participated in the Philadelphia conference. Should the Executive Committee of the Congress Organization decide upon such a step, a three-fourths vote of its members will be necessary to submit the question to a referendum. In the meanwhile work will be started on the details of the Congress, and on the manner in which delegates are to be elected.

Although no official announcement of the plan of representation could be obtained, it was said yesterday that the arrangement tentatively agreed upon at the meeting in Aeolian Hall follows closely the apportionment outlined by Professor Isaac A. Hourwich, which was considered at the last meeting of the Executive Organization Committee. This was as follows:

The United States shall be divided into Congressional districts, each district to be entitled to elect at least one delegate to the Jewish Congress.

Each of the following cities shall constitute one Congressional district and be entitled to elect one delegate to the Congress: Albany, Bayonne, Bridgeport, Brockton, Buffalo, Chelsea, Cincinnati, Columbus, Dayton, Denver, Detroit, Elizabeth, Fall River, Grand Rapids, Hartford, Indianapolis, Jersey City, Kansas City, Lawrence, Mass., Lincoln, Los Angeles, Louisville, Lowell, Lynn, Malden, Memphis, Milwaukee, Minneapolis, Nashville, Nebraska, New Britain, New Haven, New Orleans, Omaha, Passaic, Paterson, Portland, Providence, Richmond, Rochester, St. Paul, Shenandoah, Schenectady, Seattle, Spokane, Syracuse, Toledo, Trenton, Washington, D. C.; Waterbury, Wilkes-Barre, Wilmington, and Worcester.

Each of the following cities shall be entitled to elect one delegate to the Jewish Congress for each 10,000 of its Jewish inhabitants, as enumerated by the United States Census of 1910, to wit: New York, 86; Philadelphia, 1; Chicago, 11; Boston, 6; Newark, 2; Baltimore, 3; Cleveland, Pittsburgh, and St. Louis, 2 each.

The States named below, exclusive of the above enumerated cities located therein, shall be entitled to elect the following number of delegates: Massachusetts, 3; Connecticut, 2; New York, 3; New Jersey, 3; Pennsylvania, 2.

Every other State, exclusive of the cities above enumerated, shall constitute one Congressional district entitled to elect one delegate to the Jewish Congress.

The City of New York shall be divided into six Congressional districts entitled to elect the following number of delegates to the Jewish Congress: First District, lower east side, south of Delancey Street, and Staten Island, 18 delegates; Second District, east side, north of Delancey Street, to Eighty-sixth Street, 18 delegates; Third District, Harlem, north of Eighty-sixth Street to Harlem River, 17 delegates; Fourth District, the Bronx, 5 delegates; Fifth District, all that part of Brooklyn lying south of Fulton Street, 14 delegates; Sixth District, all that part of Brooklyn lying north of Fulton Street, and the Borough of Queens, 14 delegates.

Every other city entitled to elect two or more delegates to the Congress may be divided into as many Congressional districts as the local Electoral Committee may decide.

Among the other issues in dispute discussed at the meeting in Aeolian Hall was whether the Congress at Washington was to be made a permanent gathering; whether Zionism was to be debated, and whether the matter of organizing a Jewish nation should be argued.

The conferees agreed, according to the unofficial information obtained yesterday, that the Congress should only remain in existence long enough to put into effect the campaign for demanding equal political, civil and religious freedom for Jews, and that conditions in Palestine could be discussed the same as the conditions in any other country where Jews complained of oppression. It was also agreed that in countries where group rights existed, that an effort be made to obtain for Jews the same privilege as were granted to any other people.

The Jewish Congress Organization claims affiliation with thirty national and central organizations of Jews in the United States, and letters were sent to the headquarters of all of these yesterday, informing them of the outcome of the negotiations in Aeolian Hall. It was understood, according to the information obtained yesterday, that the representatives of the Congress Organization agreed to call a meeting of their Executive Committee in New York City within two weeks for a consideration of the tentative agreement, and that the members of the Conference of American National Jewish Organizations would pass on the agreement some time before Aug. 25, 1916.

$600,000 FOR WAR RELIEF.

Jewish Committee Makes Large Appropriations for Sufferers.

The Joint Distribution Committee of the American Jewish Relief for War Sufferers and the Peoples' Committee, of which Felix M. Warburg is Chairman, met yesterday at the office of Mr. Warburg, 52 William Street, and appropriated more than $600,000 for relief work among Jewish sufferers in the war zone of Europe. The meeting was called to discuss a cablegram from the committee in Petrograd saying:

There is an urgent need for us to provide clothes and boots for the coming Autumn and Winter, which will require $500,000 above the grant which we expect to get from the Government. There will also be increased expenditures for the assistance of able-bodied refugees, deprived of the right to Government aid, to whom we wish to grant small sums in order that they may re-establish themselves.

After being drawn upon for two years, Jewish philanthropic resources are exhausted, while the number of applications for relief are increasing. The need for a large amount is urgent. We pray for immediate help.

The usual monthly appropriation of $30,000 for Palestine was continued. The appropriation of $1,000 a month for the soup kitchens in Jerusalem was also continued. There was a further appropriation of $10,000 for the Nathan Straus soup kitchens and $15,000 for the Health Department in Jerusalem. Mr. Straus had especially asked for these appropriations, and offered to start a new campaign in the Fall, with a contribution of $50,000, which was accepted. An additional appropriation of $4,000 was made for the feeding and clothing of children in Palestine.

MAY END EXPRESS SERVICE.

If the Long Island Leases North Shore Tracks to City.

Express service by the Long Island Railroad on the North Shore division, the eastern terminal of which is Port Washington, L. I., will be discontinued if the city leases the railroad tracks for the extension of the rapid transit system to that section and if a twelve-minute schedule of local trains as proposed is carried into effect.

James S. Brownson, President of the Douglaston Civic Association, who is interested in the rapid transit scheme, consulted with President Ralph Peters of the railroad, who stated that if the proposition went into effect the railroad would be forced to build two extra tracks to maintain an express schedule, and that this would be impracticable.

ENO WILL SET ASIDE, HEIRS GAIN MILLIONS

Continued from Page 1.

the 1914 document, will give them more than $1,000,000 each.

Professor Henry Lane Eno, who got only $50,000 in the 1915 will, receives the share of his father, Dr. Henry Clay Eno, amounting to about $2,600,000. Amos R. Eno, grandnephew of the decedent and son of Professor Eno, receives $1,000,000 instead of $1,500,000, which went to him under the 1915 will, and the children of Mrs. Florence C. Graves, who got $250,000 under the rejected will, receive only $150,000 in the 1914 instrument. Mrs. Graves herself receives $300,000, or $50,000 more than she got in the 1915 will. The bequest to Miss Mary P. Eno is not changed, but the decedent's brother, William P. Eno, gets $600,000 instead of $350,000, and the share of Mrs. Wood, the sister, is increased from $250,000 to $350,000.

Lucius H. Beers, one of the two executors of the final will, is also executor in the 1914 will, the other being Amos R. E. Pinchot. There was no public bequest in the will except the $2,000,000 to the General Society of Mechanics and Tradesmen.

It was learned that the evidence which most impressed the jury related to the act of John E. Merz, a law clerk in the office of Lord, Day & Lord, of which Mr. Beers is a member, in taking possession of the Eno residence at 32 Fifth Avenue the day after his death and destroying a number of papers and documents, including letters written to Mr. Eno by his relatives.

The heirs contended that these letters would have shown that their relations with the decedent remained cordial up to the time of his death, and that there was no explanation for his act in depriving them of the bulk of his property and giving it to a university, which he had never mentioned in previous wills, except that his mind had failed and he had been unduly influenced.

Surrogate Cohalan dwelt on this point in his charge to the jury yesterday when he said:

"The evidence relating to this act of Merz is to be sifted and examined by you. The law imposes a duty upon the executors named in a will to take charge of the papers of a deceased person and to preserve the same. The law looks with disapproval upon the destruction before the probate of a will of any paper, article, or document belonging to the decedent, and the law requires a satisfactory explanation of any such destruction."

To compensate the jurors for the time they have spent on the case Surrogate Cohalan granted them an extra allowance of $10 a day for each of the forty-two days of the trial, in addition to the regular fees of $2 a day, and said he would request the Commissioner of Jurors to relieve them of further duty for five years.

The trial was one of the first contested will contests to be heard by a jury in the Surrogates' Court, and the case is one of the most important ever tried here. About 300 witnesses from all walks of life were called at the trial.

William G. White

ANNOUNCES, BEGINNING TOMORROW,

The Half-Yearly Clearance Sale of

Summer Shirts

Augmented by 1800 Knothe Shirts

About One-third Less than Regular Prices

Know Ye, when the name Knothe identifies a piece of merchandise, it is good—as good as skilled workmanship and sound fabrics can make it. It is just that which inclined Knothe to retire from the shirt business—with the present condition of the fabric market staring him in the face. Every shirt in his factory when the doors closed is involved in this Sale.

Ye Know what the name William G. White insures in a shirt. Practically my entire stock, supplemented by the Knothe shirts, has been subjected to the radical price reductions.

Shirts of fine crepe de chine, Italian twill silks, tub silks, silk madras, crepes, Anderson's Scotch madras, oxford cloth and Scotch percales, in colors and patterns from grave to gay and with neckbands and sleeve lengths from extreme to extreme.

Regularly $1.50 and $1.75 at $1.15
Regularly $2.00 ..... at $1.35
Regularly $2.50 at $1.85 | Regularly $3.50 at $2.85
Regularly $3.00 at $2.35 | Regularly $5.00 at $3.85
Regularly $6.50 and $8.50 at $5.45

William G. White (himself)
President

335 Broadway Cor. Worth St.

WHITE & WHITE: READY FOR SERVICE SHIRTS MADE TO MEASURE

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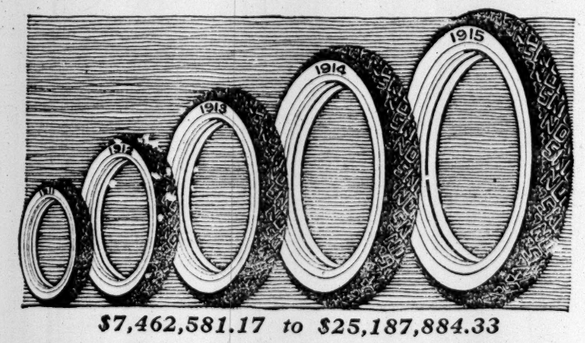
257% Increase
since building New Factory



$7,462,581.17 to $25,187,884.33

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Tires have grown in public favor faster than any other tires as proved by the unprecedented growth of Firestone Sales.

Firestone quality had developed the enormous business of nearly seven and a half million dollars back in 1910—then we moved into our new factory—America's largest and most efficient Tire plant.

Year by year the demand increased. Year by year the factory was enlarged—according to *original* plans.

Most Miles per Dollar

Result, our last fiscal year—August to August—the sales record was over Twenty-Five Million.

And this year, up to June 1, we are 38% over last year.

This remarkably *rapid* and *steady* growth in demand for Firestone Tires could result only from the Firestone advantage of exclusive quality at volume price.

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Firestone Tire and Rubber Company, Inc.

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Makers of the First Truck Tires—Leaders Then and Leaders Now—In Quality and Volume

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During July and August except Saturday and Sunday, between 12 M. and 4 P. M.
Present this advertisement at any of the following courts of the Riverside Tennis Club Co., Inc., and get this reduced rate.
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On sale at all Riker Drug Co., Liggett Drug Co., United Cigar Stores and all Schulte Cigar Co. Stores, also all first class dealers.
Largest selling brand of 10c Cigars in the world.
FACTORY, MANCHESTER, N. H.

Welch's

The National Drink

Supper over—it's pleasant to sit comfortably on your porch. To sit and chat with your friends and your neighbors.

But keep Welch's handy. For along about ten o'clock there'll come a lull in the conversation. It's then that throats are driest—and it's then that Welch's is most welcome.

Thirsts yield to the fruity tartness of Welch's. It cools, refreshes, satisfies. It does not tax digestion.

Men, women and children all like Welch's—like its tang, its flavor, and no wonder—for it's the unchanged juice of the Welch premium-price Concord grapes—the choicest grapes Mother Earth provides.

Delicious, too, when combined with ginger ale, carbonated water, lemonade or made into sherbet.

But be sure to get Welch's. Buy it by the bottle, 10c and up. At grocers, druggists and confectioners.

Write for free booklet, "Welch's Ways." Ninety-nine ways to serve Welch's.

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